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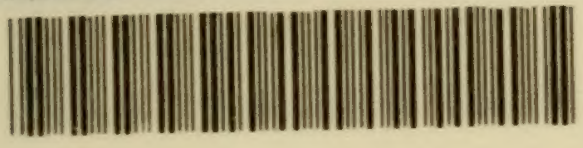

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THE COMPLETE

POCKET-GUIDE

TO

EUROPE

BY

EDMUND C. STEDMAN

EDITED BY

THOMAS L. STEDMAN

NEW YORK

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NOTE BY THE EDITORS

THIS book has been for many years before the public, and has been thoroughly tested by increasing use among travellers through the portions of Europe generally covered in a single tour. It resulted from observation of the trials undergone by those equipped with the larger and more cumbrous handbooks. The **Pocket Guide** was devised by Edmund Clarence Stedman because he learned by personal experience that such a work was sorely needed, and no one else undertook this practical service. The ends desired were: 1. Fuller and better arranged details of all points of interest, fares, hotels, currency, etc., than are given in many books of greater proportions. 2. Legible type and good maps. 3. A *real* pocket guide, so compact as to be carried in a man's coat or hip-pocket, or in a woman's shopping-bag or muff.

The work has been carefully revised from year to year, and with the present revision has been entirely reset from new type, and new maps and other improvements have been added; the volume, however, has been rigidly kept within its original size. It is believed that the POCKET GUIDE is as near what it claims to be as editorial diligence can make it, and that it now, more than ever, will add to the comfort of travellers from our own and other English-speaking countries.

THE EDITOR.

TABLE OF COINS AND MONEYS
(Complete Pocket Guide to Europe)

	United States Canada	Great Britain	France Belgium Switzerland	Spain	Italy	Austria (Old)	Austria (New)	Germany	Holland	Denmark Sweden Norway	Russia
U. S. Canada	Dollar 100 cents	4s 2d	5fr 18c	5p 18c	5L 18c	2g 46k	4k 92h	4m 20pf	2g 48c	3k 72ö	1r 94k
Great Britain	4.86	Pound 20 Shillings 12 Pence	25f 20c	25p 20c	25L 20c	11g 97k	23k 95h	20m 40pf	12g 10c	18k 1ö	9r 45k
France Belgi'm Switz'r-land	.193	9½d	Franc 100 Centimes	1 p	1 L	48 k	95 h	81 pf	48 c	72 ö	37½k
Spain	.193	9½d	1 fr	Peseta 100 Centimos	1 L	48 k	95 h	81 pf	48 c	72 ö	37½k
Italy	.193	9½d	1 fr	1 p	Lira 100 C'tesimi	48 k	95 h	81 pf	48 c	72 ö	37½k
Austr'a (Old)	.403	1s 8d	2fr 10c	2p 10c	2L 10c	Gulden 100 Kreuzer	2 k	1m 71 pf	1g 68c	1k 52ö	79k

AUSTR'A (NEW)	.203	10 d	1fr 05c	1p 05c	1L 05c	50 k	**Krone 100 Heller**	85 pf	50 c	76 ö	39½k
GERM'Y	.238	1 s	1fr 23c	1p 23c	1L 2?c	59 k	1k 17h	**Mark 100 Pfennige**	59 c	89 ö	46 k
HOLL'ND	.402	1s 8d	2fr 08c	2p 08c	2L 0?c	1 g	2 k	1m?0pf	**Guilder 100 Cents**	1k 50ö	78 k
DENM'K SWEDEN NORW'Y	.26?	1s 1d	1fr 39c	1p 39c	1L 3?c	?3 k	1k 3 h	1m13pf	6? c	**Krone 130 Öre**	52 k
RUSSIA	.515	s 1½d	?fr 6?c	2p 67c	2L 67c	1g 2?k	2k 54h	2m16pf	?g 28c	?k 9?ö	**Rubel 100 Kopeks**

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In the above table the unit of value, with its subdivisions, of each country is printed in fat-faced type, and the equivalents of this unit in money of other countries are found by reading to right or left on the horizontal line. For example, the unit in Germany is the Mark, which is divided into 100 Pfennige; to find its equivalent in the money of Italy, follow the horizontal line to the left as far as the column headed Italy, where it is shown that the Mark is equal in value to 1 Lira 23 Centesimi.

The figures given represent very nearly, though not absolutely to the last decimal, the actual values; the relative values vary somewhat according to the prevailing rate of exchange. In some of the countries the paper currency, in some also the sivler, is at a discount. In Spain, for example, the peseta, in notes and silver, is worth actually only about 15 cents.

ABBREVIATIONS.

M. . . . Mile, or miles.
ft. . . . Feet.
in. . . . . Inches.
sq. . . . Square.
N. . . . . North.
S. . . . . South.
E. . . . . East.
W. . . . . West.
r. . . . . Right (hand).
l. . . . . Left (hand).
rly. . . . Railway.
stat. . . . Station.
ch. . . . Church.
hr. . . . . Hour.
min. . . . Minutes.
£. . . . . Pounds sterling.
s. . . . . Shilling, or shillings
k. . . . Krone.

d. . . . . Penny, or pence.
fr. . . . . Franc, or francs.
c. . . . Cents, centimes, or centesimi.
fl. . . . . Florin or florins.
mk., mks. Mark, marks.
pf. . . . . Pfennige.
kr. . . . Kreutzers.
l. . . . . Lira, or lire.
r. . . . . Reales.
Sun. . . . Sunday.
Mon. . . Monday.
Tues. . Tuesday.
Wed. . . Wednesday.
Thurs. . Thursday.
Fri. . Friday.
Sat. . . Saturday.

The names of the most important towns, buildings, and collections are printed in **full-faced type.** Other notable places and objects of less importance, have titles in *italics.*

In many cases, as of churches and public buildings, conspicuous events, etc., the date of erection or of occurrence is placed directly after, in parentheses.

Statements which have for many years been regarded locally as unchallengeable facts (e. g., the preservation of the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul in the Lateran Basilica, Rome), are repeated in these pages without comment.

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THE COMPLETE POCKET-GUIDE TO EUROUE.

A CHAPTER ON TRAVEL.

COURTEOUS READER,—When you have laid aside your prejudices, donned your garments of travel, and set your foot upon the gang-plank of the steamer bound for Europe, it will not be our fault if you discover that you have forgotten something. If you have bought this our little book, and read this preliminary chapter, you will depart for foreign lands with all your preparations properly made. You can, with a trifle of care and patience, sit down with this book before you, and by its aid plan a journey which, including the ocean voyages out and back, shall not take up more than four full months, and can be made with ease and enjoyment.

Arrangements for the Journey.

Try to arrange your journey so as to reach Europe by the first of May. With a view to this, secure your steamship ticket very early in the year, and if your allowance for the trip is limited buy a return ticket. By so doing yo may save yourself some anxiety as the end your journey approaches. When you have

decided on the date of your departure and the probable length of your absence from home, step into a prominent banker's in the city in which you reside, or the seaport whence you sail, and secure a *Letter of Credit* for a sum which you deem sufficient to cover your expenses until you are at home again. Allow a margin for contingencies. On the Letter of Credit are the addresses of perhaps two hundred of the leading banking houses of Europe, and you have only to call on any one of these for such sums as you wish in the currency of the country where you may happen to be. The *Travellers' Checks* also afford an excellent means of carrying readily available funds abroad. They are accepted by most of the hotels and shops as freely as the money of the country, and are therefore found very useful by the tourist who may want small sums outside of banking hours, or who may not find it convenient to interrupt his sight-seeing by a call at the banker's. Buy at a broker's or at a tourist agency a few dollars' worth of small change of the country where you will land, for use in paying porters' fees, cab hire, etc.

Take a *Passport*. Circumstances may occur in which it will be positively necessary for you to have one. Address a letter to the "State Department, Passport Bureau, Washington," asking for the printed form necessary for application for the document. When you get this form, fill it out, swear to its contents before a notary, and send it back to the State Department, inclosing the government tax of $1. In due time you will get your passport. A tourist agency will provide the passport for you, if you prefer, saving you the trouble and charging you $3, in-

clusive of the government tax, for its trouble. One is sufficient for man and wife, or man and family where there are no grown up sons or daughters. If a passport serves for more persons than its holder, he should ask to have a note made upon it that Mr. ——— is accompanied by ———. Passports are absolutely necessary if any one is suddenly called on to prove his or her identity. They are useful in securing admission to public buildings, private art galleries, etc. Sometimes the regulations exacting them are revived for a few days between two countries, because of a diplomatic tension or imbroglio, and the person who has none will find his journey interrupted, and will suffer loss of money, time, and temper. In some European countries, such as Russia, they are demanded of all travellers, and in such cases the *vise* of the consul of the country in the port of departure is also required.

Steamships.—The Ocean Journey.

A voyage across the Atlantic is to-day such a common undertaking that most travellers make as brief preparation for it as if they were going by train from New York to Chicago.

The choice of steamships is very large. Try to secure your berths some weeks in advance of sailing; a deposit of $25 is in most cases sufficient, and this you are supposed to forfeit if you fail to take the ship, although you may generally postpone your departure by giving prompt notice of your desire to do so. Most of the lines give special rates for return tickets, the lowest fares usually

GREEK LINE			
New York to Piræus (Athens)	80 00	65 00	——
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE			
New York to Naples[16]	90 00	65 00	——
LLOYD ITALIANO			
New York to Naples[17]	——	——	65 00
LLOYD SABAUDO			
New York to Naples[18]	——	——	70 00
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA			
New York to Naples[18]	80 00	65 00	——
Philadelphia to Naples[17]	——	——	60 00
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD			
New York to Naples[19]	90 00	65 00	——
WHITE STAR LINE			
New York to Naples[20]	115 00	65 00	——
Boston to Naples[21]	——	——	85 50

1 Calling at Cherbourg.
2 Calling at Queenstown.
3 Calling at Fishguard.
4 Calling at Southampton.
5 Calling at Plymouth and Boulogne-sur-Mer.
6 Calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
7 Calling at Dover.
8 Calling at Rotterdam.
9 Calling at Christiansand and Christiania.
10 Sailing from Portland, Me., in the winter.
11 Calling at the Azores, Algiers, Patras, Palermo and Almeria.
12 Calling at Cadiz.
13 Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Genoa, Alexandria, Fiume and Palermo.
14 Calling at Genoa and Marseilles.
15 Calling at Providence, R.I., the Azores and Lisbon.
16 Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa and Palermo.
17 Calling at Genoa.
18 Calling at Genoa and Palermo.
Calling at Gibraltar, Algiers, Palermo and Genoa.
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa and Alexandria.
lling at the Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers and Genoa.

The question of *Baggage* for a European tour is very important. Our advice is to take with you in any case one large, stoutly built American trunk, plainly marked with your name, place of abode, and the initial letter of your surname in large size; this is for convenience in locating your trunks at the customs on arrival in New York or other American ports. Into this trunk put everything that you are certain not to require on the ocean voyage. Then pack articles needed for the voyage either in a roomy valise or in one of the small, flat cabin trunks, built so that they will go under a berth. Take with you plenty of warm clothing, and make it a rule in travelling on the Continent always to have overcoats, cloaks, etc., at hand. You will find them as necessary in Switzerland and Italy as in Scotland and North Germany. When you reach Liverpool, if you intend to return by that port, you can leave your steamer trunk stored at a hotel or steamship office, if you think you will not require it. Then have your large trunk sent from point to point where you may need it, but travel on all short excursions, trips of two or three days, etc., unencumbered by anything that you cannot carry in your hands. Even if a valise is rather voluminous, you can take it into railway carriages with you all over the Continent, and you will not have to pay express for it; in most European countries the baggage allowance is very small and the rates for overweight are high. A good portion of the equipment of a masculine traveller may be purchased after his arrival in Europe. He had better bring his American shoes and overcoat, but hats, linen, etc., can be bought to advantage in Great Britain or France. Trav-

elling suits for gentlemen should be modest in color; black clothes are handy when one arrives at a fashionable watering-place or a large town, and evening dress is highly necessary in London in the season, and in long stops in other cities it is of course frequently required. We shall not venture to offer the ladies advice about what to wear, further than to repeat our injunction concerning plenty of wraps, and to hint that thin shoes should not be worn in travel. A waterproof coat is extremely useful. An umbrella, stout enough to serve the purpose of a cane, should be taken. Woolen socks and thick-soled shoes are the things for travel. Travelling suits for men cost in Great Britain or France about one-third as much as in America. They are not made so well, nor of such good material as our own, but they are very serviceable.

On the Steamship Voyage keep in the open air as much as possible. If you suffer continuously from sea-sickness, struggle up on deck daily, and in one of the adjustable steamer chairs, to be rented on board, remain in recumbent posture, well wrapped up, but do not pass a moment of daylight down stairs, except when at meals or in very rough weather. The deck steward will even bring you your meals, if necessary. If the ship pitches violently, lie with your head toward the bows. If you are well, and wish to remain so, avoid heavy food, heating liquors, intense application to books or cards. Just live, eat, and sleep, and when you reach land you will be amazed to observe how you have rested. Avoid late suppers Get up early, and get on deck at once. When you are approaching land the question of stewards' fees will come up. We should say give the steward

who waits on you at the table 10s.; your berth-room steward, the same, and the deck steward about 5s.; the "boots" and bath-man must be remembered if you have been served by them. But if you cannot afford so much, give less; the servants expect something, but they seldom grumble at the amount.

Landing at Queenstown is very simple. You go off in a tug, which transports you up the bay from *Roches Point* (see Ireland). Customs formalities same as on

Landing at Liverpool.—We strongly advise tourists to leave the steamers at Queenstown, if the steamer reaches there, and go through Ireland first. Some of the Cunard steamships stop also at Fishguard. Most of the steamers now land their passengers for England at Plymouth or Southampton. Passengers for Liverpool formerly left the steamers in tugs, and came up to the Prince's Landing Stage, where there is a custom-house, and where they were usually kept waiting about an hour. Now ships usually go into dock before discharging passengers. The custom-house officers search for cigars and spirits only; if you have neither, you will soon have your "luggage" on a cab or dray, and be on your way to the North Western or Midland Railway stations, or to your hotel.

Money—A Word of Explanation.

In Great Britain the money is pounds, shillings, and pence (£ s. d.). In France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain there is a decimal currency. In the first three countries the reckoning is in *francs* and *centimes;* in Italy it is in

lire and *centesimi;* in Spain, *pesetas* and *centimos.* But gold coins of any of the five above-named countries circulate freely in all of them. The French twenty-franc piece and the English sovereign are current money anywhere in the Continent. In Holland the money is reckoned in *guilders* and *cents.* There are 100 cents in a guilder, which is 40 cents of our money. In Germany reckoning is in *marks* and *pfennige.* The mark is about 24 cents gold, and there are 100 pfennige in it. When you give *one* pfennig to a beggar, he never troubles you again. In Austria one had formerly to reckon in *gulden* and *kreutzers.* The *gulden* is 40.6 cents of our money, and is divided into 100 kreutzers. In that country there is now a new system in which the unit is a *crown,* which is equivalent to a fraction over 20 cents of our money, divided into 100 *heller*—practically the same as the French franc and centime. In Portugal the money is counted in *reis,* of which it takes ten to make one cent. In Russia *rubles* and *kopeks* are the money. The gold coins most in use on the lines of travel which you are likely to take are sovereigns and half-sovereigns (English) (the *guinea* (21s.) no longer exists, although it is still used in reckoning), twenty, ten, and five franc pieces; twenty-mark and ten-mark pieces. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark the *krone* ($0.268) is the basis of reckoning. Be careful not to bring Italian or Austrian paper to Paris or London. You will lose very heavily on it. English, French, and German bank notes are as good as gold. The French have notes of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand francs, and these are extremely convenient to carry on the Conti-

ment, but they are not *current* in other countries. (See *Comparative Table of Moneys* following title-page.)

Railway Travel.—You will find *first, second,* and *third class* everywhere, save upon some of the English railways which have no second class. Express trains on the Continent have no third class; but in Great Britain nearly all trains have it. First class is best for long journeys; second good enough for short ones; and third worth taking now and then, particularly in England and Germany, for the purpose of studying the native people. Second class in Germany and Austria is almost as comfortable as first class in England and France. On a long journey from France into Germany, you may frequently take "a mixed" ticket with advantage, *i. e.* first in France and second in Germany. A man travelling alone and not afraid of a little fatigue may take third class through from London to Glasgow or Edinburgh, or from London to Liverpool, saving just half the sum he would expend in first class. In England and Great Britain, generally, people speak of "taking" a ticket and "booking" a place. The "booking-office" is where the tickets are sold. The conductor is called the "guard." This phraseology appears to have been left over from the old coaching days. Be sure and attend to your "luggage" carefully. Get a label pasted on any piece that you propose to leave in the "luggage van," and when you reach your destination, be on hand to claim your things. Small bags, wraps, etc., can always be left in a "cloak room" at any railway station for hours or days. Employées are civil and obliging, but all expect small compensation.

Do not make the mistake, either in Great Britain or on the Continent, of giving large gratuities. In the British Islands smoking-carriages are provided on every train; in France and some other Latin countries smoking is permissible, *by general consent*, in any carriages except those reserved for *ladies only;* in Italy, only in smoking compartments; in the Germanic lands smoking is wellnigh universal, although every train has its *Damen-coupé*, and its compartments *für Nichtraucher*. The *coupés*, or end compartments with windows in front — another survival of diligence and coach customs, may be hired at reasonable charges above the first class fares, and should generally be engaged beforehand at the station. In France and Middle Europe generally the tariff is about 16 francs per seat per thousand kilometres. A party of four, going through from Paris to Cologne, or coming from Nice to Paris, will find a coupé worth taking. Do not trust too implicitly to information furnished by railroad and steamship officials, for it may be misleading. Among R. R. guide books, "Bradshaw," price 6d., is the most compact for Great Britain; the Chaix "Guide des Chemins de Fer de l'Europe" will do for the Continent. It contains all that may be found in the local guides published in Germany, Switzerland, etc., costs only 40 cents, and is corrected several times yearly. Most guides are furnished with maps, from which you can gain very clear ideas of the location of the lines along which you travel. On excursions, remember that return tickets can generally be had at a discount from the regular fares. Return tickets are usually available only on the day on which they are sold, and by the

first train of the next. Saturday tickets, however, generally extend until the first Monday train. On the Continent the terms for returns are much more liberal than in Great Britain. "Circular tickets" are issued in nearly all countries, and ample information concerning them is given at railway stations, hotels, banks, and in the newspapers. There is usually a saving (there is certainly great convenience) in buying these circular tickets, especially to those who, for example, wish to go from Paris to Switzerland, and after visiting that country to return directly to France. There is a great variety of excursion tickets and hotel-coupon arrangements, by which inexperienced travellers, or those who do not care to explore their own routes may be aided in travelling, passing all over the Continent and the Levant under efficient chaperonage. There are *sleeping-cars* on many English and Continental lines. Between Paris and Vienna, Paris and Geneva, Paris and Turin and Florence, and often Rome also, Paris and Berlin and Russia, etc., there is a regular sleeping-car service. The Russian cars are larger and more elegant than the other Continental ones; and in Russia and Switzerland a modified American railway-carriage, in which, however, class distinctions are kept up, is in use. The amount of baggage carried free in France, Spain, and Sweden is 66 pounds; in North Germany, Austro-Hungary, Holland and Russia, 55 pounds; in Great Britain, any reasonable amount; in South Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, there is no free baggage, but the rates are not extravagant. In some parts of Italy and Switzerland there have been great complaints that baggage has been

plundered in transit by baggage-masters and trainmen; hence the necessity for first-rate locks already mentioned. Parcels, and baggage when forwarded to be called for later, should be sealed. Indeed, the railway companies generally insist on this, and refuse articles which appear to be insecurely fastened. In all Continental countries, when your baggage is weighed, a receipt is given you, and the number on it corresponds to that pasted on the trunk or valise. Even if there is no excess of weight, you must have a receipt. In some cases, in going from an important city in one country to an important city in another, your baggage can be "registered through," and examined when it reaches its destination; in others, although registered through, it must be examined at the frontier. The examination is a pure formality almost everywhere. In vexatious cases nothing is gained by grumbling and scolding. Small fees to railway servants, guards, etc., always meet with prompt return in civility and privilege. At all German and Swiss railway *dépôts*, apply to the *portier* for information. In Italy the railway *facchini* are paid according to tariff—4 *soldi* (cents) for a trunk, 2 for a bag or valise, and in proportion for a bundle of wraps, etc. In Rome, however, this tariff is raised to 5 and 3 *soldi*. The refreshment rooms in England, Scotland, Italy, Spain, and North Germany are not always very good; in other countries they are excellent. On long journeys carry your own basket, especially in Italy and Spain, where fruit, bread, and wine may be had in the open air markets for a song, but in hotels are held very dear. In Italy and Russia a window on

the windward side of a railway carriage cannot be kept open if any person in the compartment objects.

Hotel Expenses

must naturally vary much according to taste and income of the traveller. Our lists of hotels are carefully selected, and we believe that the houses recommended will be found satisfactory. Great Britain is an expensive country by comparison with Switzerland or Italy; in Germany cities are expensive, small towns and country cheap. The American will notice with some surprise that life in Europe is, as a whole, no longer much if any cheaper than in America. To live even carefully at a first-class hotel in any part of Great Britain costs about four dollars or four dollars and a half daily, divided somewhat as follows: Breakfast, from two and six (two shillings and sixpence) to three and six; lunch, about same price; dinner, without wine, five shillings; room, from four and six to eight and six, and one and six for attendance. Wines are as dear, with few exceptions, as in the United States. There are, however, good hotels, where you may live at about ten shillings daily; and private boarding-houses in the large cities where it will cost from seven to ten shillings daily—rarely under ten. A person very economically inclined may possibly live for six shillings daily, but not in rapid travel. On the Continent you may calculate that if you reach a hotel at nightfall, dine or sup and sleep, and take early breakfast there, your bill will be 12 or 13 francs. For a stay of some days you may manage not to

spend more than from ten to fourteen francs daily. In large capitals, simply take room at your hotel, and your first meal there. The others can be had to suit your purse and convenience at restaurants. In Germany, Switzerland, and some parts of Italy, the *tables d'hôte* are cheaper than the restaurants. If you want a cheap room in a hotel, say so; there is no surprise at economy in Europe. Travellers should carry their own soap and toilet paper, though in most hotels of the first class, and even second, these are now usually furnished. Washing can usually be done within 24 hours in all countries. When you buy a parcel and order it sent to your room, give the number of the chamber as well as your name. Fee the *portier* at Continental hotels; he will be useful. Give one of your dining-room waiters something, but give to *only* one. Never mind the head waiter's sardonic frown. In France you will save money by taking your meals at the hours when the natives take theirs; out of hours you pay special prices. By *asking* for ice-water, you can now get it almost everywhere. In Middle Europe drink ordinary wines, and dilute them with water, except at evening. The *vin ordinaire* is pure and wholesome in all countries. Examine your bills, and don't allow overcharges. The omnibus from the station is generally charged in your bill. The baggage porter expects small fee when you go away. Insist on having your bill when you ask for it. You will find English spoken in almost all hotels. You can always post letters and generally send telegrams from your hotel, unless in some small country town. Telegraphy is cheap

in nearly all European countries. Before leaving America tell your friends to write to you, care of your bankers in London or Paris; if you keep your bankers advised of your address you will never miss a mail. Register your name at the London and Paris offices of your banker's; and you may thus find friends or acquaintances who happen to be travelling abroad. In Paris, you will find the larger bankers well provided with post-offices, reading-rooms, and information about travel. If you need a courier (but you really do not), ask your banker or landlord for the address of one. Couriers are expensive luxuries.

We think all necessary information about *cabs* will be found in the text of the volume. *Diligences* are to be avoided as much as possible. In some places they are, however, indispensable. On steamboats on lakes and streams you may usually take *free* about twice as much baggage as by rail. Always make your bargains beforehand for *private carriages*.

A few cautions as to small matters may not be out of place. Should you go shopping on the Continent, especially in France, Belgium, Switzerland, or Italy, try to make up your mind from your inspection of an article in the windows whether you want it or not. The window is really the shop; everything is plainly marked, and if you go in and come out again without buying, the shopkeeper often considers that you have made him waste his time, and may not conceal his disappointment from you. Should you take furnished apartments, be sure and inspect the inventory made of them befort you move in. Do not violate any regulations, municipal or gen-

eral, however trivial and useless they may seem, for the laws are rigidly enforced. Secure seats at the theatres at least 24 hours before you intend to go, otherwise you will be badly placed. After climbing a Swiss mountain pass, be careful not to take cold; imprudence in the mountains often ruins a whole summer. Wraps must be taken into galleries, churches, and palaces, especially in Italy, even in summer. In passing from sunshine to shade, gather your garments about you, and avoid chills. If you go to a *poste restante* (general delivery post-office), present your name plainly written or printed on a card. In making pedestrian tours in out-of-the-way districts, do not lose your temper if the local officials are a little curious about your movements. In case of sudden illness in France, Italy, or Switzerland, call an American or English physician, if you can find one. Failing that, a local physician who has had practice among foreigners is better than one who has not.

Language is not so great a barrier to communication as is imagined. If you get into a corner of Europe where no tongue that you can speak is understood, use English just as if the people knew what it meant, and make signs. You will get on famously. The little list of phrases at the end of this volume may be found an aid to those who have some familiarity with those languages most spoken in Europe. On general principles, however, it is better to use what little you know of a foreign language than to seek interpreters. You will be presumed to know more than you express, and you will make better bargains.

Go to the United States Consul for information

when you are really in doubt and need advice; but do not trespass on his time unnecessarily, for if he has an important office and attends to it, he has little time for strangers who come without a business reason for their call.

Golfing.

The opportunities for golf on the Continent have greatly increased during the past few years, many of the hotels in the resorts largely patronized by English and Americans having had links laid out. Golf clubs having more or less desirable courses have been established in the following places, among others:—*Belgium*—Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ostend, Vianden; *France*—Aix-les-Bains, Arcachon, Argelès, Beaulieu-sur-Mer, Biarritz, Boulogne, Cannes, Costebelle, Dieppe, Dinard, Gavarnie, Hyères, Nice, Paramé, Paris, Pau, St. Jean de Luz, Sainte Marguérite (Pornichet Station); *Germany*—Baden-Baden, Berlin, Bremen, Dresden, Homburg, Wiesbaden; *Gibraltar; Holland*—Arnheim, Doorn, Haarlem, Hague, Hilversum, Leenwarden; *Italy*—Como, Florence, Rome, San Remo, Sorrento, Spezia, Varese; *Portugal*—Oporto; *Russia*—Moscow, St. Petersburg; *Sweden*—Gothenburg; *Switzerland*—Maloga, St. Moritz, Samaden.

Cycling.

The chief inconveniences of a cycle tour on the Continent are those due to the customs regulations in the different countries. At nearly every frontier the tourist is obliged to pay the regular

duty imposed upon wheels imported for sale, but on leaving the country this duty is refunded. The following is the deposit required in each country, the amount in each case being reduced to its American equivalent: *Austria*, $10; the tourist must swear to a declaration that he intends to remain only temporarily in the country, and that his wheel is not for sale; on leaving the country the deposit will be refunded: *Belgium*, 12 per cent. ad valorem; if intending to leave the country by rail, the tourist must write in advance to the custom-house official at the frontier, enclosing receipt and stating on what train he will pass through; the money will then be refunded when the frontier is reached. *Denmark*, 10 per cent. ad valorem; special permit must be obtained if tourist intends to leave through another custom house; a lead seal must be attached to the wheel as a receipt. *England*, free. *France*, 25 cents per pound; a lead seal is attached to the wheel as a receipt, and the tourist may leave by any frontier. *Germany*, free for tourists; in this country bicycles will not be taken on the express trains. *Holland*, free for tourists. *Italy*, $8. *Luxembourg*, 3 cents per pound. *Portugal*, 27 per cent. ad valorem; a seal required as in France. *Russia*, $7.80; a seal and permit required as in Denmark. *Spain*, 5c. per pound; and in addition the tourist must obtain a special pass good for six months, for which 20 cents is charged; the frontier officials are sometimes exacting, and it may be wise to secure the services of a custom-house broker. *Sweden* and *Norway*, 25 to 30 kr. respectively; if the tourist intends to enter the country through any but the principal custom houses he must obtain

a permit from the Director General of Customs, and he must leave the country by the same route that he entered; his deposit will be forfeited if he remains over sixty days; *Switzerland*, 6c. per lb.

Any American wheelman intending to tour on the Continent, if he is not already a member of the L. A. W., should join that organization, as it gives him many privileges. The governments of Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland now permit touring members of the L. A. W. to pass their respective frontiers without making a deposit. There is also an alliance between the League and the Cyclists' Touring Club of Great Britain, whereby a member of one may be admitted to temporary membership in the other without extra fee. The Touring Club de France may also be joined by League members at slight expense, and with membership in those two clubs one obtains road books free, reduction in rates at hotels, and many other advantages.

The wheel should be provided with a brake, a bell or gong, and a lantern. It must be boxed for the steamship very strongly and not merely crated; a bicycle trunk, though expensive, is advisable. There is a charge for freight on most lines. If the tourist has the precaution to take a second chain and extra nuts, together with a serviceable repair kit, he may be spared much vexation and loss of time and money.

Automobile Regulations.

The steamship companies insist that automobiles be crated before being accepted for transportation to or from Europe. The expense of

this is about $100, but the box can be stored with the steamship company or the forwarding company and used for the return voyage. The channel steamers between Great Britain and the Continent have every facility for carrying uncrated cars without risk. The motoring tourist should always have with him a passport, an official certificate of his ability as a driver, and a maker's certificate giving date of sale, value, weight, type of car, capacity, etc. It will be to his advantage in many ways to become a member of the Touring Club of France. This club, the American Automobile Association, and the Automobile Club of America issue a sort of passport, called a "triptyque;" this in general admits the bearer to a country without paying duty on his car, the triptyque being a certificate that the duty will be paid if the traveller remains in the country beyond the designated time. Much trouble will be avoided by Americans if they will take their local permits and licenses with certified attestations from the consular authorities of the particular countries they intend to tour. The owner should also carry a number of small photographs of himself and his chauffeur, as they are often required to be attached for purposes of identification to the permits in the various countries. The following is a synopsis of the custom house rules and police regulations in the most frequented countries of Europe:

France.—The duty is at the rate of 50 francs for each 100 kilogrammes, if the car weighs more than 125 kilogrammes (275 lbs.), and 120 francs if it weighs less than this. The amount must be deposited on entering the country, and

will be refunded when leaving the country (within six months) on presentation of the deposit receipt at the frontier. The speed limit is thirty kilometres (about 19 miles) in the country, 20 kilometres (about 13 miles) in villages; in narrow roads or streets the car must not exceed the speed of a man walking. These rules are not strictly enforced if the car seems to be under complete control. At night a white and a green light must be displayed in front.

Germany.—The duty is 230 marks, which is seldom demanded if the driver has a passport and can prove that the car has been in his possession a reasonable time. The amount paid will be refunded when the car leaves the country. The regulations vary in different towns and parts of the empire; in many places certain streets are forbidden to automobiles, and in one little principality at least the entrance of motor cars into the capital is not allowed when the ruler is "in residence."

Holland.—The duty is 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, repayable on leaving the country; it is seldom exacted unless the car is manifestly new. The speed limit is 20 kilometres (about 13 miles) in the country, 8 kilometres (5 miles) in villages, over bridges, down hill, at night, and in foggy weather. A permit must be obtained from the Secretary of Public Works and must be countersigned at the custom house; blank permits may be had from the Netherlands Automobile Club, The Hague, on payment of 4.20 gulden (50 cts.). Every car must carry two lights and a horn or bell respectively visible and audible 350 feet.

Belgium.—A duty of 12 per cent. *ad valorem*, repayable at the frontier when leaving the coun-

try, is required. Lamps and horns are required, cars must proceed slowly in towns and when crossing bridges, and in all cases must be under control and must not exceed a reasonable speed.

Great Britain and Ireland.—There is no duty on automobiles. Lights and sound signals are required and a reasonable speed must not be exceeded. To avoid accidents the driver must observe the rule of the road and pass to the left instead of the right.

Switzerland.—The duty is 20 francs per 100 kilogrammes, repayable when leaving the country. Each car must carry a white and a green light in front and a red light behind, a good horn, and two brakes, each one capable of stopping the car within two metres (33 feet) on a decline or when running at full legal speed. The speed must not exceed 30 kilometres (about 19 miles) in the country, 10 kilometres ($6\frac{1}{4}$ miles) in cities and towns or on mountain roads, and 6 kilometres ($3\frac{3}{4}$ miles) on bridges, in narrow streets, and whenever warning signs demand it. The car must stop when meeting a horse that appears frightened or when a government stagecoach is met. There are a number of other regulations, some of them vexatious and unreasonable. Indeed, automobiles are unpopular in Switzerland, and in case of accident, no matter where the blame lies, the motor driver is usually held accountable. A permit is necessary unless the owner has one from his own government and that government is one which reciprocates in this respect with Switzerland.

Austria.—The duty is 130 kroner (about $26) for the car and 18 kr. ($3.50) for every 100 kilogrammes (220 lbs.) weight of the motor. This

sum is refunded when the owner leaves Austrian territory.

Italy.— The duty varies from 200 lire ($38.60) for a car weighing up to 500 kilos (1,200 lbs.) to 600 lire ($115.80) for one weighing over 1,000 kilos (2,400 lbs.) The amount will be refunded on leaving the country within six months. The driver must obtain a permit within five days, either on the basis of reciprocity, if that exists with the country granting his original license, or after proving to the authorities by actual test that he is a competent driver.

Russia.—There is a vexatious amount of red tape to unravel in order to drive a motor car into Russia. A special permit must be obtained from the Secretary of Finance, and one who gets the permit within a week of his application is to be congratulated. The application for the permit, which must be made on stamped paper (80 kopeks, about 40 cents), must state how long the driver expects to be in Russia, at what town the car will enter, and from what town it will leave the country. The duty paid will be refunded some time or other, but usually not until some weeks after the car has left the country.

Spain.—The duty paid is refunded on leaving the country. The speed laws are not irksome.

Denmark.—No duty is required if the owner makes declaration that he is touring and intends to make only a temporary stay in the country.

Reimportation into the United States.—The regulations of the U. S. Treasury Department provide that the owner of an automobile of foreign manufacture on which duties have been paid may, after its identification and the issue of a certificate by customs officers on his appli-

cation, take it abroad for touring purposes, with the right of free entry on its return with him or within thirty days after him, provided that no repairs, improvements, or additions were made to the automobile, except absolutely necessary repairs costing not more than 10 per cent. of the original appraised value. Cars of American manufacture will be admitted on their return free of duty, provided that they shall not have been advanced in value or improved in condition, and that all repairs made thereto were absolutely necessary and did not cost more than 10 per cent. of the original price of the car; and provided further that it shall be shown that the accessories are those taken abroad under the certificate.

Customs Regulations.

All persons on their arrival in the United States are required to make a declaration of dutiable articles obtained by them abroad. The declaration will be verified on the pier by careful examination of the contents of the packages.

The senior member of a family may include all the members thereof in his or her declaration. State the exact number of pieces of baggage in which your effects are contained. Give the cost of foreign value of each dutiable article. As far as practicable, keep your original receipted bills for all purchases of any importance during your stay abroad.

When packing your baggage for your return trip it would be well to prepare a list of articles so purchased, with the prices paid for each. If these articles are so placed in your trunks that you can easily find and exhibit them for ap-

praisement, much time and inconvenience will be saved.

Each person is entitled to bring in fifty cigars or three hundred cigarettes for his own use. All cigars and cigarettes in excess of this number and less than three thousand are liable to seizure, but in meritorious cases may be released by the payment of a fine equal to the duty and the internal revenue tax.

Duties will be assessed at the foreign market values at the time of exportation with due allowance for wear or depreciation. A failure to declare dutiable articles in your possession will render the same liable to seizure and confiscation and you to criminal prosecution.

In case passengers are dissatisfied with the values placed upon dutiable articles, they have the privilege to demand a reexamination, but application therefor should be immediately made to the deputy collector at the pier. If, for any reason, this is impracticable, the packages containing the articles should be left in customs custody and application for reappraisement made to the collector at the custom house in writing within two days after the original appraisement. No request for reappraisement can be entertained after the articles have been removed from customs custody.

Baggage intended for delivery at another port may be forwarded thereto upon application, without the assessment of duty at the port of arrival. Any baggage or personal effects in transit through the United States to any foreign country may on application be forwarded to the port of departure. The officer taking your declaration will advise you on this point. Repre-

sentatives of various railroads and express companies will be found on the pier and will take charge of your baggage and forward it to destination if desired.

Government officers are forbidden by law to accept anything but currency in payment of duties, but if requested will retain baggage on the pier for twenty-four hours to enable the owner to secure the currency.

It is unlawful for customs officers to receive any "tip" or gratuity, and to offer the same is a violation of law.

Passengers are requested promptly to report to the Secretary of the Treasury, the collector at the custom house or the deputy collector at the pier any discourtesy or incivility on the part of customs officers.

A resident of the United States returning thereto is entitled to bring with him, free of duty, personal effects taken abroad by him as baggage, provided they have not been remodelled or improved abroad so as to increase their value, and, in addition thereto, personal property purchased or otherwise obtained abroad, of a total value not exceeding $100. The exempt articles (if under $100 in value) include clothing, toilet articles, personal adornments, jewelry, &c., cameras, canes, fishing tackle, glasses (field, opera, marine), golf sticks, guns, musical instruments, parasols, photographs, smoker's articles, steamer rugs and shawls, toys, trunks, valises, &c.

(To prevent the use of the foregoing provision as a cloak for smuggling, customs officials are instructed to inquire into the bona fides of the journey and the actual ownership of the goods. Either the presence of an unusual amount of any

class of highly dutiable merchandise or frequent and hasty journeys is sufficient to raise the presumption of bad faith. Such cases will be subject to most careful scrutiny and prosecution.)

All articles obtained abroad, whether exempt from duty or otherwise, should be declared, and the allowance of $100 for articles obtained abroad will be made by the deputy collector upon the pier.

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring with them as baggage free of duty all wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects in actual use and necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons and their present comfort and convenience, not intended for other persons or for sale.

Non-residents for the purpose of customs administration are divided into three classes:

First—Actual residents of other countries.

Second—Persons who have been abroad for the purpose of study, restoration of health, or for other specific objects, and have had a fixed foreign abode for one year or more.

Third—Persons who have been abroad for two years or more for any purpose whatever, and who have had during that time a fixed place of abode for one year or more.

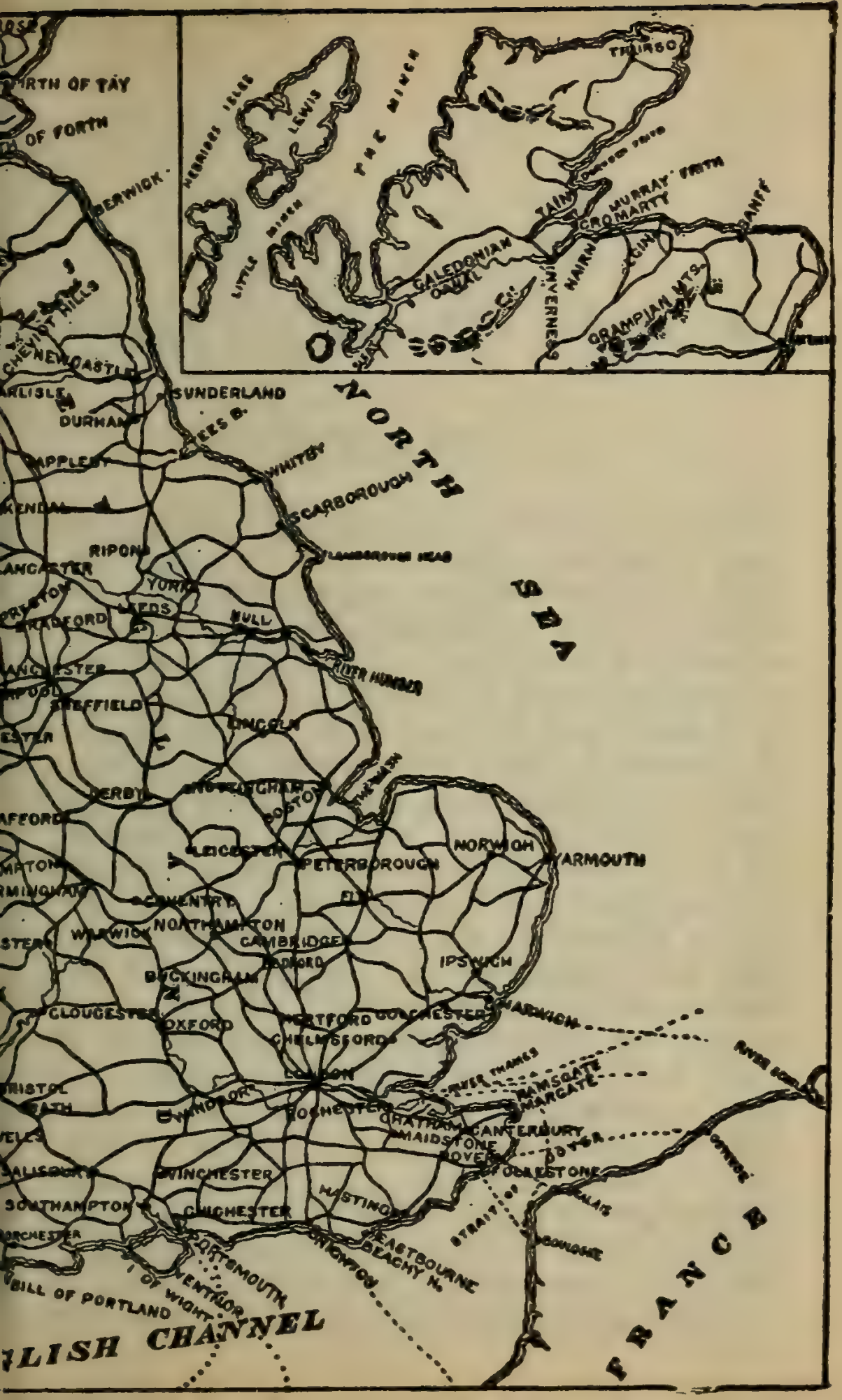
Household effects of persons or families from foreign countries will be admitted free of duty if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or for sale.

The law expressly forbids the importation into the United States of garments made in whole or in part of the skins of prohibited fur seals,

and unless the owner is able to establish by competent evidence and to the satisfaction of the Collector either that the garments were purchased prior to December 29, 1897, or that the animals from which the skins were taken were captured elsewhere than in prohibited waters, entry will not be allowed.

Residents who desire to take sealskin garments abroad may have the same registered with the Collector.

MAP OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND


NORTH SEA
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NAIRN
INVERNESS
CALEDONIAN CANAL
GRAMPIAN MTS.
FORTH OF TAY
OF FORTH
BERWICK
CHEVIOT HILLS
NEWCASTLE
CARLISLE
SUNDERLAND
DURHAM
TEES R.
APPLEBY
WHITBY
SCARBOROUGH
RIPON
YORK
LEEDS
HULL
RIVER HUMBER
SHEFFIELD
LINCOLN
DERBY
NOTTINGHAM
BOSTON
LEICESTER
PETERBORO'
NORWICH
YARMOUTH
COVENTRY
ELY
WARWICK
NORTHAMPTON
CAMBRIDGE
BEDFORD
IPSWICH
BUCKINGHAM
GLOUCESTER
OXFORD
HERTFORD
COLCHESTER
HARWICH
CHELMSFORD
LONDON
RIVER THAMES
RIVER MEDWAY
RAMSGATE
MARGATE
BRISTOL
BATH
WINDSOR
ROCHESTER
CHATHAM
CANTERBURY
MAIDSTONE
DOVER
SALISBURY
WINCHESTER
FOLKESTONE
SOUTHAMPTON
CHICHESTER
HASTINGS
DORCHESTER
PORTSMOUTH
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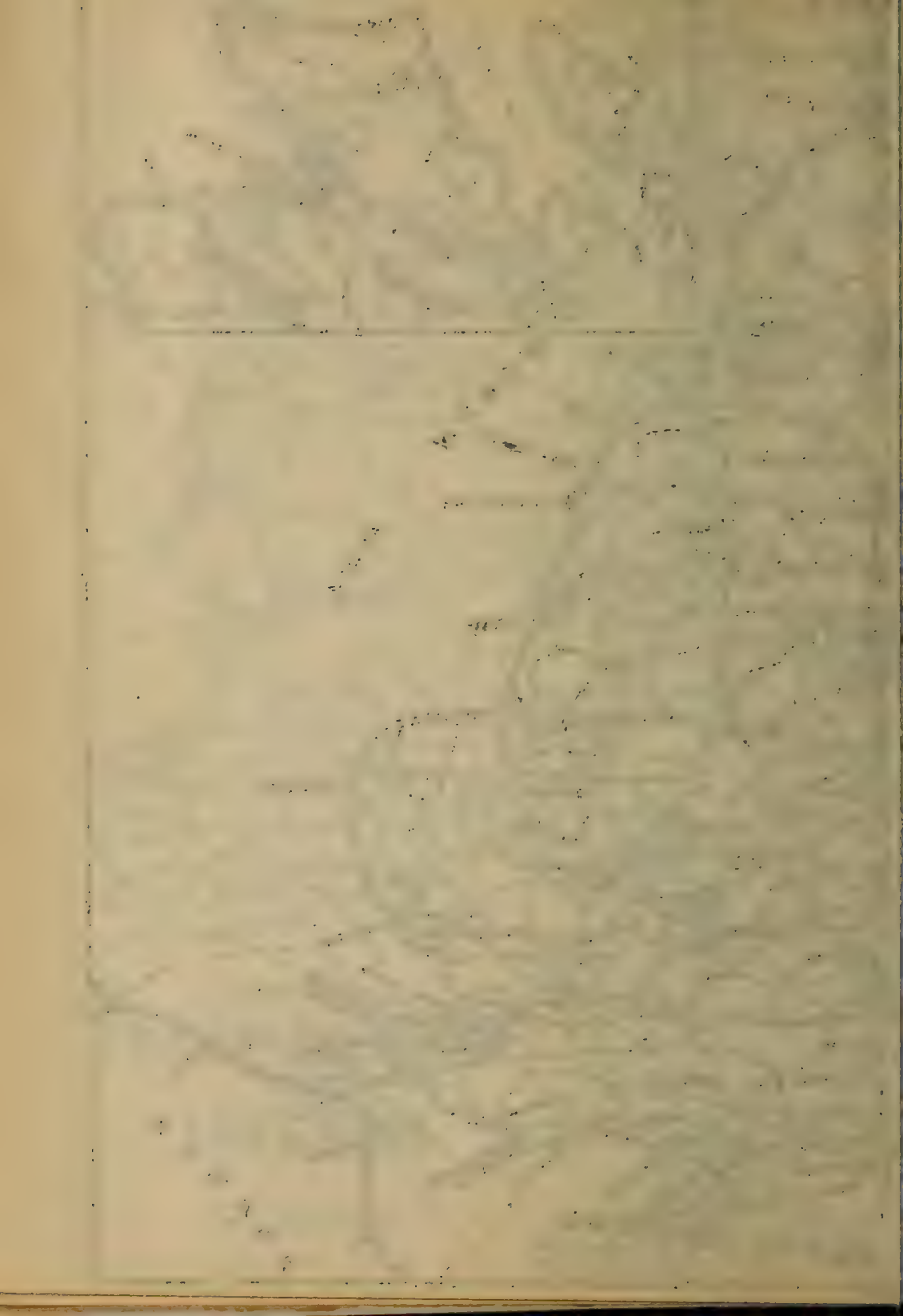
CALAIS
BILL OF PORTLAND



THE COMPLETE POCKET-GUIDE TO EUROPE

IRELAND.

THE majority of American visitors to Europe go first to Great Britain, leaving a tour through the picturesque and interesting island of Ireland among the possibilities of the last days of their pilgrimage. Our own impression is that those who go abroad as early as May or June would do better to land at Queenstown, if their ships stop there, and make a brief trip through the Emerald Isle, and quitting it either *via* Belfast for Glasgow, or *via* Dublin and Kingstown, crossing the Irish Channel to Holyhead in 4 hrs., and going from Holyhead to Chester, Liverpool, and thence northward to the English Lake District, or to London, as best suits their humor. Thousands of persons return to the United States without having set foot in Ireland. They intended to go there; but after their long season of travel on the Continent they get back to London somewhat wearied, as well as economically inclined, and the result is that they hasten to take ship for home, seeing naught of Ireland but the bold lines of its coast and the round towers which cap its highest cliffs; and on most of the steamer routes not even that.

Ireland is worth a visit of 3–5 days, and our object is to show the tourist how he may spend those days to advantage in that country. Many of the steamships of the Cunard and White Star lines call at Queenstown, coming from and going to New York, Boston, and other ports. Tugboats speedily convey passengers with their baggage from *Roches Point*, where the steamers stop, up to the town proper; and the noble port with its green water, the verdant hills crowned with handsome buildings and protected by fortifications, and the pretty groves and forests, out of which white villas peep, form a picture doubly pleasing to the eye of the visitor, after he has for many days seen nothing but sea, sky, and the ship that brought him over.

Queenstown (*Queen's Hotel; Royal; Beach*) is on Great Island, which lies in the magnificent bay or arm of the sea into which the river Lee pours its waters. The town was formerly called the "Cove of Cork," and received its present name after Queen Victoria paid it a visit. It is built on the face of a hill sloping down to the shore; has a Catholic cathedral and a fine Protestant church, and about 8,000 inhabitants. Invalids are attracted to Queenstown by the extreme mildness of its climate. Rev. Charles Wolfe, who wrote the famous lines on the burial of Sir John Moore, died here in 1823, and is buried on the island. The immense harbor of Cork, large enough to afford shelter to the combined navies of Europe at once, in its basin 10 square M. in area, is well defended by forts on either side the channel of entrance. On *Spike Island* is Fort Westmoreland, commanding entrance to harbor. *Hawlbowline Island* contains

ordnance stores and an armory. *Rocky Island* is a powder magazine, with huge chambers quarried out of the solid rock. It was into Cork Harbor and Crosshaven Creek that Drake retreated when the Spanish fleet was hotly pursuing him. He succeeded in hiding his ships so effectually at a spot known to this day as *Drake's Pool*, that the superstitious Spaniards attributed the disappearance to magic.

There are three routes from Queenstown to Cork: by rail all the way (1s. 2d., or 6d.); by steamer to Passage and thence by rail (fares same as above); or by steamer up the river direct to Patrick's Bridge. "It would be difficult," wrote Sir John Forbes, "to overpraise the beauty of the river from Cork to Queenstown, or the magnificent harbor or inland bay in which it terminates, more especially when these are seen under the influence of a bright sun and brilliant sky." At *Monkstown*, at a point where the river Lee widens into a lake, stands a castle, now in ruins.

Cork (*Imperial Hotel; Royal Victoria; Metropole*, temperance), the "capital of the South," has a population of 100,000. It is situated on both banks of the river Lee, which is crossed by numerous bridges. The Irish name of Cork signifies "a swamp," and well describes the location of the town. The Grand Parade, the South Mall, Great George's-St., Mardyke, and St. Patrick's-St., on which stands a statue of Father Mathew, are the principal avenues. **The Queen's College**, a handsome quadrangular structure in Tudor-Gothic style, is situated on a small hill near the S. fork of the stream. *St. Ann's Ch.* is the most interesting edifice in Cork. It con-

tains the "bells of Shandon," of which Father Prout sang so melodiously. This church was built in 1722, and its curious steeple, three sides of which are of limestone, while the fourth is red, is 120 feet high, and constructed of hewn stone from a Franciscan abbey where James II. had once heard mass, and from the ruins of a castle which had been the official residence of the lords-president of Munster. The *Ch. of the Holy Trinity*, founded by Father Mathew, who began his career as an apostle of temperance in Cork, is worthy a visit; and so is the modern *Protestant Cathedral of St. Fionn Bar.* This saint founded a monastery on the site of a heathen temple in Cork in the 7th century. The invading Danes, 200 years later, surrounded the little town with walls. Cork had its charter as a city taken away at the close of the 15th century, because it had received Perkin Warbeck, the impostor king, with royal honors. The charter was restored in 1609. Cromwell's cruelties in Cork, in the War of the Protectorate, are still related by the inhabitants. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, became a convert to Quakerism in Cork, where he heard the eloquent preaching of one Thomas Loe. Cork was surrendered to Henry II. in the 12th century by Dermot M'Carthy, Prince of Desmond; but the English invaders were harassed for centuries by petty Irish chieftains, and the sentiment of independent Irish nationality seems even nowadays conspicuously manifest in the neighborhood. The lovely *Victoria Park* of 140 acres may be seen on the way to Blarney Castle.

Blarney Castle may be reached from Cork by rail in 16 minutes. But the best plan is to take

a jaunting-car (about 3s. there and back) by the road on the N. bank of the river. The distance is 5 M. Cormac M'Carthy built the massive donjon tower, 120 feet high, and the lower portion, in the 15th century; and the famous **Blarney Stone,** which bore the inscription, *Cormach MacCarthy fortis mi fieri fecit A. D.* 1446, now illegible, was clasped by two iron bars to a projecting buttress at the top of the castle, at the N. angle, several feet below the level of the wall, so that the person who wished to kiss it had to hold on to the bars, and project his body forward in most risky fashion. Another stone, marked "1703," stands within the tower in a place where it is quite accessible to kisses. "The Blarney Stone," says Black's Picturesque Tourist of Ireland, "had long been a byword among the Irish: it is difficult to conjecture why, unless the glib tongues of the natives of this locality were supposed to be not the ordinary gift of Nature. But it had not reached its full zenith of talismanic power until 1799, when Milliken wrote his well-known song of 'The Groves of Blarney.' A curious tradition attributes to the stone the power of endowing whoever kisses it with the sweet, persuasive, wheedling eloquence, so perceptible in the language of the Cork people, and which is usually termed *Blarney.*" There is an old story about *Blarney Lake,* a pretty sheet of water, ¼ M. from the castle. It is said that the Earl of Clancarty, who forfeited the property at the Revolution, sank all his family plate in a certain part of this lake; that three of the M'Carthys inherit the secret of the place where the treasure is sunk, any one of whom, dying, communicates it to another of the family, and

thus perpetuates the secret, which is never to be made public until a M'Carthy is again Lord of Blarney.

Other Excursions from Cork.—*To Rostellan Castle and Cloyne*, three times daily by steamer to Aghada. In Rostellan Castle is preserved an ancient sword said to have belonged to Brian Boroihme, the ancestor of the O'Briens. At Cloyne there is a 14th century cathedral and a noted "round tower."—*To Youghal and the Blackwater.* This excursion may be made in a single day by taking an early train from Cork to Youghal (28 M.), whence a steamer up the beautiful Blackwater River to *Cappoquin*, above which point the stream is not navigable. At **Youghal** (*Green Park; Devonshire Arms*) is the "Warden's House," the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1588-89. It was there that he entertained Spenser when the poet was preparing his "Faerie Queene" for publication. It was also in Youghal that the first potato was planted in Ireland, by Raleigh. From Cappoquin the traveller may take the mail (jaunting-car) to **Lismore**, one of the most ancient towns in Ireland, twice daily (Sundays excepted). *Castle* of the Duke of Devonshire, on the site of the old University; visitors admitted. From Lismore the tourist can go by rail to Fermoy in 45 min.; from Fermoy to Mallow, 46 min.; and from Mallow he may return to Cork, reaching there in the evening, or may go to Killarney.

Killarney, The Lakes, and Lake Region.

The traveller may go from Cork to Killarney by rail, *via* Mallow Junction, in about 3 hrs., 68¾ M. (11s. 6d., 8s. 4d., 5s.). This is the

shortest, but the least interesting route. For those pressed for time, it is the best. By leaving Cork late in the afternoon one may reach Killarney in time to get a good night's rest, and, starting early on the following morning, may visit the most attractive points in the region, getting back to Mallow Junction in time to take a night train for Dublin. But those who are making a more leisurely tour will find themselves well repaid for taking either of the two routes *via* Glengariff. One of these leads from Cork by rail through Bandon to Dunmanway, and thence by coach to **Glengariff**. (*Roche's Hotel; Eccles'*), thence to **Kenmare** (*Lansdowne Arms*), and so on through a barren and wild, but picturesque country, across the mountains, and down to Killarney. The most extensive view of Glengariff, a ravine about 3 M. long, and rich with yew, holly, and arbutus, is to be had from Old Berehaven road, near Cromwell's Bridge. The beautiful grounds around *Glengariff Castle* are worth a visit. From Glengariff the journey may be extended to **Bantry Bay** either by land or water. The latter way is preferable, affording an excellent view of the bold coast scenery. But we would recommend none of these excursions to the seaside, unless the weather is entirely favorable. Nothing is drearier than an Irish wet day by the sea. The route from Cork to Macroom by rail, 24 M., and thence by jaunting-car to Glengariff, Kenmare, and Killarney, is highly spoken of by travellers who have taken it. Both these above-mentioned ways require two days, and a trip to Bantry Bay will take another half-day. In summer a coach runs from Cork to Killarney, in one day, but does not pass

through the most interesting places. (Fare by this coach, 19s.) **Macroom** is the place where the Irish Bards held their meetings, and a fine ivy-mantled castle may be seen there. In the vicinity of **Kenmare** there are many lovely views; and the river or bay of Kenmare is by some considered the most beautiful on the Irish coast.

Killarney (*Royal Victoria Hotel; Great Southern Railway; Lake; Muckross*), population 5,000, lies about 1½ miles from the N. E. margin of Lough Leane, or the Lower Lake. It possesses a cathedral, designed by Pugin, and a nunnery, with a school attached, where 400 girls are educated. The hotels generally command very good views of the lake and the mountains. The town is renowned for its beggars; and for the artifice of the peasantry in extorting sixpences from travellers, in return for some trifling and entirely superfluous service. Two days are required properly to see the lakes, the Gap of Dunloe, Muckross Abbey, and the Torc Cascade; but if only one day can be given, the best plan is to engage a pony and ride from Killarney through the Gap of Dunloe to the head of the Upper Lake, having previously ordered a boat to be in readiness at Lord Brandon's Cottage on that lake. It is 15 M. from Killarney to this cottage, and many may prefer to walk rather than ride a stumbling horse, especially as they can rest in the boat while rowed down the lakes afterwards. Arrangements for horses, boats, etc., can usually be made at the hotels. The tariff is established by local law, and there is no occasion to give more.

The first object of interest on the road from Killarney to the Gap of Dunloe is a huge county lunatic asylum, and the next is the old ruin of **Aghadoe,** 2¼ M. from the town. All that remains of the once celebrated castle is a fragment of a tower. Near by is a church, consisting of two distinct chapels of unequal antiquity, lying E. and W. of each other. The W. chapel is in the Romanesque style, and was under the patronage of St. Finian. The E. chapel dates from 1158, is in the Pointed style, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are a few fine country-houses on the road beyond Aghadoe. *Lake View House,* on the l., was the residence of a brother of the great O'Connell; *Beaufort House* is attractive; and *Dunloe Castle,* also on the l., is celebrated as having been one of the residences of the powerful O'Sullivan Mor. The present proprietor has restored the castle. About 2 M. from the entrance to the Gap is the *Cave of Dunloe* (in a field not far from the road). This cavern was opened in 1838 by some laborers digging a ditch, and was found to be roofed with impost stones, in the angles of which were inscriptions in the ancient Ogham character, supposed to have been used by the Druids before the introduction of Christianity into Ireland. This venerable storehouse of Irish history will have but small interest for the tourist, and he will do well to press on to the Gap. On his way thither he will pass the cabin in which the fair "Kate Kearney" once resided, and will doubtless be invited by one of her descendants to exchange sixpence or a shilling for a mysterious drink of goats' milk and whiskey.

Of the **Gap of Dunloe** an Irish writer has said: "It appears as if the vast range of mountains, of which this most singular ravine is composed, were cleft in twain by a mighty sword: one is not surprised at its appearance having given rise to such a tradition." It is a narrow defile 4 M. long, between the range of hills called "Macgillicuddy's Reeks" and the Purple Mt., a shoulder of the Tomies. The rapid stream called the *Loc* traverses the whole length of the glen, expanding at various places into five lakes known as the *Cummeen Thomeen.* The road is a mere bridlepath, sometimes on the very edge of precipices. The peasantry say that it was at the Black Lough, one of the small lakes, that St. Patrick banished the last snake from Ireland. Many travellers who are disappointed in the Gap of Dunloe find the view, just after leaving it, up what is called the *Black Valley*, extremely impressive. The Gap is bordered by rocky peaks varying from 2,000 to 3,400 feet in height; but the vast and desolate amphitheatre of the Black Valley, with its rugged masses of darkened rock, its circular basins of still water filled with dissolved peaty matter, and its wild and mysterious recesses, gives an impression of grandeur and wonder which its neighbor ravine fails to produce. The view down the valley on a warm, hazy day is very striking. The water in the lakes throws back the light which it receives by reflection from the sky, and thus seems to be lighted from below.

At numerous points in the Gap and on the Lakes there are superb echoes, and there is no lack of peasants to awaken them, and to claim a fee for having done so. A narrow and rugged

footpath leads down from the head of the Gap to *Lord Brandon's Cottage*, where the tourist who has ordered a boat before leaving Killarney will find it waiting for him. It is well to have lunch provided in the boat, so that one can take it as he is rowed down towards the Middle and Lower Lakes. From Lord Brandon's Cottage one may ascend *Purple Mountain* (2,739 feet high), and from the summit get a fine view of the Upper and Middle Lakes and a long stretch of the sea-coast beyond; but this would require half a day at least.

The Lakes.—From the cottage, across the **Upper Lake, 2½ M.**, the boatmen row so as to show the tourist the numerous pretty islands. The first of these is *M'Carthy's;* the second, *Arbutus Island*, completely covered with the beautiful plant whose name it bears. "The islands in the lakes of Cumberland," says the author of Black's Picturesque Tourist, "are either grassy holms, with sometimes a piece of yellow whin to catch the eye, or perhaps a solitary tree or shrub, or, if larger, such as St. Herbert's and Lord's Isle on Derwentwater, bearing shady groves of ash and plane, mixed with every other variety of forest trees. The islands on the Killarney Lakes have a totally different aspect, produced entirely by the presence of the arbutus (*Arbutus unedo*). Even in winter the leaves are of a rich glossy green, and so clustered at the terminations of the branches that the waxen, flesh-like flowers, which hang in graceful racemes, or the rich crimson, strawberry-like fruit, seem cradled in a nest of verdure." The Upper Lake is thought by most people to be the finest of the three. On the S. lie the Derrycunihy mountain ranges, and

on the E. the high "Reeks." The *Long Range* is a river, rather 3 than 2 M. in length, connecting the Upper with the Middle Lake. Things to note here: *Colman's Eye; The Man of War; The Four Friends*, a group of islets; *The Eagle's Nest*, a cliff which towers 700 feet above the river (the echoes heard from this point are remarkably fine); *Old Weir Bridge*, an ancient structure, under which the water rushes swiftly. The small boat is carried through at great speed, and floats into a still pool called the *Meeting of Waters*, near Dinish Island, and then into the *Middle*, which is also called *Muckross*, or *Torc Lake*. On Dinish Island there is a cottage where dinner may be had, if previously ordered from the hotel in Killarney in the morning. *Torc Cascade* can be visited from this point; but it will be better to take this in conjunction with the visit to Muckross Abbey, a little farther on. Passing under *Bricken Bridge*, the boat enters **Lough Leane**, or the *Lower Lake*. The area of this is about 5,000 acres; its greatest length 5 M., breadth 3 M. There are thirty islands, the principal one of which, the *Ross*, is the location of the last stronghold in Munster that surrendered to the Parliamentary army. The castle was built in the 14th century, by one of the O'Donoghues. The island of *Innisfallen*, midway in the lake, is celebrated in history and fiction; and that keen observer, Arthur Young, said of it that it was "the most beautiful in the king's dominions, and perhaps in Europe." The ruins of the noted abbey are pointed out. The "Annals of Innisfallen," a kind of universal history down to the time of St. Patrick, were written in the abbey about 600 years

ago. The original copy of this curious work is now preserved in the Bodleian Library. In 1180 the abbey, into which all the treasures of the adjacent country had been gathered for safe keeping, was plundered by Mildwin, son of Daniel O'Donoghue. The boatmen will tell the traveller quite as much as he will care to hear about the past of "sweet Innisfallen." The part of the Lower Lake first entered is called *Glena Bay*. From the shore near *Rabbit Island* it is but a short walk to *O'Sullivan's Cascade*.

Those who wish to visit **Muckross Abbey** on the same day as the Gap and Lakes, should arrange with their boatmen to land them at the point of the Lower Lake nearest to it. From the shore through the handsome estate of Mr. Herbert to the abbey is but a short walk. The noted ruins are those of a church and abbey, founded in 1440, partly restored in 1602, and still in decent preservation. In the church are many ancient tombs; among them, those of the O'Sullivans, M'Carthys, and O'Donoghue Mor. The arms of a gigantic yew-tree support the crumbling wall of a beautiful cloister. The trunk of the yew is 13 feet in circumference. Fees are not exacted here; but it is customary to give something. Muckross Abbey Mansion is a fine example of the Elizabethan style of architecture. Passing through the grounds, the visitor is admitted at a small wicket (fee, 9d.) to the enclosure within which is the *Torc Cascade*. Climb up above the fall, which is 60-70 feet high, and look down upon it and out over the lakes. Visitors may, if they wish, drive or walk through the grounds of the Earl of Kenmare to Ross

Island and Castle. The island is connected with the mainland by a dike.

From Muckross to Killarney the distance is about 3½ M. The entire round trip is not very fatiguing. We recommend the tourist to ride the first 11 M. to the Gap; walk 4 M. through the Gap to Lord Brandon's Cottage; then the 13 M. across the lakes to Muckross and the 3½ M. into Killarney can be done easily before dark.

Other Excursions from Killarney.—*Ascent of Mount Mangerton* (2,756 ft.). On the way one comes to the "Devil's Punch Bowl," a mountain tarn 2,206 ft. above the sea level. It occupies a basin 28 acres in extent. Charles James Fox swam around it in 1772. *Ascent of the Reeks*: interesting, but somewhat difficult. *Journey to Valentia*: it is worth a day's ride on a jaunting-car to see the mighty waves beating against the rocky cliffs of the Atlantic coast. The train from

Killarney to Dublin

(time, 7 hrs.; fares, 34, 25, or 16s.) reaches the main line at Mallow Junction. Near Mallow are the ruins of *Kilcolman Castle*, where Edmund Spenser wrote the "Faërie Queene." He obtained, in 1586, a grant of land from forfeited estates of the Earl of Desmond, on condition that he should inhabit the country. In 1597 his castle was attacked by the native Irish, to whom he had rendered himself obnoxious, and his infant child perished in the flames which destroyed his home. He fled to London, and died of a broken heart. At Limerick Junction the main line from Dublin to Cork is intersected by the Waterford and Limerick line.

Limerick (*Royal Hotel; George; Glentworth*), on the Shannon, "the noblest of Irish rivers," deserves a visit, which can be made in a day, including the return to the line to Dublin. Limerick has about 46,000 inhabitants, and contains a venerable cathedral transformed into a Protestant church, and a noble castle built in King John's time.

Waterford (*Adelphia; Imperial*) merits a visit, but is perhaps too far off the line of the vacation tourist. It is a handsome town of 26,000 inhabitants, on the Suir; and was the scene of many terrible fights between the Irish and the Danes. Between Limerick Junction and Dublin there are many places of historical importance. From *Goold's-Cross Station* it is but 5 M. across country to the **Rock of Cashel**, which rises 300 feet above the plain. Cashel was the residence of the Kings of Munster; and there Henry II. received the homage of Donald, King of Limerick, in 1172. Edward the Bruce also held a parliament there. Near Thurles are ruins of *Holy-Cross Abbey*. Just beyond Portarlington the river Barrow is crossed on an iron viaduct 500 feet long. *Kildare*, "the city renowned for saints," is 30 M. from Dublin. It possesses the ruins of a cathedral; and the Chapel of St. Brigid, called the "Fire House" because it is the supposed location of the fire which nuns kept burning night and day for a thousand years "for the benefit of poor strangers," is still shown. The "Curragh," an ancient race-course, and now used as a military encampment and practice ground for soldiers, is just beyond Kildare. Sham fights are sometimes given there in the summer months. Near Hazel-

hatch station is *Celbridge Abbey*, once the residence of Swift's "Vanessa."

Dublin and Vicinity.

Two days can be spent to advantage in visiting Dublin, provided the weather be fair. May, June, and August are excellent months for the visit. But the hurried tourist can manage to secure a tolerable idea of the Irish capital by a ride of 3-4 hrs. on a jaunting-car, or by half a day's leisurely walk. **Dublin** (*Shelbourne Hotel; Gresham; Metropole; Hibernian; Edinburgh*, temperance) is a city of 40,000 inhabitants, on the river Liffey, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, and, shortly below the town widens into a fine bay, on one side of which rises the Hill of Howth, and on the other Killiney Hill, near Kingstown. Those who do not dread sudden showers should engage an open car by the hr. (1s. 6d. for the first hr., and 6d. for each additional ½ hr.), and drive to the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, Dublin Castle, Christ's Church Cathedral, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the General Post-Office, Nelson's Monument, the Custom House, the Four Courts, and finally to Phœnix Park. This will enable one to judge pretty well of the main exterior attractions. The shops in Dublin are quite as fine as those of London. The fine mall of Sackville-St., with its cut-granite Doric columns to Nelson, 121 ft. high, is imposing, from Carlisle Bridge. The Liffey is navigable to this bridge; but no large vessels come above the

Custom House, the finest building in the city. It is a handsome quadrangular structure, the

principal front of which faces the river. Notice the allegorical composition in the central portico. It represents Britannia and Hibernia in a marine shell, a group of merchantmen approaching, and Neptune driving away famine and despair. The dome is 120 feet high, and bears on its summit a statue of Hope. From *Nelson's Monument*, a good view of the city and suburbs may be obtained. Fee for ascent, 6d. The statue of the hero is the work of a native sculptor, Thomas Kirk; and the sum of £6,856, which the memorial cost, was raised by subscription among Nelson's Irish admirers. *The General Post-Office* has a majestic Ionic portico, surmounted by figures of Hibernia, Mercury, and Fidelity.

The Four Courts, on King's Inn Quay, is the name of a handsome building, in which are the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. It was begun on the site of an old Dominican monastery in 1776, and was completed just at the time of the union of the two nations. Cost about £200,000. The façade on the river is 450 feet long. The great circular hall in the centre is lighted by a torch borne in the hands of a gigantic figure of Truth. New buildings for the accommodation of the Land Courts have recently been erected near by.

Phoenix Park contains 1,750 acres, fairly well laid out. Interesting reviews of troops are sometimes held there. *Monuments in the Park.—The Wellington Testimonial*, erected in 1817, at a cost of £20,000, by the Iron Duke's fellow-townsmen of Dublin. This quadrangular, truncated obelisk of Wicklow granite has sunken panels on each side of its pedestal, containing

relievos in metal, three representing military pieces and the fourth containing the laurel-crowned head of the hero himself. The battles in which the Duke took part are inscribed here, and the bas-reliefs are made from captured cannon.—*The Carlisle Memorial Statue*, by Foley, in commemoration of Lord Carlisle's 8 years of vice-regency. On the r., near the entrance of the park, is the *Military Hospital*, and a little farther on the *Constabulary Barracks*. Within the park-limits the Lord-Lieutenant has a summer residence. *Zoological Gardens* (admission, 1s., on Sun. 2d.), not far away.

On the S. side of the river Liffey, and passing from Carlisle Bridge, through Westmoreland-St., at the E. side of which there is a statue of Tom Moore, one comes to the *Bank of Ireland*, in College Green. This was once used as the Parliament House. It was completed in 1787, at a cost of £95,000, but was purchased in 1802 by the company of the Bank of Ireland for £40,000 and an annual rental of £240. The entrance to the former House of Lords was by a portico on the E. side. The House of Lords (visitors admitted) remains unaltered, except that a statue of George III. occupies the site of the throne. Old tapestries, representing the "Siege of Derry" and "King William Crossing the Boyne," are worthy of notice, as is also the mantel-piece of Kilkenny marble. Directly opposite the bank is *Trinity College;* and on either side of the entrance to it are the famous *Statues of Goldsmith and Burke*, by Foley. Trinity was founded in Pope John XXII.'s time, and was closed in Henry VIII.'s reign, but opened again by Elizabeth, who erected it into a corporation.

In 1627 a new code of laws was framed for it. The civil wars of the Protectorate brought its fortunes to a low ebb; but James I. and Charles II. endowed it liberally. The institution, which is open to all creeds, usually assembles about 1,400 students, and has educated some of the most renowned of modern wits. The Museum contains Brian Boroihme's harp and the charter-horn of King O'Kavanagh; the noble dining-hall is decorated with portraits of Grattan, Lord Avonmore, Chief Justice Downs, Flood, Lord Kilwarden, Prince Frederick, father of George III., and Lord Cairns. Hewitson's fine monument to Provost Baldwin, in the building on the r. of the first courtyard, should be seen. The library contains nearly 300,000 volumes and 2,000 MSS., and in the E. end is a very valuable collection known as the "Fagel Library." Note the *Geological Museum* and *Lecture Rooms*, in College Park. On College Green there is an equestrian statue in lead of William III., erected in 1701; and a statue of Grattan.

Dublin Castle requires but slight notice. Nearly all trace of its original design is now lost. The Vice-regal Chapel and Apartments, St. Patrick's Hall, the Portrait Chamber, and the Private Drawing Room are shown by the attendants for small gratuities, except during "the season." The stained-glass windows of the chapel contain the arms of all the Lord-Lieutenants. Good music in this chapel Sunday forenoon. Band plays in the courtyard mornings.

St. Patrick's Cathedral occupies the site of a religious edifice built by St. Patrick himself, near the well in which he baptized his converts. The present building was begun by Archbishop

Comyn in 1190, and restored and much improved, after the destruction of a portion of it by fire, under the care of Archbishop Minot, in 1370. Monuments worth notice inside: one to Boyle, Earl of Cork; and one to the Duke of Schomberg, with an epitaph by Swift, who was long Dean of the Cathedral. Two marble slabs mark the resting-place of Swift and his "Stella" (Mrs. Hester Johnson). Sir B. L. Guinness, the brewer, had the cathedral repaired and largely restored in 1860-63, at a cost of £140,000. The choir and side aisles were restored in 1900 by his son, Lord Iveagh, and a new organ, costing £6,000, was built in over the north aisle. The *Lady Chapel* was built by George IV. as Chapter House for the Knights of St. Patrick.

Christ's Church Cathedral is of ancient foundation; but the present structure is comparatively modern. It was first erected in 1038, and enlarged in later days by Strongbow and Fitzstephen, and still later by Raymond-le-Gros. It was in Christ Church that the liturgy was first read in Ireland in the English tongue. Note Earl Strongbow's monumental tomb. The local guides will tell you the various conflicting reports concerning its authenticity. As St. Patrick's owed its restoration to a brewer, so did this edifice to a distiller, Mr. Henry Roe, who expended £220,000 on it. *Stephen's Green* is a handsome square surrounded with fine mansions. On the W. side is the *Royal College of Surgeons*, erected in 1806-25. E. side: *Royal College of Science.* In centre of Green, a statue of George II., by Van Nest. S. side: the Catholic University, the palace of the Archbishop of Dublin, Wesley College, and the Shelbourne Hotel. On Earlsfort Terrace is the

palace in which the Dublin Exhibition of 1872 was held. It was purchased by Sir Arthur and E. C. Guinness, and devoted to the public benefit, and is now the home of the Royal University. It contains a concert hall capable of seating 3,000 persons.

Other Interesting Sights in Dublin.—The Royal Hibernian Academy, erected in 1824 for the promotion of the fine arts (exhibition opens in February; closes in July). *The National Gallery*, with a statue of Dargan in front of the N. side of Leinster Lawn. The *Science and Art Museum*, the *National Library*, and the *Museum of Natural History*. The *College Botanic Gardens* at Lansdowne Road. *Merrion-Row and Merrion-St.*: the house in which Wellington was born in 1769; and at 30 Merrion-Square, the mansion where Daniel O'Connell resided for some years. Birthplace of Tom Moore, 12 Aungier-St. *Royal Dublin Society*, and *King's and Queen's College of Physicians*, in Kildare-St. *The City Hall*, with Hagan's statue of O'Connell inside. *The Corn Exchange*, the meeting-place of the National Council in 1832, and of the Repeal Association later on. *Conciliation Hall*, now a corn store, but the scene of many of O'Connell's triumphs. *Theatre Royal*, Hawkins-St. *The Poplin Manufactories*: Dublin poplins are famous; and the industry is rapidly reviving.

Excursions from Dublin.—To *Glasnevin Cemetery*, where are graves and fine monuments of O'Connell, Steele, and Curran, 2 M. from the city. *Botanic Gardens*, near by.—*Dublin to Howth*: Several trains daily. Distance, 9 M. The peninsular *Hill of Howth* is the first landmark sighted on approaching Dublin from the sea. The route

leads past *Clontarf*, the scene of Brian Boroihme's last victory over the Danes, to Howth, a pleasant village on the hill. From the harbor an excursion in boat may be made to the island of "Ireland's Eye." Boatman's fee, 2s. The Abbey of Howth is pleasantly located on a steep overhanging the ocean. On the Hill of Howth stands an ancient *Cromlech*, a huge oblong stone, about 14x12, supported on numerous others. It is supposed to be a portion of a sepulchral monument to a departed chief.—**Malahide** (*Grand Hotel*), 9 M. from Dublin, has a notable castle and abbey. The altar-tomb in the ruined abbey is a memorial of the sad history of the lady who in one day was "maid, wife, and widow,"—the daughter of Lord Plunkett.—**Drogheda** (*Central; White Horse*), 1½ hours by rail from Dublin. This was the first place attacked by Cromwell in 1649, and was carried by assault, led by the Protector himself. Drogheda was also the scene of the "Battle of the Boyne," fought, July 1, 1690, between the Prince of Orange and his father-in-law, James II. An obelisk 150 ft. high marks the spot where William began the attack and where Schomberg fell. From Drogheda, Tara and Kells may be visited.

From Dublin to Bray and the Wicklow Mts. is a charming excursion. **Bray**, 12 M. from Dublin (*Station Hotel; International*), beautifully situated; headquarters for trips to the Dargle (car, 2s.), to the Waterfall (car, 4s.), to the Glen of the Downs (car, 3s. 6d.), to Greystones (car, 4s. 6d.). From Bray to the Devil's Glen, the Seven Churches, and the Vale of Avoca, where "the bright waters meet," is a profitable journey. Go by rail from Bray to Rathnew Stat., from Rath-

new by car to Devil's Glen, from Devil's Glen by car to the "Meeting of the Waters," in all about 38 M., and return by rail to Bray, 28 M.—*From Bray to Wicklow*, along the coast by rail—desirable journey in bright weather. The Wicklow Mt. section is rich in quiet beauty; the rly. fares along the coast are moderate, and car-drivers must be held to the tariff. Purchase one of the excellent local guides, for descriptions of the scenery.

If the tourist decides to go to Wales and England *via* Dublin and Holyhead, he can go to Holyhead *via* the *North Wall* route for 8s. or 4s., or *via* Kingstown for 12s. or 8s. We think most American tourists prefer the latter route. By rail from Dublin to Kingstown, 6 M., thence across the Irish Channel, 66 M., 4 hrs. There are two through services to London daily—one leaving Dublin at 6.45, evening; the other at 6.45, morning. Tourists who wish to make the journey by day would better go to Kingstown in the evening, and sleep on the boat which is to start next morning. This will cost 2s. extra. Then they can breakfast at their leisure—if the Irish Channel leaves them any leisure. If the weather is fine some interesting views on the Irish and Welsh coasts may be had during the crossing to Holyhead.

Kingstown (*Royal Marine Hotel; Anglesea Arms*) is so called because George IV. landed there on a visit to Ireland. An obelisk commemorates the royal landing. The refuge harbor embraces an area of 250 acres. Before the present admirable system of "Irish Lights" was completed, many serious accidents to shipping occurred near Kingstown.

From Dublin to Galway.

This route takes one from the E. to the "wild west coast," in 5¼ hrs. (fares, 23s. 8d., 19s. 8d., 11s. 10d.); distance, 126½ M. Glasnevin, where Addison, Swift, Tickell, Sheridan, and other celebrities resided; and **Maynooth**, where there is a castle erected in 1426 by the Earl of Kildare, and the Royal College of St. Patrick,—are interesting. At *Mullingar* are the remains of an Augustinian Priory. *Athlone* is an important military station. Not far from here the Shannon is crossed by a magnificent bridge. Just beyond Woodlawn, the Connemara Mts. become visible to the r. *Athenry* is an ancient town, with ruined castellated gates, walls, and religious establishments. At *Oranmore* a view of Galway Bay and the Islands of Arran may be obtained. From Athlone a car may be taken to *Auburn*, 8 M. (fare 6d. per M.). Auburn is "The Deserted Village" of Goldsmith, and its real name is Lishoy; but since the famous Oliver gave it the name of Auburn, it has always retained it. The most interesting relic in the village is the ruined parsonage, where the Rev. Charles Goldsmith, the original of Dr. Primrose in the "Vicar of Wakefield," struggled for the maintenance of his large family.

Galway (*Railway Hotel*, at the station; *Royal*) is a quaint old town, rather Spanish in appearance, with wide gateways, broad stairs, and many other evidences of the predominance of Spanish ideas in former times. For a long period during and after the 14th century, extensive trade was carried on between Spain and Galway, and Irish merchants made frequent and

protracted visits to Spain. Some of the residences of the merchant princes of old days are now tenement houses, occupied by the very poorest and lowest class. *Queen's College* is a handsome Gothic structure, built of gray limestone. Galway Bay is the finest in Ireland; and the distance to St. Johns, Newfoundland, is 1,636 M. **The Western Highlands of Connemara,** and the County Clare, including the region rendered famous by the troubles of landlords and tenants in the last few years, abound in fine scenery. The road from Galway to Clifden and Westport, 88 M. (car fares about 14s. 6d.), passes through the most attractive part of the region. **Westport** (*Railway Hotel; Clew Bay*) is a pretty town; and the domain of the Marquis of Sligo should be visited. See *Clare Island*, the ancient residence of Grace O'Malley.

Dublin to Belfast, Portrush, The Giant's Causeway, etc.

In leaving Dublin for this excursion, the traveller must consider whether he intends to return to Dublin and cross to England *via* Kingstown and Holyhead, or to cross from Belfast to Glasgow or Liverpool or Fleetwood. If he means to come back to Dublin, let him proceed thence directly to *Portrush*, which is the nearest station to *The Giant's Causeway, Dunluce Castle*, etc. The fare to Portrush (180 M.) is 32s., 23s. 8d., 14s. 9d. The route is by *Malahide; The Skerries*, where Saint Patrick is said to have taken shelter when he was pursued by the Druids; *Balbriggan*, famous for its stocking factories; *Drogheda; Dundalk*, where Edward

Bruce was crowned King of Ireland; *Portadown Junction; Lurgan*, a flourishing town engaged in linen manufactories; *Belfast; Antrim*, not far from Lough Neagh; and *Coleraine*, long noted for the fineness of its linens.

Portrush (*Northern Counties; Railway; New Golf; Lansdowne*, temperance; *Portrush*) is a pleasant watering-place. The Causeway may be reached by the electric tramway passing through *Bushmills*, or by jaunting-car. On the way the tourist passes **Dunluce Castle**, unquestionably one of the most picturesque ruins in Europe. It is 3 M. from Portrush, on an insulated rock about 100 feet above the sea. The surface of the rock is entirely covered by the ruins of what must have been an impregnable stronghold. A single wall, not more than 18 inches broad, connects the castle with the mainland. Sea view very fine here. Fee, 6d. to 1s., according to size of party. "The White Rocks," in which there are many fantastic caverns, are not far from Dunluce.

The Giant's Causeway.—On arriving engage guide at the *Causeway Hotel*. The basaltic rocks are abundant along the coast here, but the most interesting formations occur between Portcoon Cave, on the W., and Dunseverick Castle, on the E. If the tourist has time, he should take the circuit first in a boat, and then visit the more important of the curiosities by land. See the Causeways, Little, Middle, and Great; the Giant's Gateway; Giant's Organ; Chimney Tops; the Priest and his Flock; the Pleaskin; and the Hen and Chickens. There is a route from the Giant's Causeway to Belfast by the coast road, recommended only to those in no hurry. A whole day

must be given to the trip from Portrush to the Causeway and return.

Londonderry (*Jury's Hotel; Imperial; Ulster; Northern*) is on the river Foyle. Memorials of the historic "Siege of Derry" are numerous. Ascend the tower of the Cathedral. The old walls of the town are still preserved as a promenade. From Londonderry to Portrush it is 2 hrs. by rail (7s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 3s. 8d.); from Portrush to Belfast it is 3 to 4 hrs. (12s., 8s., 5s. 4d.).

Belfast (*Imperial; Grand Central; Royal; Station; Balmoral,* temperance) will remind American visitors of some of our own thriving manufacturing towns; and the contrast between its smartness and vivacity and the dullness and languor of cities in the South of Ireland will be remarked at once. In 40 years the population has increased from 87,000 to 350,000. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants. The town stands on the property of the Marquis of Donegal; and it is said that but for long leases granted by the former proprietor, the income of that nobleman from the town alone would amount to £300,000. Belfast is situated on the Lagan, near the elongated bay known as Belfast Lough. The port is 130 M. from Glasgow, and 156 M. from Liverpool. The Irish name of the town signifies "the mouth of the ford." The new docks are very fine. On the Queen's Island is an iron shipbuilding yard, employing nearly 2,000 hands. The White Star steamships are built there. Buildings to notice: *Presbyterian Ch.*, Rosemary-St.; *Royal Academical Institution and Government School of Art; Commercial Buildings; Ulster Bank; Belfast Bank; Custom House*, High-St., and Albert Square; the *Harbor*

Office; the *Linen Hall*, with the *Belfast Library; Queen's College*, reached by the Botanic Road; *Presbyterian College*, University Square; *Methodist College.* Other things to see: *Botanic Gardens*, the *Cooke statue*, *Belfast Museum*, and *The Flax Mills and Linen Warehouses.* Visitors are readily admitted to most of the mills.

Excursions from Belfast.—To *Cave Hill;* to the *Giant's Ring;* to *Dundalk;* to *Bangor*, the chief watering-place for the inhabitants of Belfast; and to Lord Dufferin's estate of *Clandeboye*, 9 M. from the city.

The traveller now has his choice of various routes for leaving Ireland. If he desires to go direct from Belfast to Greenock or Glasgow, he can do so by the Royal Mail Steamship Line, daily service (Sun. excepted); time, 8 hrs., fare, 12s. 6d. The routes by sea from Belfast to Liverpool and to London can be recommended only to those who have a passion for sea travel. Fare to Liverpool, 12s. 6d.; to London, 25s. A boat leaves Belfast Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7.45, for Barrow-in-Furness; fare, 12s. 6d. Also Belfast to Heysham, daily except Sunday, and Belfast to Fleetwood, daily except Sunday, all by night run. Through tickets to London (45s. 6d. or 21s. 3d., by the Midland Rly., 1st and 3d class only.

NORTH WALES.

HOLYHEAD (*Station Hotel, Tre-Arrdur Bay*, 2 miles from the station) affords a picturesque introduction to some of the most romantic portions of Wales. Those not obliged to proceed at once to Chester, Liverpool, or London, can spend 2 or 3 days with pleasure and profit at points along the line. Holyhead stands on *Holy Island*, divided by a small strait from Anglesea or Anglesey, and takes its name from a monastery founded in the 6th century. Good view from the hill of the rocky shores (the *North Stack* and the *South Stack* with its lighthouse), the harbor of refuge, and the massive breakwater. The promontory of the head is hollowed by the ocean into caverns, which afford shelter to myriads of seafowl. There are important Roman remains here. The Ch. was erected in Edward III.'s time. The neighboring island of **Anglesea** or **Mona**, rich in minerals, was a principal seat of Druidical superstition. It was conquered with the rest of Wales by Edward I. The *Britannia Tubular Bridge*, one of the wonders of Great Britain, is crossed about 21 M. from Holyhead. This, as well as the *Menai Suspension Bridge*, may be visited from Bangor. Engineers will be interested in the Conway and Britannia bridges, and in noting how the idea that budded in the first structure has fully blossomed in the later and larger one. The Britannia bridge is 1,513 feet long and consists of a wrought iron tube resting on piers over 100

feet above the water. The vast tubes were not placed where they now rest without enormous painstaking and trouble. One of the spans is 472 ft. in length, and, as it is composed entirely of iron, expands and contracts with the changes of temperature. To meet the difficulty, the ends of the tubes rest on movable rollers, and thus maintain the line of rail perfect. *The Menai Suspension Bridge*, 1 M. nearer Bangor, is also a stupendous work. Its greatest span from point to point is 560 feet, and its elevation above the water-way at the highest tide is 100 feet. It is the longest suspension bridge in England or Wales. It was built in the old coaching days, in the early part of the century. After crossing this bridge, you have left the island of Anglesea and are on the mainland.

Bangor (*George*, about a mile from the station; *Railway, North Western, Williams' Temperance*, near the station; *Castle*, near the Cathedral) lies in a valley between two great rocky ridges. On the N. is the pretty bay of Beaumaris. See *Cathedral*, with monuments of numerous Welsh princes; the palace of the Bishop of Bangor, and charitable institutions; and walk to the Menai Bridge. Mt. scenery fine. The cathedral was built in the 6th century, destroyed by the Anglo-Normans in the 11th, rebuilt in the 12th, and burned by Owen Gwyndwr in 1402. The present structure dates from the 16th century, and is a massive construction, with a tower of moderate height. Bangor is in the oldest diocese in Wales. In the vicinity is a slate quarry of immense extent, in which as many as 2,000 persons are at times employed. Admission to quarries free, but guide expects a tip. 70,000

tons of slate are yearly shipped from *Port Penrhyn*. See the *castle* of Lord Penrhyn, in whose family the quarries are owned; Tuesday and Thursday (when family is absent) by ticket 2s., and 1s. for each additional member of the party.

The railway skirts the shore of *Beaumaris Bay;* passes through *Penmaenmawr*, near which is a mountain of the same name, 1,540 feet high; through the Penbach Tunnel; and, just before reaching Conway, traverses the Conway Tubular Bridge, erected by Stephenson in 1848. It consists of two hollow rectangular tubes of wrought-iron plates, for the up and down trains, each measuring 410 feet and weighing 1140 tons. **Conway** (*Castle;* Oakwood Park, 1 mile from station) has a ruined castle of much historic interest. This superb ruin is situated on a rock, guarded on two sides by the Conway River. It was built by Edward I. During the civil wars the fortress, flanked by eight embattled towers, was garrisoned for the King, but the Parliamentary army took it. Charles II. gave it to the Earl of Conway, who stripped off the precious stores of timber, iron, and lead. It now belongs to the Marquis of Hertford. The massive walls of the town, with their towers and gateways, are still in good condition. Among the odd old houses in Conway is the *Plas Mawr*, erected in 1577 by Robert Wynne, which is worth a visit. In the *church of St. Mary* there are several monuments to members of the Wynne family, one to Nicholas Hooks, the 41st child in his father's family, and one to the sculptor, John Gibson. See *The College* in Castle-St., now inhabited by poor families. On the S. E. side of Great Orme's Head, 4 M. by rail from Con-

way, is the fashionable watering-place of **Llandudno** (*Imperial, Marine*, on the Uplands; *Grand; Gogath Abbey*, on the bay). *Great Orme's Head* and *Little Orme's Head* on two rugged cliffs, on which is the beautiful *Marine Drive*. The *Pier*, 1,250 feet long (2d., during the day; 6d. in the evening) is much frequented.

Tourists who have a few days to spend in North Wales can make a variety of interesting excursions from Bangor or Conway. From the former point they may visit **Caernarvon** or **Carnarvon** (*Royal; Royal Sportsman*) an ancient town, situated partly on the Menai Strait and partly on the estuary of the Seiont. Caernavon's chief object of interest is the *Castle* erected by Edward I., where (in the Eagle Tower) Edward II., the first English Prince of Wales was born. It occupies the whole W. end of the town. Years ago it seemed as if fast going to ruin, and in 1828 the Eagle Tower (so named from the figure of the bird standing on its summit) was struck by lightning, which cracked the walls several yards, and displaced large masses of stone. But great pains have since been taken to restore the fabric, and it stands today a grand and beautiful structure. On two sides it is washed by the sea, on the third it was formerly protected by a moat and on the fourth it was shut in by the town. Caernarvon is probably only about ½ M. from the site of *Segontium*, the principal Roman station in North Wales. The view from Eagle Tower is remarkably good. See the Terrace, outside the town walls, also Druidical circles in the neighborhood. It is not quite 9 M. by rail from Bangor to Caernarvon, and in good weather a tramp along

the highway between the two towns will be found enjoyable. From Caernarvon the Snowdonian region is easy of access. Roman ruins abound in the vicinity. **Llanberis** (*Victoria, Doldabarn*, near station; *Snowdon Valley*, in the town), from which point Snowdon (3,571 feet high) may be ascended, is reached by rail from Caernarvon. The ascent of Snowdon from here is not difficult, and the view from the summit on a fine day is well worth the climb. *Llanberis* and *Nant Ffrancon* are two of the finest passes in Wales, and the latter is especially beautiful. The road through it winds under frowning precipices; and Lake Ogwen's inky-black water breaks through a chasm in the rock into numerous cascades, some of them 100 feet high, that find their way into the rich vale extending N. to Bethesda and Bangor. A good trip would be from Bangor to Caernarvon; thence to Llanberis and through the Pass to Capel Curig; thence to **Bettws-y-Coed**, the "Station in the Wood," a delicious sylvan retreat, where Coe painted some of his most beautiful pictures. Near by are the *Falls of the Conway*. From *Llanberis* a coach (15 miles, fare, 5s.) runs to *Beddgelert* (*Saracen's Head*), a charming Welsh village most picturesquely situated.

Returning to the main line, the tourist will find but two or three other points worthy notice between Conway and Chester. **Abergele** (*Bee Hotel*) is near Cave Hill, where there is a fine natural cavern; and the mountain pass in which the Welsh defeated Harold and, later on, massacred the troops of Henry II. Mrs. Hemans lived for many years at Abergele. **Rhyl** (*Westminster; Queen's Belvoir*) is a pretty watering-

place. A branch railway runs thence to the little Welsh cathedral-town of **St. Asaph** (*Plough*), and to **Denbigh** (*Crown*), a venerable hill-town with many very quaint old houses, and a stately ruined Castle, on the hill. At **Holywell** the famous St. Winifred's Well is to be seen (2d.). *Flint Castle*, on a rock by the sea, was once the prison of Richard II. 13 M. beyond the train crosses the Dee, leaving Wales.

ENGLAND.

CHESTER (*Grosvenor; Queen's*, at the station; *Westminster*, temperance). The curious features of this delightful town (40,000 inhabitants) may be seen in a single day (or, with the aid of a carriage, in 3 or 4 hrs.). The traveller who has not already made up his mind should here decide whether he will go directly to London, or N. to the English Lakes, and thence to Scotland. To those who contemplate making an extensive tour on the Continent, and returning to the British Islands only late in September or October, we would recommend a trip from Chester to Liverpool, and thence, after having seen the sights in that city and in Chester and vicinity, direct to the English Lakes and Scotch mountains. But many persons will probably wish to go to London and the Continent at once, for a season, returning N. in August and resuming our *English and Scotch itinerary* from Chester or Liverpool.

Ancient Chester, on its pretty eminence, is sufficiently quaint and filled with ruins to satisfy the most curious of Transatlantic travellers. Some kind of town existed on this site before the Roman invasion, but it was the Romans who made the definite foundation. They chose this place as one of their principal military stations, called it the "City of the Legions," and made it the *castra* of the Twentieth Legion. Vast walls still occupy the same ground and carry out the identical plan chosen and arranged by the Ro-

man leaders. Chester was laid waste in the early part of the 7th century by Æthelfrith. King of the Northumbrians; and then the memorials of the Roman sojourn were greatly injured. For nearly three centuries the town lay in ruins. In 907 Alfred the Great's daughter, Ethelfleda, restored the ruined walls which the Danes had from time to time used as temporary strongholds; and from that day Chester became important in English history. It was the very last city to hold out against William the Conqueror; and a nephew of the great Norman was made Earl of Chester, and built a castle there. Chester was especially prominent in the Civil War as the first city to declare for Charles, and the last to yield to the Parliamentary forces.

A Walk around the Old Walls may be begun at East Gate, near the Grosvener or Blossom's Hotel. Going N. one comes first to the *Cathedral* (described below). Next beyond it, at the angle of the walls where they turn W. to the *North Gate*, is the *Phoenix Tower*, on which Charles I. stood during the battle of Rowton Moor and gazed on the defeat of his army, Sept. 24, 1645. See inscription. Under the walls at this point is the Shropshire Union Canal, cut in the solid rock. Moving on towards the North Gate, the original Roman walls, terminating in a cornice 6 feet below the parapet, may be seen. From this gate there is an extensive view of the Welsh mountains and of Waverton and Christleton churches. Just outside the gate is an ancient *Blue Coat Hospital.* A little farther on, from a square building on the right side of the wall, there is a view of the river and the sea, Flint Castle, the Training College, etc. Another tower,

once known as the Goblin's, but now called Pemberton's Parlor, comes next. It bears a mutilated inscription about the "glorious reign of Anne." The *Water Tower*, as its name indicates, was once closely approached by ships; but the river is now a long way from the walls. This part of the fortifications was bombarded by Cromwell in 1645. Within the tower is a museum; on its summit, a telescope. See railway viaduct and iron bridge over the Dee, near this point. The City Jail is an imposing structure. From the *Water Gate* note the Rhoodee race-course, and beyond the river the fine villas of Curzon Park. Grosvenor Bridge, which spans the stream, has a span of 200 feet. Over the river, in Edgar's Field, is a statue of Pallas. The *Castle*, next approached, is a noble pile, erected in the last century on the site of the ancient one. "Caesar's Tower" is the only remnant of the old structure. See near the Castle the *Combermere Monument* and the *Shire Hall*. Drill in the Castle yard afternoons. Walk on over the *Bridge Gate*, rebuilt in 1782, to New Gate (1608), and thence to East Gate. Outside the walls, between Bridge and East Gates, is the church of St. John the Baptist, founded in 689, and rebuilt in 1574.

The Cathedral was begun in the 12th century, and the choir and central tower were finished in the early years of the 13th. The lady chapel, refectory, and chapter-house are said to have been constructed 1200-1230. Many portions were greatly altered in the period between 1485 and 1537. The church is almost entirely built of red sandstone, plentiful in the district. The restorations carried on for several years past

have proved highly successful. The E. portion is an excellent example of Early English style. The choir is beautiful: note the Gothic work at the sides; also the richly carven Gothic screen of stone, which separates the nave from the choir; the bishop's throne, formed by the shrine of St. Werburgh of miraculous memory; and the black and white marble pavement in the choir. The W. front, though unfinished, is the best. The lector's pulpit in the refectory; the colors of the 22d Cheshire regiment, carried at Bunker Hill, in the chapter-house; and the great W. window of the nave, should be remarked. The stained-glass windows are modern. The cathedral's interior is not so imposing as its exterior. Tradition says that a Roman temple to Apollo once stood on the site. The foundation of two towers, never completed, was laid in 1508. The **Rows**, covered avenues or galleries through the fronts of the second stories of the houses in Eastgate, Watergate, Northgate, and Bridge Sts. (the old Roman ways), are one of the most striking features of Chester. Pennant says that these Rows may be a form of building preserved from the time that the city was possessed by the Romans. "They were the places where dependants watched for the coming out of their patrons, and in which they might walk away the tedious minutes of expectation. Plautus, in the third act of his *Mostellaria*, describes both their station and use. The shops beneath the Rows were the crypts and apothecæ, magazines for the various necessaries of the owners of the houses." Many of the Rows to-day form two terraces, the shops one above the other, the galleries reached by flights of steps at con-

venient distances. *Old Houses*, remarkable for their curious carvings and for historical associations, are very numerous in Chester. Note the palace of the Earls of Derby, near the Water Gate; and on Lower Bridge-St., leading from Bridge Gate, the house in which Charles I. resided during the siege. A Roman sweating-bath may be seen in one of the houses of the Bridge-St. Row. There are several Roman crypts, a thousand years old, beneath the ancient buildings. The *Museum* contains Roman coins and other objects. The *Church of St. John the Baptist*, dating from the Norman conquest, is now an inspiring ruin.

Eaton Hall, one of the country-seats of the Duke of Westminster, is 3 miles from Chester. Tickets of admission to the grounds and mansion cost 1s. 6d., the proceeds being expended in charity. The house is an elaborate structure, with a great number of pinnacles and turrets, and is 460 feet long The walk thither, over Grosvenor Bridge and through the Park, entering by a gateway copied from the Abbey Gate at Canterbury, is very interesting. The marble floor in the entry alone cost 1,600 guineas. There are a few noticeable paintings at Eaton Hall.

From Chester important lines of railway radiate in all directions. The traveller may proceed to Liverpool, *via* Runcorn, crossing the celebrated **Runcorn Bridge** and its viaducts. The entire length of this structure is 2 1/6 miles. The bridge is approached upon the Runcorn Viaduct, carried by 33 arches, 1 of 23 ft. span, 29 of 40 ft. span. and 3 of 61 ft. span. The viaduct is carried over the river Mersey at a height of 80 ft. by 3 girders of 305 ft. span, each supported

upon 4 castellated piers, stretching over a distance 27 3/8 chains. The total cost of the structure was £422,400, of which £41,800 was paid for land. One may also go from Chester to Birkenhead, and across from this latter place to Liverpool by ferry; or he may walk through Eastham, Bebington, etc., to Rock Ferry, and there cross to Liverpool. We recommend a visit *to* Chester *from* Liverpool for those who have made their first entry into Europe at the great seaport. If Liverpool has somewhat shocked their æsthetic sense, and disappointed their expectations of romance in Europe, Chester will reestablish their enthusiasm.

Liverpool (*Adelphi; Northwestern Railway; Lancashire and Yorkshire; St. George; Grand; Shaftesbury*, temperance. Restaurants: *Sainsbury's; Bear's Paw; State*) is the port at which many tourists from the United States first land. It is a city of over 750,000 inhabitants, the second seaport in the United Kingdom, and possesses the finest docks in the world. See the "Chapter for Travellers" for instructions as to *Landing at Liverpool.* Liverpool is essentially a modern town. In 1561 it was a hamlet; in 1644 Prince Rupert called it "a crow's nest"; but in 1871 it numbered half a million. Liverpool's importance dates from the upspringing of the cotton manufacture in England. There have been years in which the value of its exports has been twice as great as that of the exports from London; 30,000 seamen constantly throng its quays. Its public buildings are as new as those of American cities. There is scarcely one older than the present century.

The Docks, some parts of which may be seen

from the steamers ascending the Mersey, deserve a careful visit. Liverpool lies on the right bank of the river Mersey; opposite it is the important town of Birkenhead; and the "silent highway" between is thronged with ships from every part of the globe. The dock system extends from the Herculaneum Graving Dock to the N. part of the Hornby Dock, a distance of 6 M. An electric elevated road, running from Seaforth Sands to Dingle, passes by the whole line of docks (3d., 2d.). All intervening space is filled with docks and quays, two and sometimes three deep. The Canning, Salthouse, George's, King's, Queen's, and Brunswick Docks, and the Queen's and Prince's Half-Tide Basins, were constructed between 1717 and 1816. In the King's Dock and warehouses are stored and bonded immense quantities of leaf tobacco and cigars. Railways communicate by tunnels directly with the dock system. The total quay space of the Liverpool docks is estimated at 26 M.; of the basins, 8 M.; and the total water area of the docks, 389 acres. The *Prince's Landing Stage* is a noble work. It is said that nearly 1/3 of the trade of the port is with the United States. The town possesses 1/10 of the shipping of Great Britain, 1/3 of the foreign trade, 1/6 of the general commerce, and more than 1/2 as much as the port of London.

St. George's Hall is one of the most conspicuous objects in Liverpool. It is a vast and imposing structure, completed in 1851, and contains the Assize Courts, an immense hall for public meetings, and a concert room. The portico on the S. is very fine. It surmounts a

pedestal of noble steps, 150 feet wide, terminating in a pediment, the tympanum of which is enriched by sculptures representing Britannia offering the olive branch, with the lion at her side and the Mersey flowing at her feet. Mercury is represented as leading to her from the other side Asia. Europe, Africa, and America. In the great hall is one of the largest organs in the world, with 108 stops and 8,000 pipes. See the bronze doors which lead to the Crown Court. In front of St. George's Hall are statues of the Prince Consort and Queen Victoria. Four stone lions guard the principal entrance to the area between the hall and Lime-St. Not far away is the *Alexandra Theatre*. The *Wellington Monument*, cast from cannon taken at Waterloo, is also near St. George's Hall. A little to the N. is *Brown's Free Public Library and Museum*, built at the expense of the late Sir William Brown. Near by is the *Walker Fine Arts Gallery*.

The *Municipal Offices*, in Dale-St., the *Town Hall*, the *Exchange*, which covers two acres in the commercial quarter, are handsome edifices. On the Exchange Flags, where the merchants meet, stands a bronze statue of Nelson, by Westmacott. *St. John's Market*, a vast structure, is on Great Charlotte-St. The *Custom House* and *Post-Office*, at the junction of Strand-St. and Wapping, has beneath it extensive vaults for the storing of goods in bond. See the Sailors' Home, close by.

Other Objects of Interest in Liverpool.—The *Botanic Gardens*, in Edge Lane. The *Corn Exchange*, on Brunswick-St. *St. Nicholas' Church*, the only real antiquity in Liverpool. The orig-

inal chapel was built in the time of William the Conqueror. In old times a statue of *St. Nicholas*, patron of mariners, stood in the yard. The church was restored in 1774. The tower facing the S. side was erected as one of a series of "signal steeples." *Prince's* and *Stanley Parks;* from the latter a good view of the sea and the Cumberland Hills. *St. James' Cemetery*, formerly a stone quarry, and filled for its present purpose at an expense of £20,000. The *Mausoleum of Huskisson* is here. *Sefton Park;* purchased at a cost of £450,000 from the Earl of Sefton. *Estates and Residences of Noblemen near Liverpool:* Knowsley Hall, owned by the Earl of Derby (see the Stanley portraits there); Croxteth Hall, the Earl of Sefton's seat; Childwall Abbey, a residence of the Marquis of Salisbury. Excursions may be made from Liverpool to *New Brighton*, down the river by ferry-boat from the George's Landing stage; and to *Eastham*, a pretty pleasure-resort.

Preston (*Park; Alexander*, temperance), about 35 miles from Liverpool, with 130,000 inhabitants, contains many cotton mills. It was here that the modern temperance movement in Great Britain began. Twenty miles further is **Lancaster** (*King's Arms*), the county seat of Lancashire, with 50,000 inhabitants. If a stop is made here the *Storey Art Gallery*, the *Corporation Buildings*, and the *Castle*, not the jail, may be visited.

Birkenhead (*Queen's Hotel; Woodside*), an essentially modern town of about 115,000 inhabitants, is near the mouth of the Mersey, on the S. shore facing Liverpool. Constant communication by steam ferries and the new tunnel

under the Mersey. Ship-building is the main industry. The docks cover 500 acres. Here are the docks of the Messrs. Laird, where the *Alabama* was built. The *Church*, which overlooks the river, is part of the old Priory of Byrkhed, founded in Henry II.'s reign.

The English Lake District.

Those persons who desire to visit the English Lakes and to proceed thence to Scotland, before going up to London, will find Liverpool their best point of departure. From Liverpool to Windermere the distance is 87¼ M. This route is through Wigan, Preston, and Lancaster to *Oxenholme Junction*, where a good view of *Kendal*, the largest town in Westmoreland, is obtained, and from Oxenholme by branch railway to *Windermere*, whence excursions can be made in all directions. But we think the American tourist would find it interesting to enter this beautiful region by another route, as follows: Take ticket from Liverpool to *Grange*. You pass through Wigan, Preston, and Lancaster, and a little beyond this last place change at *Carnforth Junction*. The railway thence to Grange carries you across arms of Morecambe Bay, and beside wild stretches of quicksand, where hundreds of lives have been lost. **Grange** (*Grange Hotel*, a charming house on the slope of a wooded hill) is called the "Torquay of the North." Its climate is mild, even in winter; and it is a favorite fashionable resort. *Castle Head*, once a Roman station, is near by. From Grange an excursion should be made to **Furness Abbey**, by the railway passing through Ulverston,

Lindal, Dalton, and other points in the rich Furness mining district, and terminating at the important town of Barrow. Tourists will be well repaid for visiting the ruin, and the excursion may be made in an afternoon by those who have left Liverpool for Grange in the morning. "The Royal Abbey of St. Mary of Furness" was founded in 1127, in Henry I.'s reign, by Stephen, his successor on the throne of England. The monks of the Cistercian order grew rapidly rich and powerful. The abbots of Furness were lords in Parliament, and had their little army. The ruin is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The roofless church, the lavishly decorated chapter-house, the scriptorium, and the refectory contain many interesting memorials. The E. window is preserved in the sanctuary at Bowness; it is a superb specimen of mediaeval glass-painting. Furness Abbey Hotel is near the ruins. Along the railway lie beds of hematite iron ore, from which about 600,000 tons are annually taken. From Ulverston (*County; Sun*), the capital of Furness, a branch line leads to Lake Side, on Windermere Lake. One can also go directly from Furness Abbey or from Barrow by rail to the head of Coniston Lake. See time-tables of Northwestern and Midland Railways, and local guide-books, for a host of details concerning round trips, circular tickets, etc. *Holker Hall*, a residence of the Duke of Devonshire, may be visited on the way back from Furness Abbey to Grange. Stop at *Cark*, and walk to the Hall, 1 M. The Hall and park are on the Leven, flowing out of Lake Windermere. Many charming Sands up to and through sweet and romantic

walks in this vicinity, from the weird Leven *Holker Village*, with its cottages nestling among rose-trees and fuchsias, and on to *Cartmel* and its ancient Priory. Holker Hall contains a fine collection of paintings, and the park is well stocked with deer. *Levens Hall* may be visited from Grange. It is on the E. side of the river Kent. The gardens on the estate were laid out by Beaumont, James II.'s famous gardener. Returning to Grange, sleep there, and take the coach or motor-car next morning for Newby Bridge and Lake Side (foot of Lake Windermere) at about 10 o'clock. This 8 M. drive is delightful. At Newby Bridge the time-honored and picturesque *Swan Inn* should be noticed. At *Lake Side*, where the train from Ulverston comes in (*Lake Side Hotel*), one may take the steam-yacht which plies regularly on the waters of **Windermere,** stopping at the Ferry (5 M.), Bowness (6 M.), or Waterhead (11 M.). This last is the stat. for Ambleside, ¾ M. from the lake; and at Ambleside one is in the very heart of the Lake region. A party of four persons would find it worth their while to hire a carriage or automobile at Grange, and drive first to Newby Bridge; thence to Lake Side; then across from Windermere Lake, past *Esthwaite Water* (around which Wordsworth used to walk when he was attending school near by), through the old town of *Hawkshead*, down to the Waterhead Quay on Coniston Lake; and from that point over the Oxenfell, past Skelwith Bridge and Elter Water and Brathay, into Ambleside. This can be done easily in 5 or 6 hrs., including stops, and in fine weather is a bewitching journey. The descent to Coniston

and the approach to Ambleside afford two of the loveliest views in England. Make special bargain for conveyances; driver receives fee of 2s. to 3s. 6d. We advise tourists to hasten to Ambleside, and make their excursions from there. The Long Sleddale, Kentmere, Troutbeck, and Rusland Vales may be best visited from Windermere Village or Bowness; but everything else of importance is most accessible from Ambleside.*

Windermere Lake is 10½ M. long and 1 M. broad in its widest part. It is 134 feet above the sea-level, and varies in depth from 90 to 240 feet. Opposite Bowness there is a group of about a dozen small islands. The surrounding hills rarely rise above 1,000 feet. At a few yards from the head of the lake, the rivers Brathay and Rothay unite their waters. There are no such rich effects of color, no such bold and magnificent mountain masses, as on the shores of the Swiss lakes; but there is a bewildering richness of Northern vegetation, and a constant succession of beautiful landscapes such as few other countries can boast. (Boat, to row yourself, 1s. an hr.; with boatman, 1s. 6d. per hr.; for the day, 5s., with boatman, 10s.).

Bowness (*Crown; Royal; Belsfield; Stag's Head; Old England*) is on a pleasant bay, and commands good views of the upper reaches of the lake. Ancient parish church here. Coaches every morning in summer for Coniston; and for

* The traveller will find pocket editions of Wordsworth and Southey excellent companions; also, Prof. Wm. Knight's "The English Lake District, as interpreted in the Poems of Wordsworth," price 5s.

Patterdale by the Troutbeck Vale and Kirkstone Pass.

Windermere (*Rigg's Windermere Hotel*) is 1½ M. from the lake by road, ½ M. by footpath, and 5 M. from Ambleside. Coach each morning in summer to Patterdale. Fine view from Orrest Head, 783 feet high (½ hr.'s walk).

Ambleside (*Queen's; Salvation; White Lion; Waterhead*, at the lake pier) is nearly 1 M. from the head of Windermere Lake, in a lovely situation at the foot of Wansfell Pike. Omnibuses often to Grasmere and to head of lake; and coaches for Keswick, and thrice daily for Windermere. Ambleside is picturesque, although the inhabitants build ugly residences out of the slate which abounds in the neighborhood. The park-like vale of *Rothay*, with its rich woods and pretty vistas of green fields, seems made for the home of contemplation. The new church of St. Mary designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, is in a charming location. We give a number of short excursions within walking distance, out of which the tourist must choose those which strike his fancy. To the *Stock Ghyll Force* (waterfall, 70 feet high), within the Salutation Hotel grounds. The distances mentioned below are computed from the "Salutation." To *Rydal Mount*, church, and Falls, 2 M.; to *Skelgill* and *Wansfell Pike*, 3 M.; to the top of *Kirkstone Pass*, 4 M.; to *Grasmere*, under Loughrigg Fell, and back by Nab Scar, 9 M.; to *Clappersgate*, 1 M.; Brathay church, 2 M.; Low Wood Hotel, 2 M.; Troutbeck church, 4 M.; Langdale church, 5 M. Tickets for a circular tour by Coniston, Furness Abbey, and Windermere Lake and for

the whole tour, can be obtained at Ambleside or at Bowness. They are available for 7 days.

Coniston Lake, 5¼ M. long, ¾ M. broad, is 164 feet deep in some places Its surroundings are fine, and the view down upon it from some neighboring mountain is charming. A steam yacht plies up and down the lake 3 times daily (round trip 1s. 6d.). Excursions up Coniston Old Man (2577 feet), Wetherlam, and Black Combe Mts. are for the leisurely tourist.

The *Langdale tour* is made daily by coach in 6 hours. The drive is from Ambleside to Rothay Bridge, ½ M.; Skelwith Bridge, 3; Culwith Force, 4½; Smithy Houses, 5½; Dungeon Gill, 9½; Chapel Stile, 12½; High Close, 14; Grasmere Ch., 15½; Ambleside, 19½. Much of the scenery visited on this drive is described in Wordsworth's "Excursion."

Private Carriage Excursions from Ambleside, recommended to tourists who have time at their disposition.—To Patterdale by Kirkstone Pass, Brothers' Water, and back (an exceedingly interesting drive, abounding in wild and romantic scenery), 24 M.; or back by Troutbeck, 25 M. To Keswick by Rydal Water, Grasmere, Dunmail Raise, Thirlmere, Castlerigg, and back, 34 M.; or back by St. John's Vale, 37 M. To Coniston by Tarn Hows, back by Hawshead, Blelham Tarn, Wray Castle, to Ambleside, 18 M. To Coniston by Tarn Hows, back by Hawkshead, Esthwaite Water, the Ferry, Wray Castle to Ambleside, 23 M.; or across the Ferry and back to Ambleside by Bowness, 25 M. Around Windermere Lake by Brathay, Wray Castle, the Ferry, Graythwaite, to Newby Bridge, and back by the E. side of Windermere, Bowness to Am-

bleside, 30 M. Around Langdale by Clappersgate, Brathay, Skelwith, Blea Tarn, Little Langdale, Wall End, back by Great Langdale, Red Bank, Grasmere, Rydal, to Ambleside, 21 M.; or direct by Elterwater, 18 M. By Clappersgate to Skelwith, Loughrigg, Tarn, High Close, Red Bank, Grasmere, Rydal, to Ambleside, 12 M. To the top of Kirkstone, back by vale of Troutbeck and Low Wood, 11 M.; or back by Cook's House, 15 M. To Bowness, back by Windermere, Cook's House, Vale of Troutbeck, and Low Wood, 17 M. To Hawkshead, back by Wray Castle, Blelham Tarn, 12 M.

From Ambleside to Ullswater Lake.

Ullswater Lake is usually visited either from Ambleside or from Keswick. During the tourist season a coach leaves Ambleside for Patterdale at 10 a. m. daily. The route through Ambleside to the Kirkstone Pass passes in front of the Salutation Hotel, and branches to the right, passing the old church. Here and there it is very steep, winding along the side of the Fell. Below, on the right, is the Stock Ghyll, on opposite side of which is Wansfell Ghyl, on the opposite side of which is Wansfell Pike. The inn at the top of the Pass, called the *Travellers' Rest*, is said to be the highest inn in England. It stands 1,475 feet above the sea-level. Travellers, independent of the coach, had better drive round by Troutbeck Bridge and up the bold hills, commanding a view of the Fall of Troutbeck, to the top of the Pass. Descending from the Travellers' Rest, you pass on the left the Kirk Stone, which looks, perhaps, a trifle

like a church from a point half-way down the mountain towards Brothers' Water, a little lake, named from the drowning of two brothers in its depths. While at the top of the Pass, you can see the flames from the blast furnaces in the Barrow district, and catch a glimpse of the Irish Sea. The Dove Crags, beyond the *Brothers' Water Hotel*, are extremely picturesque.

Patterdale (*Patterdale Hotel; White Lion*) stands in a pretty valley, a few hundred yards from the head of the lake. 1 M. farther on are the *Ullswater Hotel* and the *Glenridding* (temperance). The scenery all about this point is rich and varied. The view from the windows of the Ullswater Hotel over the lake, with its woody shores and its islands, is very beautiful. (Fares for tour on Ullswater Lake, by steam yacht, 3s. and 2s.) The boats call at Howtown, and next land passengers close to Pooley Bridge, whence coaches run to meet the trains at Penrith. From Penrith, rail to Keswick.

Ullswater Lake is 9 M. long, ¾ M. broad, and 210 feet deep. The upper reach of the lake is the most beautiful Many people prefer this to Lake Derwentwater. See *Lyulph's Tower* and *Ira Force*, a waterfall 80 feet high. This cascade is the scene of the incident on which Wordsworth's poem of the *Somnambulist* is founded. The journey from Ambleside to Ullswater usually takes 2¾ hours. Wordsworth intended to make his home at a cottage under Place Fell, near Patterdale; but the owner asked more than the prudent man thought it was worth, and he remained at Grasmere. The places in the Ullswater district associated with the poet are best approached by the road from

Grasmere to Helvellyn, leading past Girdsdale Tarn.

From Ambleside to Keswick via Rydal Mount and Grasmere.

Those persons who have not taken the Langdale Drive, or who have not been at Grasmere from Ambleside, may visit the old homes and the grave of Wordsworth on their way to Keswick. The coaches stop at the places of interest. The road out of Ambleside leads past the *Knoll*, and the ivy-covered residence in which Harriet Martineau lived for a long time. This house is on the left. Thence the route lies up the Rothay valley to Rydal. Note *Fox How*, Dr. Arnold's old residence to the left, beyond the Rothay. A steep road on the right leads out of Rydal to *Rydal Mount*, where Wordsworth spent 37 years of his life, and where he died in 1850. As many as possible of the memorials of the poet in his home have been preserved unaltered; but the old picturesque frontage with its 12 windows and the ash-tree, near which hung the "osier cage" of the doves, are gone. The present owner of the house declines to show it. The location is extremely beautiful. *Rydal Falls* are at the back of *Rydal Hall*.. Guide at cottage below the church. Returning to the main road, the traveller passes through the gorge between Nab Scar on the right and Loughrigg Fell on the left; see on the right *Nab Cottage*, in which Hartley Coleridge lived for a long time, and where he died; and reaches *Rydal Water*, one of the most diminutive of the lakes. From this point it is but a short distance to the delight-

fully situated *Grasmere Lake.* It is 1 M. long and ½ M. broad. An island of 4 acres' area lies in its centre. Grasmere (*Rothay; Swan; Red Lion; Prince of Wales*, on the lake) lies mainly at the N. end of the lake, although many of the newer residences border on the highway. Knight says: "The cottage at the town end of Grasmere, to which Wordsworth came with his sister in the last days of the last century, is, even more than Rydal Mount, identified with his poetic prime. It had once been a public house, bearing the sign of the Dove and Olive Bough, from which circumstance it was for a long time, and is still, occasionally named 'Dove Cottage.' It is a small, two-storied house." (See De Quincey's description, in "Recollections of the Lakes," pp. 131, 137.)* *Grasmere Church* is the one which Wordsworth drew in "The Excursion," and in its cemetery he lies buried. The interior is as the poet described it; there are the "naked rafters intricately crossed," the

* The localities most deeply identified with Wordsworth are: Grasmere, where he lived so long, and is buried; Lower Easedale, where he spent so many days with his sister, by the side of the brook, and on the terraces at Lancrigg, where "The Prelude" was written; Rydal Mount, where he lived the latter half of his life, and found one of the most perfect retreats in England; and the old (upper) path between Rydal and Grasmere, under Nab Scar, his favorite walk during his later years, where he composed hundreds of verses. There is scarcely a rock or mountain-summit, a stream or tarn, or even a well, a grove, or a forest-side, in all that neighborhood, which is not imperishably associated with that poet, who at once interpreted them as they had never been interpreted before, and added

"The gleam,
The light that never was on sea or land,
The consecration, and the poet's dream."

oaken benches, the "heraldic shield" in the "altar window," etc. After a visit to the church you can find some very lovely rambles in the vicinity. The road to Keswick climbs Dunmail Raise Pass, with Steel Fell on the left and Seat Sandal on the right, and crosses the boundary between Cumberland and Westmoreland. Descending on the other side, Thirlmere Lake appears, with Mt. Helvellyn on the right and part of Skiddaw in the distance. The coach stops at the inn at Wythburn. The church at Wythburn is one of the smallest in England. From hence the ascent of **Mt. Helvellyn** is easiest. Height, 3,118 feet; distance to top from Wythburn, 2½ hours. **Thirlmere Lake,** which supplies Manchester with water, is 2½ M. long, and very narrow. From the W. shore many lovely views may be obtained. From an elevation in the road just beyond this point, Blencathara may be seen. The rich Vale of St. John also opens its charming vistas on the right; and not far from the King's Head Inn, at Thirlspot, a glimpse of *Castle Rock*, the fairy castle of Sir Walter Scott's "Bridal of Triermain," is obtained. An uninteresting stretch of country comes next; after which the traveller is gratified with one of the most exquisite panoramas in the Lake Region, the Derwent Valley, with pretty Keswick, and portions of Bassenthwaite and Derwentwater Lakes.

Keswick (*Keswick*, at the station; *Royal Oak; Queens; George; Lake Skiddaw*, temperance) is surrounded by a noble company of mountains, with Skiddaw, the chief, 3,058 feet, towering above them. It is a handsome little town, and one or two days may be spent in the neighborhood. 1 M. from Keswick, at the foot of Lake

Derwentwater, in Portinscale, is the *Derwentwater Hotel*. 3 M. from Keswick is the *Lodore Hotel*, and behind it the **Lodore Fall**, which Southey celebrated in verse. The Barrow and Lodore Waterfalls, the Bowder Stone, Corrowdale Valley, Honister Pass, Buttermere and Crummock Lakes, Scale Force, and the Newlands Valley may be seen on the excursion called the Buttermere Drive. Excursionists are conveyed in open wagonettes through this pleasant series of sylvan and lake scenery. *Borrowdale* is considered one of the finest valleys in Great Britain. The Wastwater Excursion from Keswick is interesting, but fatiguing.

Derwentwater Lake lies 238 feet above the sea level; is 80 feet deep in the centre, 3 M. long and 1½ M. wide. From the Friar's Crag, on this Lake, there is a magnificent outlook. There are several islands, one of which, *St. Herbert*, was occupied by a hermit monk in the 7th century. On *Rampsholme Island*, the Earls of Derwentwater once had a mansion; and from it Lady Derwentwater escaped, taking with her the family jewels, to procure the release of the Earl, who was imprisoned in the Tower of London for taking part in the rebellion of 1715. For those pressed for time, a drive round Derwentwater Lake will give a view of the principal points of scenery. *Bussenthwaite Lake* begins about 3 M. N. of the foot of Derwentwater. It is 4 M. long and about ¾ M. wide. The river Derwent, which carries the waters from the Derwent and Keswick Lakes, enters it at its head, and leaves it at its foot, flowing past Cockermouth and into the sea. Bassenthwaite has three promontories on its E. side, which is

overshadowed by Skiddaw. It is not often visited by tourists, because it lies on the N. outskirt of the Lake District; but it is well worth seeing.

Greta Hall, where the poet Southey spent the best part of his life, is a short distance from Keswick. Walk down the main street to the bridge crossing the river Greta, whence a good view may be had of the Hall. It stands on the right surrounded by trees. From this point to Crosthwaite Church is a pleasant walk, and in the church yard is Southey's grave. The edifice contains a monument to the laureate, consisting of a full-length figure. The poetical inscription was written by Wordsworth. In the chancel is a monument to Sir John Radcliffe, Knight, an ancestor of the Earls of Derwentwater. From the tower, good view. A footpath through the meadow called Houray was one of Southey's favorite walks. From this point fine view of the magnificent group of mountains on the N., the huge mass of Skiddaw; on the E., Wallow Crag; and to the S., the Borrowdale mountains. The lead-pencil manufactories near Keswick merit a visit; so does an ingenious model of the Lake District in a museum in the town. From *Castle Head*, ½ M. outside Keswick, most of Bassenthwaite Lake, a portion of Derwentwater, the whole of the intervening valley, and Mt. Skiddaw may be seen. St. John and Crosthwaite Chs. may also be seen from this point. Unless the weather is fine, it is useless to hope for any satisfactory view of the mountains. Even in midsummer the front of Skiddaw is overhung with mists for a large part of the time. About 1½ M. from

Keswick, in a field adjoining the old Penrith road, are the Druids' Stones, formed of 38 stones, the largest of which is upwards of 7 feet high. Near by are the towering heights of Helvellyn, Blencathara, and Skiddaw, and, in the distance to the W., an impressive range.

Ascent of Skiddaw from Keswick.—The distance to the top is about 5½ M.; time, there and back, 4-6 hrs.; charge for pony, 6s.; guide, 6s. A guide is usually necessary from Skiddaw to the summit of Blencathara; distance, about 6 M.; ground in places very wet.

The tourist can now go on to Scotland (which course we recommend), *via* Penrith and Carlisle; or can return to Liverpool (fares from Keswick, 39s. 2d., 27s. 2d., 18s.), and thence go to London by the North Western Railway, arriving at Euston station; the Midland, arriving at St. Pancras; the Great Northern, arriving at King's Cross; or the Great Western, arriving at Paddington station. (Fares, by all the lines 29s., 21s. 9d., 16s. 9d.; distance, 201¾ M.)

From Keswick to Carlisle and Scotland.

From Keswick to Penrith, 18 M. **Penrith** (*George; Crown*) is charmingly situated. Excursions may be made to *Brougham Castle* and *Hall. Arthur's Round Table, Lowther Castle*, and the famous *Eden Hall*, which contains the curious old drinking-glass called the "Luck of Eden Hall." See ruins of *Penrith Castle*, a favorite residence of Richard III. In the cemetery of the parish church is the *Giant's Grave*, an ancient mysterious mound.

Carlisle (*County and Station Hotel; Crown*

and Mitre; Graham's, temperance), 18 M. from Penrith and 8 M. from the Scottish border, is the capital of Cumberland. It dates back to the Roman days, and was close to Hadrian's wall. In the early wars between England and Scotland it was of great importance. The *Castle* was built by William Rufus. Within it Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in 1568. The *Cathedral* does not stand in the front rank; but its E. window is commonly said to be the largest and finest in the Kingdom. The church was originally part of a Norman priory, built of red freestone. It contains a monument to Dr. Paley, Archdeacon of Carlisle. Note the old glass of the time of Richard II., in the E. window, and the exquisite details of the flamboyant Gothic work. The walls and windows of the choir are Norman; the upper part of the choir, with the E. end and the roof, Late Decorated. See the old abbey gate-house; the refectory, now used as the chapter-house; quaint houses in the market-place; and the *Moot Hall*.

Beyond Carlisle the railway enters the *Debatable Ground*, where for centuries the borderers waged war on each other. A little farther on is *Ecclefecham* (Scotland), where Thomas Carlyle was born and is buried. The railway crosses the *Esk*, descending from Liddesdale:

"March, march, Eskdale and Liddesdale,
All the blue bonnets are over the border."

SCOTLAND.

SHORTLY after crossing the Sark River, which is the boundary between England and Scotland, the route passes *Gretna Junction*, near which is Gretna Green, formerly the resort of runaway couples anxious to be married. These marriages, rendered possible by the difference between the English and Scotch law, were first celebrated, in 1760, by a tobacconist named Paisley. In 1856 they were suppressed by act of Parliament. *Annan Junction* was the scene of the spirited escape of King Edward Balliol, in 1332, from the cavalry of Archibald Douglas. It was the birthplace of Edward Irving. in 1792.

The Land of Burns

can be visited from Glasgow; but it will be more satisfactory to go from Carlisle to Dumfries, pass the night, and then proceed to Ayr. The excursion may be made in a day.

Dumfries (*Station; Woodbank Mansion; Commercial; King's Arms*) is 32½ M. from Carlisle. Here Burns lived for several years, and here he died, at the house now known as Burns's. He also lived for 18 months after he became an exciseman, at the foot of Bank-St. His *Mausoleum* is in St. Michael's Church-yard; in the vault beneath, lie Burns and his wife and son. The *Greyfriars Church* deserves a visit. Most

readers of Scott will remember the story of Greyfriars Monastery and of "Kirkpatrick's bloody work." Dumfries is the capital of Nithsdale, and its people call it "The Queen of the South." From a border hamlet of the 8th century, with a Franciscan convent and a castle, it has grown into a prosperous port and factory town. Excursion from Dumfries:—To **Lincluden Abbey,** 1½M., beautiful ruins of a 12th-century Benedictine nunnery, and a favorite resort of Burns. Amid this sylvan beauty he composed his "Vision of Libertie."—To **New** or **Sweetheart Abbey,** a lovely Gothic ruin, 7 M. S. The Lady Devorgilla, who built the abbey (for Cistercians), in 1284, embalmed the heart (whence the name) of her husband, John Balliol, and had it built in over the high altar. Devorgilla also erected in Dumfries the monastery for Franciscan friars, before whose altar Robert the Bruce slew the Red Comyn; and the old bridge across the Nith.—To *Terregles* (3 M.) and *Irongray* (5 M.), in whose ch.-yard is a handsome monument erected by Scott to the memory of Helen Walker (Jeannie Deans). Irongray is the scene of "The Recreations of a Country Parson."—To *Ellisland* farm, where Burns wrote "Tam O'Shanter" and the beautiful ode "To Mary in Heaven." 13 M. from Dumfries is the extraordinary architectural pile of **Drumlanrig Castle,** built by William, first Duke of Queensberry, who wasted princely sums on it. *Torthorwall Castle* is a massive ruin, 4 M. from Dundee. **Caerlaverock Castle,** (9 M.) is a grand old fortress on the Solway Firth, described in "Guy Mannering." *Lochmaben, Ruthwell,* and venerable *Kirkcudbright* (near Dundrennan Ab-

bey and St. Mary's Isle) may also be visited. Tourists who wish to view the extreme S. coast of Scotland should go to *Stranraer* from Dumfries (69 M.); and from Stanraer by rail to Ayr and Glasgow. Those who would make only a short stop at Dumfries should buy a ticket from Carlisle to Mauchline (8½ M., fares, 13s. 8d., 10s. 3d., 6s. 9½.). At **Mauchline** (*Loudoun Arms Hotel*) everything speaks of Burns; his farm of *Mossgiel* is 1½ M. N.; there he was married to Jean Armour; there his plough turned up the mouse's nest. In Mauchline is "Poosie Nansie's" cottage, celebrated for the meeting of the "Jolly Beggars." If you have time, walk through woods and fields from Mauchline to Montgomerie. There stands the pretty mansion where once "Highland Mary" lived as an humble dairymaid. From Mauchline a branch line, 11 M. long, leads to **Ayr** (*Station; King's Arms; Dalblair*), to which many pilgrims go to pay homage to Burns. It is on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Ayr. See the "Twa Brigs" of Burns's poem. The *Auld Brig* (now only a footpath) dates from the reign of Alexander III., in the 13th century; the new bridge, from 1877. A Gothic tower, 133 ft. high, containing a statue of Wallace, stands on the site of a tower in which the hero is said to have been confined. Cromwell built the fort of Ayr in 1652. But a few fragments remain. Take a carriage or the train to Burns's Cottage,the Monument, and Alloway Kirk Walk down through the long and exquisitely shaded avenue to the cottage. In this rude home the poet was born, Jan. 25, 1759. One room has been transformed into a kind of museum, and there some of the poet's

original MSS. and other memorials may be seen. Not far beyond is **Alloway Kirk,** roofless and desolate. The walls are in a fair state of preservation, and the bell remains; but the woodwork has been all used up for memorials. New Alloway Ch. is on the other side of the road. There is little to see in the "auld haunted kirk," so go on to the bridge over the "Bonny Doon," built since Burns's time; up stream you will see the "Auld Brig" immortalized in "Tam o' Shanter." An excursion along the Beautiful Doon in the summer-time is most delightful. The **Burns Monument** stands near the new bridge. See, on the ground-floor, memorials of the poet, and the Bible which he gave to "Highland Mary." Good view from upper part of monument. Note the statues of Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnnie, in a grotto on S. N. E. of Ayr lies a country in which Burns laid the scene of many poems. It is accessible only by rural teams or on foot. Mt. Oliphant, where Burns lived when a child, and Tarbolton, where he passed his early manhood, and where he wrote "John Barleycorn," "Now, whistling winds," etc., are but a few **miles from Alloway.**

A rly. runs S. 9 miles from Ayr to **Maybole** (*King's Arms, Commercial*), the old capital of Carrick, and the scene of Scott's "Ayrshire Tragedy," near which are the rich ruins of *Crossraguel Abbey* (founded about 1240) and *Dunure Castle;* also the splendid *Culzean Castle,* where the Earls of Cassilis have held court for centuries, on cliffs over the sea. 7 M. S. of Maybole are the ruins of *Turnberry Castle,* made famous by Robert Bruce and Walter Scott. 22 M. by rail from Ayr is **Girvan** (*King's Arms*), 10

miles off shore from which **Ailsa Craig** rises from the sea, 1,100 ft. high, and 2 M. around. The rly. runs farther S. to Portpatrick; Stranraer; Glenluce, near the ruins of Luce Abbey founded 1190) and Soulseat Abbey; picturesque little Wigtown, near Baldoon Castle, the scene of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor;" and other localities famous in the chronicles of the borders and the sea—the Bruce, the Wallace, and the Covenanters.

Ayr can be visited from Glasgow (40 M.) in an afternoon. Leaving Ayr for Glasgow, in 6½ M. the train reaches **Troon,** the chief seaport and summer-resort of Ayrshire, 3 M. from the great ruins of *Dundonald Castle*, the home of the founder of the Stuart dynasty; a branch line runs (9 M.) to *Kilmarnock*, where Burns's poems were first published. Beyond Troon, the Glasgow train passes *Irvine*, where the poet Montgomery was born, where Burns lived for a time, and where Robert Bruce surrendered to the English army under Percy. 3½ M. farther on is *Kilwinning*, with the ruins of an ancient priory, famous in Masonic annals; and also the imposing Eglinton Castle, the seat of the Montgomeries.

Paisley (*New Globe; Country*), contains a magnificent Town Hall; a jail, which looks like a palace; a museum of local antiquities and relics; and the *Abbey Church*, founded in 1169. In the Reformation, Paisley was noted for its intense devotion to the Catholic religion. The chapel of the abbey contains a "sounding aisle," so-called from its remarkable echo. The nave, which remains entire, is used as a parish ch. Paisley (once a Roman fortress) was of no importance

until the last century; but now its trade includes weaving, shawls, and thread-making (the establishments of Coats, and Clark & Co. are the largest of their kind in the world). "Christopher North" was born here. Not far from Paisley is the farm of *Moorhouse*, where Robert Pollok, author of "The Course of Time," was born, in 1798. See *Crookston Castle*, where Queen Mary was betrothed to Darnley, half-way between Paisley and

Glasgow.

(Hotels: *St. Enoch's, North British, Central;* station hotels: *Windsor; Cockburn, Osborne,* temperance). The American tourist will find a vast deal to occupy his attention in this, the second city in population (860,000) and commercial importance in Great Britain. A small Roman colony once occuped this site. About the year 560 St. Mungo founded a religious house here, and the village was nurtured by the Church for a thousand years. At the Reformation Glasgow had but 4,000 inhabitants, and in 1708 it had 12,776. But towards the end of the 18th century it began to increase enormously, and in 1901 the population was 760,000. The importation of tobacco from Virginia and Maryland was long one of the chief branches of industry. To-day, this town, 60 M. from the sea, rivals Liverpool in shipping, Manchester in cotton-spinning, Newcastle in coal, the Thames and the Tyne in iron ship-building, and Wolverhampton in iron furnaces. The perseverance of the Scotch in converting the Clyde into a vast harbor, cannot be too much admired. Glasgow was the first city

in Europe to possess a regular line of steamboats. In 1812–18 steam-packets crossed the Irish Straits between Greenock and Belfast. It was in Glasgow that James Watt perfected his famous invention. In 1718 the first ship, a little craft of 60 tons, left Glasgow for the New World. Glasgow has made extensive and successful experiments in municipal ownership, having under its own management the tramway lines and the gas works as well as the water works.

Walk down to the splendid *Glasgow Bridge*, from which there is a fine view of the **Broomielaw Harbor**. It is 400 ft. wide, and extends down the stream for 1½ M., walled on either side by superb ranges of docks, along which ships are laid three or four deep. From the Bridge upstream a good view of the Custom House on the N. bank is commanded. Most of the excursion steamers start from the Broomielaw quay on the N. bank of the Clyde. The works on the Clyde have cost £8,500,000, or $42,500,000. In 1760 James Watt reported a maximum depth of water at the Broomielaw of 3 ft. 3 in. Now, as the result of the constant dredging, vessels drawing 23 ft. of water enter freely. Glasgow is in the famous Lanarkshire black district, which has a great coal-field, rich also in seams of ironstone. There are so many blast furnaces here that the sky to the S. and S. E. is lighted up nightly with their glow as if by a great conflagration.

The E. section of the city includes the main business part, and the objects of antiquities interest. The W. is the section for residences of fashionable people; and on the S. are the great

public works. *Buchanan St.* is handsomely built and contains the finest shops and offices. *Argyle St.*, 3 M. long (including Trongate and Gallowgate), is the main thoroughfare. *George-St.* is an avenue extending the whole length of the city and passing through George Square. This is a central point, and lies close to the two principal rly. stats. In the centre stands the *Scott Monument*, a fluted column surmounted by a gigantic statue. On the E. and W. are equestrian bronze statues of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. There are also figures of James Watt, by Chantrey; the exquisite statue of Sir John Moore (a native of Glasgow), by Flaxman; one of Dr. Livingstone, the traveller; and others to Campbell the poet, Sir Robert Peel, Robert Burns, Lord Clyde, and Dr. Graham. On the S. is the *General Post-Office*, plain but spacious; and on the E. are the municipal buildings. The *Bank of Scotland* and the *Merchants' House* occupy the W. side. The *Royal Exchange* is in the Corinthian style, with rich colonades. Strangers are admittel to the news-room, 130 ft. long by 60 ft. broad, with a noble arched roof. See *Hutcheson's Hospital.* Corinthian buildings with a high tower, founded in 1641 by two brothers; and also in Ingram Street the old *Glasgow Assembly Rooms;* also *David's Ch.* and the *Mitchell Library.* In *Argyle-St.*, at the so-called *Cross of Glasgow*, whence *High-St.*, *Gallowgate*, *London-St.*, and *Saltmarket* diverge, stands an equestrian statue of William III. At the corner of the *High-St.* and *Trongate* formerly stood the old *Court House*, in front of which criminals were executed, and the ancient jail, of which Walter Scott speaks. See the *Cross Steeple*, a

relic of the old municipal splendor. Walk up High-St. on the E. side from the Trongate to the Cathedral. See old *Glasgow College* (built 1632-52, in quaint and gloomy monastic forms), now a railway station. Opposite, at the corner of High and College Sts., is the house in which Thomas Campbell lived as a student. Farther on is the place called the *Bell of the Brae*, where in 1300, Wallace and his Scots defeated thrice their number of Englishmen, and Wallace clove Lord Percy's head in twain; and a little beyond this is the homely *Barony Ch.*, once in charge of Dr. Norman MacLeod.

The **Cathedral** is famous as one of the two Catholic chs. spared in Scotland by the fury of the Reformation. The Presbyterian ministers prevailed on the magistrates in 1579 to have it torn down; but the corporations of the city rose in arms, and prevented it. Two stone "idols" were taken out of their nooks and broken to pieces, as Scott has told us, "and the auld Kirk stood as crouse as a cat when the flaes are kaimed off her, and a'body was alike pleased." Open daily, except Sun., 10-6. This noble structure is dedicated to St. Kentigern, or St. Mungo, the founder of the see of Glasgow, who was buried on the E. end of the cathedral-site. The edifice is picturesquely located; and above it, on terraces almost oriental in their construction, arises the **Necropolis,** the finest cemetery in the city, with rich shrubberies and crowds of monuments; approached from the cathedral by the Bridge of Sighs. The arrangement of the monuments is very remarkable, and forms a noble background to the ancient cathedral. The most noted monuments are those of John Knox the

Reformer, Dr. William Black, Rev. Dr. Dick, and Major Monteith. Climbing to the summit one overlooks the vast city, with its enormous ranges of buildings, and its forests of chimneys, and of masts along the Clyde, and the blue hills of Lanark, Renfrew, and Argyll. The original cathedral was founded in the reign of David I., in 1136. Murdo, the famous architect, built it; and the inscription on his tomb alludes with pride to the fact. The cathedral is 319 ft. long and 63 ft. wide. The W. door is rich and beautiful. Its general design is French, but the mouldings and details are English. The interior contains 147 pillars, and many of the 159 windows are of very beautiful workmanship. The entrance is by a door in the S. aisle. Before the Reformation, the ch. was divided into two parts, and service was held in each. For interesting details, see Ferguson's *Architecture.* The *Crypt* is unique in beauty, and is certainly one of the most perfect pieces of architecture in Britain. It is supported by 66 pillars (18 ft. high), some of which are 18 ft. in circumference; and illuminated from 41 windows. The piers and groinings are of exquisitely beautiful and varied designs. In the centre stands the shrine of St. Mungo. At the S. E. corner is St. Mungo's Well. See also the tomb of Edward Irving, who died at Glasgow in 1834. In "Rob Roy" there is an interesting description of this crypt. Other things to note are the stained glass windows, executed in Munich, for £100,000 (explanations of the windows, 2d.); the *Dripping Aisle*, so-called from the perpetual dripping of water from the roof; the *Choir*, locally known as the *High Ch.*, now used as one of the city chs.; magnifi-

cent organ here; behind it, the chapel and the chapter-house. The curious old ch.-yard is literally paved with stone slabs, with inscriptions to the memory of local notables.

The new University, the most imposing modern edifice in Scotland, is approached through *West End Park*: take the footpath from the bridge over the Kelvin. From the platform, good view. The University has a frontage of 600 ft., with fine central tower, 310 ft. high. The architect was the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott. In general style the buildings are Early English. The buildings will have cost £500,000. The *Hunterian Museum*, rich in mineralogy, geology, natural history, and anatomy, is open daily, 10–6 (admission, 6d.). In the *Library*, valuable series of early printed books. The University was founded about 1450 by Bishop Turnbull. In 1560 Queen Mary endowed it with a moiety of the confiscated Church property in the city. Its renown as a seat of learning culminated in the last century. Cullen and Black, Hunter and Reid, Adam Smith and Watt, are among the great names associated with it. Near by is the *Botanical Garden.* The *Art Galleries* in Kelvin Grove have valuable collections of paintings (by Claude, Cuyp, Teniers, Murillo, Whistler's portrait of Carlisle, etc.); also a marble statue of Pitt, by Flaxman, and portraits of the English kings. Galleries open daily, 10 to sunset, Sundays, 2 to 6. See *St. Andrew's Palace* and the *Kelvin Grove Park.* The park contains a fountain commemorating the introduction of water from Loch Kâtrine. In Kelvin Grove is the *Industrial Museum.* Near the University is the *New Western Infirmary.* The beautiful squares

and terraces in the W. contain the homes of the rich merchants, the "tobacco lords," and the great ship-builders.

Glasgow Green is a park extending 1 M. along the Clyde, adorned with an obelisk to Lord Nelson, and the scene of very remarkable open-air preaching on summer Sunday evenings. In this park Prince Charles Edward reviewed his army in 1745; and here, also, Watt was strolling when the central idea of the steam-engine occurred to him. To the S. of *Queen's Park* is the village of *Langside*, where Queen Mary met with her final defeat, in 1568. A memorial stone marks the spot whence Mary witnessed the battle.

Excursions Around Glasgow.—To Greenock, by the river; past the suburb of Govan and the ship-yards of Messrs. Napier, etc.; the old royal burgh of *Renfrew*, near which Somerled, Thane of Argyll, was defeated and slain in 1164; Erskine Ferry, where the Earl of Argyll was captured, in 1685, in the disguise of a peasant; Dalnottar and the craggy Kilpatrick Hills; Bowling, near the high ruins of Dunglas Castle and the end of Antoninus's wall; and Dunglaspoint, with its monument to Henry Bell, who first introduced steam navigation on the Clyde. **Dumbarton Castle,** at the junction of the Leven (Loch Lomond's outlet) and Clyde, is on a rock measuring 1 M. around and 560 ft. high. Part of it bears the name of *Wallace's Tower*. The *Scottish* hero was imprisoned there; and his huge two-handed sword is still shown. There is a tradition that Satan threw Dumbarton Rock at St. Patrick. The castle is one of four garrisoned in Scotland by the British army, and commands the Clyde with batteries. It was the capital of a Roman

province, and afterwards repelled the Norwegian Vikings. It was held by Robert Bruce in 1309; and in 1571 Capt. Cawford carried it by escalade, at night. In 1652 it was taken by Cromwell's troops. At the portculis may be seen carven heads of Wallace and of Menteith, his betrayer. At the summit the remains of a Roman fort are shown. Queen Mary spent some time here. 2 M. from Dumbarton is the village of Cardross, where stood the old castle in which King Robert Bruce died, in 1329. **Greenock** (*Tontine; White Hart; Royal*) 22 M. from Glasgow; population, 80,000, is one of the chief seaports of Great Britain, and very picturesquely situated. Vast new docks are being built. The ship yards are among the largest on the Clyde. The ocean steamers for New York take their passengers and mails at the *Tail of the Bank*. Fine view, from the shore, of the mts. of Argyllshire and Dumbartonshire. Burns' "Highland Mary" is buried in the old kirkyard. There is a beautiful statue of James Watt, by Chantrey, in a memorial building in Union-St. Travellers going to Oban and Inverary should take steamer at Greenock. Nearly opposite is **Helensburgh** (*Queen's Hotel; Imperial*), a pretty town, much frequented in summer by pleasure-seekers. The *Gareloch* is the name of a fine sea basin (steamers ply on it), which stretches N. from Helensburgh for about 7½ M. Its shores are covered with beautiful villas, Roseneath, Ardincaple Castle, etc. The famous *Glen Fruin* lies on the E.

Another good excursion can be made in one day by Caledonian Rly. to Hamilton, passing through *Rutherglen*, a royal burgh as early as

1126. **Hamilton** (*County, Clydesdale*) contains many interesting historical places. See site of *King's Head*, where Cromwell lodged during his foray into Scotland; and the old *Steeple and Pillory*, built in the reign of Charles I. **Hamilton Palace,** seat of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, stands in a beautiful park; 2 M. S. E. are the ruins of *Cadzow Castle.* On *Bothwell Bridge*, 2 M. N. of Hamilton, a famous encounter between the Covenanters and the Royal forces took place in 1679. A little beyond is *Bothwell*, noted for its old ch., where Robert, Duke of Rothsay, was married. **Bothwell Castle** (admission, Tues. 9–5) is on the r. bank of the Clyde, 1 M. from the village. The ruins afford an almost perfect example of Norman architecture. See the circular towers; remains of the chapel, with shafted windows; and a circular dungeon called *Wallace's Beef-barrel.* The walls are covered with ivy and wild roses. The walk between Hamilton and Bothwell is extremely interesting.

Lanark (*Clydesdale Hotel*) was the scene of many of Wallace's exploits. There is a statue of him at the parish ch. **Corra Linn** is 1½ M. S., a beautiful fall of 85 ft.; and the pretty *Bonnington Linn*, is ½ M. beyond. *Stonebyres Linn* is 2½ M. N. of Lanark, near the Cartland Crags. Tickets must be obtained.

The Scottish Highlands.

A Round Trip from Glasgow to Glasgow by way of Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, the Trossachs, and Callander; from Callander to Oban; with Excursions from Oban to Staffa, Iona, and Inverness; and from Oban to Glasgow, by the Crinan Canal and Rothesay.

We recommend this route as giving a wide survey of typical Scotch mountain, lake, and coast scenery, within a brief period and at small cost. The trip through the lochs and the Trossachs to Callander begins at the Queen-St. stat. in Glasgow. Buy a ticket for Inversnaid, the point at which Loch Lomond is left, and proceed by train to Balloch (20 M.). The route passes Dumbarton, and gives a good view of Wallace's Seat; through the valley where, in the parish of Cardross, Smollett, the historian and novelist, was born; and up the glen of the Leven's transparent water. At Balloch the train stops close to the steamer.

Loch Lomond is certainly very beautiful when the sunlight plays upon the water and on the guardian mts. It is about 23 M. long, and, at its S. end, 5 M. broad. Under the base of Ben Lomond it is 120 fathoms deep. The area covered by water is 20,000 acres; 32 islands are scattered over the lake, bearing ruins of ancient monasteries and castles. Most of these belong to the Duke of Montrose, who uses Inchmurrin, the largest, as a deer-park. "Loch Lomond," says Baddeley, "has neither the matchless depth and delicacy of coloring which char-

acterizes the foot of Loch Katrine, nor the wild grandeur of Loch Coruisk, nor, in fairness let us add, the dignity of Loch Maree; but it blends together in one scene a greater variety of the elements which we admire in lake scenery than any other Scottish loch." The steamer leaves *Balloch Castle* on the r.; passes to the r. of *Inchmurrin*, with its ruined *Castle*, and calls first at **Balmaha.** Near by is *Inchcailloch*, the "Island of Women" (so called because a nunnery once existed there). It is the burying-place of the Macgregors. The next landing-place is **Luss**, on the l.; a picturesque little village, with a good hotel. Fine view of the lake from *Stone Brae* hill. As boat moves N., the great mass of Ben Lomond comes fully into view. *Rowardennan*, on r., has a hotel. Here is best starting-point for the ascent of **Ben Lomond**, 3,192 ft. high, and the favorite climb in Scotland. The rough pony-track begins opposite the hotel, and climbs over the ridge between Loch Lomond and Loch Ard valley. Ascents also are made from Inversnaid and Aberfoil. In clear weather the castles of Stirling and Edinburgh, and the Firth of Forth, can be seen. Time from Rowardennan, 2¾ hrs.; distance, 6 M.; pony and guide, 8s. to 10s. Opposite Rowardennan is **Glen Douglas** (*Inveruglas Hotel*), from which point a pretty road leads to Loch Long. Glen Douglas can be reached by ferry across the lake. The boat moves on under the shadow of Ben Lomond, and crosses to the l. bank, to

Tarbet affords a good view of Ben Lomond; it is charmingly situated, 8 M. from head of loch. From thence coach may be taken to Loch Long, or to Inverary by Glencroe (24 M., fare,

8s.). **Loch Long** (salt water) is separated from Loch Lomond by a well-wooded isthmus. Glencroe is a wild mt. pass, 860 ft. high. From here the road to Inverary turns N. and skirts the upper edge of *Loch Fyne.* **Inverary** (*Argyll Arms; George*) is a small town celebrated as the Highland headquarters of the Duke of Argyll (the MacCallum Mor). *Inverary Castle,* the ducal residence, is in an ugly building in the midst of beautiful grounds. This point may be reached by other routes from Glasgow, especially by the steamer *Lord of the Isles.*

From Tarbet cross Loch Lomond to Inversnaid, where coaches are taken for Loch Katrine. The head of Loch Lomond is 3 M. above. 1 M. above is *Rob Roy's Cave,* a narrow opening in the bank near the water's edge, where it is said that Rob Roy kept his prisoners. *Ardlui* is the last town on the lake; coaches to Crianlarich (9 M.), whence rly. to Oban.

Inversnaid has a comfortable hotel. There is a scramble for places on the coaches for Loch Katrine. The *Iversnaid Waterfall* is where Wordsworth met the "Highland Girl," of whom he sang so sweetly. Opposite Inversnaid is *Inveruglas Isle,* on which are the ruins of an ancient castle of the Macfarlanes. The road to Loch Katrine (5 M.) lies over a very steep hill, by the hovels pointed out as the former homes of Rob Roy and Helen Macgregor; the *Fort of Inversnaid,* erected to check the depredations of Rob Roy's band,—Gen. Wolfe was once quartered there; and *Loch Arklet,* half-way to **Stronachlachar** Pier, on a bay near the W. end of Loch Katrine. At the hotel here a good lunch can be obtained.

Loch Katrine (*or Cateran, "Robbers' Lake"*) is Glasgow's reservoir. The water drunk by the 750,000 people gathered on the banks of the Clyde is conveyed from this lovely basin for 34 M. The aqueduct required the building of 70 tunnels, and cost £1,500,000.

A Lilliputian steamer carries you past *Ellen's Isle* (see "The Lady of the Lake"), the *Silver Strand*, and the *Goblin's Cave;* and affords glimpses of "huge Ben Venue." The loch is 8 M. long, and averages ¾ M. wide. To be seen to advantage, it must have plenty of sunshine, and then it seems "one burnished sheet of living gold."

You land where all the beauties of the lake are concentrated. If you can, by all means walk up through the gorge to the *Trossachs Hotel* (1 M.), **The Trossachs,** the "bristling country," gains in loveliness in a rainy day. There is something weird in a ride through this leafy glen, with the rain rustling in the trees. The gorge extends from Loch Katrine to Loch Achray, between the range of Ben A'an, on the r. (1,500 ft.), and Ben Venue (2,393 ft.) on the l. In this labyrinth of rocks and mounds, of oak and rowan and birch, of crag and grove and tarn, the most prosaic traveller may well become enthusiastic. Walter Scott's poems are good companions here. In Scott's early days there was no road through this pass. The *Trossachs Hotel* is a pretty house. Excursions thence to Ben Venue and Ben A'an and the Pass of Beal-nam-bo. By the Aberfoyle coach from the Trossachs you have finer view but you miss the Brig o' Turk and much else of great interest.

Distances by Road.—Loch Katrine to Tros-

sachs Hotel, 1 M.; Loch Achray, 2½; Brig o' Turk, 3¼; Loch Vennachar, 4½; Coilantogle Ford, 7; Callander, 9½. **Loch Achray** is noticeable for its tranquil beauty. It is 3 M. long, and the shores are clad with copse to the very water's edge. "The Lady of the Lake" will be found the best guide here. You next reach the *Brig o' Turk*, where, in the famous chase, as Sir Walter informs us, "the headmost horseman rode alone," Fine view of Ben Venue from here. Next comes the *Duncraggan Huts;* and then **Loch Vennachar** (4 M. long), the "Lake of the Fair Valley." On the N. shore is *Ben Ledi*, the "Hill of God" (2,875 ft.). To climb Ben Ledi by the *Pass of Leny* is an admirable excursion. Here you are in the real Highland country. The hills are aglow with purple colors; the black-faced cattle with widely projecting horns look down defiantly at you from the steep pasturages; a countryman in kilt trudges by. The coaches rattle past Coilantogle Ford. "Clan-Alpine's outmost guard," where Roderick Dhu challenged Fitz James, and bring up in Callander. Here you may take train to Stirling and Edinburgh; but if you desire to see the real Highlands, continue on our route.

Callander (*Dreadnaught; Hydropathic; Ancaster Arms*) is in the centre of a delicious country. 1½ M. from the town are the *Bracklinn Falls.* A pleasant excursion may be made through the Pass of Leny to Strathyre, returning by train (8½ M. to walk). It is easy to climb Ben Ledi thence (3 hrs.) and stand on the smooth green summit where the ancient Druid fires were kept.

From Callander to Oban.—This line is one

of the most beautiful in Scotland, and was one of the most expensive. Including the harbor-works at Oban, it cost £645,000. The line crosses the Teith; skirts the base of *Ben Ledi;* and traverses the *Pass of Leny*, which extends between Callander and **Loch Lubnaig.** This loch is 5 M. long and 1 M. broad, and surrounded by high mts. Near the *Falls of Leny* is the churchyard of the *Chapel of St. Bride*, noticed in the "Lady of the Lake." Just beyond Loch Lubnaig the rly. crosses the *River Balvag*, and passes *Strathyre* and *King's-House* stat., whence *Balquhidder* and *Loch Voil* can be visited (2 M.). In the graveyard of the old ivy-covered chapel of Balquhidder is the stone said to cover the grave of Rob Roy. The hamlet is intimately connected with the history of the Macgregors. The road now rises, and gives a good view of **Loch Earn** and *Ben Vorlich*, on the E. It next traverses *Glen Ogle.* The rly. is constructed on the side, 300–400 ft. above the lowest level. The margin of *Loch Dochart*, above which rises *Ben More*, is next passed; after which *Crianlarich* stat. (coaches to Loch Lomond) is reached. A fine stretch of Highland landscap is seen shortly before arriving at *Dalmally.* Just beyond Dalmally, **Loch Awe,** one of the most picturesque of the Highland lakes, 22 M. in length, is reached. Near it is *Ben Cruachan* (3,611 ft.); and in the lake are many islands, the largest being the *Island of the Druids.* At the N. end stand the ruins of *Kilchurn Castle;* and in the centre of the lake, on an islet, are the ruins of the ancient castle of *Ardconnel*, a former seat of the Campbells. The rly. descends towards the head of Loch Awe, and crosses the *Orchy* on

a viaduct. From *Taynuilt*, on *Loch Etive*, a steamer may be taken, and a circular trip to *Glencoe* (34 M.) and *Balachulish* (41 M.) begun. Beyond is *Council Ferry*, near the *Falls of Connell*. To the r. stands the ivy-mantled *Ardchattan Priory*, built in 1231 by the Lord of Lorne, and burned during the wars of Montrose.

Oban (*Gt. Western; Alexandra; Station; Royal; Columba; Argyll; Marine*, temperance; *Craig Ard*, on the hill) is the most central point for excursions through this werd northern land of lochs and islands, which has always had a strange glamour of romance about it. It is also the meeting-place of southern fashionables and members of the English nobility and the republic of letters. Oban extends along and above a pretty bay, and is the most accessible place N. of Glasgow. Vessels can anchor safely within a few yards of the shore. *Dunollie Castle*, 1 M. distant, nobly placed on a pedestal of rock at the N. end of the bay, and covered with ivy, was built by the Lords of Lorne, and is now owned by their descendants, the M'Dougalls. The rocky island of *Kerrera*, 4 M. long, serves as a breakwater to the bay. It was here (in 1263) that Haco, King of Norway, met the Highland chiefs who aided him in his disastrous raid on the coast of Scotland. Here, also, Alexander II. died, in 1249. The seaward view from the heights, reached by Craigard road, is very fine. Scott made the popularity of Oban by his poem, "The Lord of the Isles," the scene of which is laid hereabouts, and in the islands on the W. Fine promenade along the bay. **Dunstaffnage Castle**, 4 M. N. E., was the seat of the Scottish monarchs for more than 3 centuries (A.D.

300-600). There was the famous Coronation Stone, finally removed to Westminster. Admission to the castle, free.

To Staffa and Iona is a sea voyage of about 90 M. (10 hrs.). Boats leave the pier at 8 A. M. Fare, about 20s., including the landings at Staffa and Iona. The steamer passes on the r. *Dunollie* and *Maiden Island*, and the Lighthouse, at the S. end of *Lismore*, near which is the *Lady Rock*, where, according to tradition, a vindictive Highlander left his wife to perish by the rising tide. The boat next passes through the *Sound of Mull*, which separates Mull from the mainland; crosses the mouth of *Loch Aline*, on whose shore lived Dr. Norman McLeod, the former editor of *Good Words;* calls at *Tobermory*, near the mansion of Alexander Allan, of the Allan Line; passes the *Caliach Point*, whence a good view N. can generally be had as far as Skye; and then goes S. to

The Island of Staffa, 8 M. from Mull. It is of irregular oval shape, and 1½ M. around. This island and Iona are owned by the Duke of Argyll. When the sea is reasonably calm, passengers are conveyed in small boats into the mouth of **Fingal's Cave,** 60–70 ft. in height, supporting an entablature of 30 ft. additional. The pillars by which it is bounded on the W. side are 36 ft. high; on the E. only 18 ft. The length is 227 ft. The finest views are obtained through the end of the causeway at low water. The front and sides are composed of countless ranges of columns. A shepherd and his wife were sent to Staffa, to take care of the sheep; but the noise of the waves was so dismal that they begged to be taken away. 8 M. S. is **Iona** (4 square M. in area), which was founded in the 6th cen-

tury by St. Columba and the Culdees, and often ravaged by the Norsemen and Danes. Visit the ruins of the *Nunnery of St. Mary*, dating from the 13th century; and the ancient *Cathedral;* also the great *Stone Cross*, the only one remaining of 360 once standing on the island, but broken and thrown into the sea at the Reformation. The run back to Oban by the S. of Mull is, in fine weather, very charming. Do not forget plenty of wraps and waterproofs.

Another excursion made in one day, is from Oban to *Loch Etive*, *Glen Etive*, and *Glencoe*, thence to Balachulish, returning by *Loch Linnhe*. Time about 10 hrs. Another is from Oban to *Ford* by the *Pass of Melfort*, returning by Loch Awe and the Oban Rly. This may be made comfortably between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. Another is to *Fort William*, *Ben Nevis*, and *Banavie*, interesting but long, for vacation tourists.

The Caledonian Canal.—People who have time to go to Inverness should take steamer through the great Caledonian Canal, built 1803-47, and 60½ M. long. It was necessary to cut through only 23 M. as the sheets of fresh water which abound in the Great Glen of Scotland were utilized. The depth of water is about 17 ft. The steamer going N. leaves Oban at 6 A.M and arrives at Inverness at 5.05 P.M. One may take a steamer at 5 P.M., and sleep at **Banavie** (*Banavie Hotel*) or **Fort William** (*Caledonian*). *Loch Linnhe*, through which the steamers pass, is famous for beautiful scenery. **Fort William** was one of the keys of the Highlands, built by Gen. Monk. Note *Inverlochy Castle*, famous in ancient wars, near the mouth of the *Lundie*. From

Fort William to *Banavie* is 3 M. *Ben Nevis*, near here, 4,406 ft. high, is the highest mt. in Scotland. It is a vast mass of brown porphyry, cleft with glens and fissures; and on its crags the snow lies all summer. The view is 100 M. in diameter, including all the chief peaks of Scotland. From Banavie, the ascent (8 M.) occupies 3½-5 hrs. (descent, 1½ hrs.) *Glen Nevis* is worth a visit. Shortly after leaving Banavie, the steamer passes (on the r.) the ruined *Tor Castle*. On the W. side of Loch Lochy see the ruined home of *Lochiel*, whose fidelity and exile are famous. **Loch Lochy** is 10 M. long; and a canal, 2 M. in length, leads to *Loch Oich* (4 M.), the central lake of the chain, as well as the smallest and highest. On its W. shore stands *Invergarry Castle*, burned in the revolution of 1745; and near the castle is "The Well of Seven Heads," commemorating the vengeance on the murderers of the Keppochs. At *Aberchalder* the steamer descends 7 locks to Fort Augustus. Passengers can walk down in about 1½ hrs. At Fort Augustus is the *College of St. Benedict*, a vast pile of buildings in the Early English Gothic style. Loch Ness, "the loch of the cataract," is 24 M. long, and has a depth of 130 fathoms. At the pier of *Foyers* the steamer stops long enough to permit a visit to the beautiful *Fall of Foyers* (1 M. S.), "the most magnificent cataract in Britain." The height of the larger fall is about 90 ft. Burns wrote a fine description of the scene. There is a charming route along the hills, between Foyers and Inverness. This is the country for pedestrian tours. At the N. base of the great peak of Mealfourvonie, are the ruins of **Urquhart Castle,** besieged in 1303 by the

troops of Edward I. The guides show an arrangement in the windows for pouring molten lead on besiegers. 8 M. from Urquhart, *Loch Dochfour* is entered by a narrow passage, ¼ M. long; and the steamer presently reaches *Muirtown*, a suburb of

Inverness (*Alexandra; Palace*, on the river; *Caledonian; Station; Imperial; Royal*, near the station; *Waverley*, temperance). This venerable capital of the Highlands is situated at the mouth of the river Ness, where the basins of the Moray and Beauly Firths and the Glen of Scotland meet. Macbeth, Malcolm Canmore, James I., Queen Mary, Montrose, and other famous Scots are connected with its history. The new *Cathedral of St. Andrew* is a beautiful decorated Gothic ch. 6 M. out is the battlefield of **Culloden**, where the hopes of the House of Stuart were finally extinguished, in 1746. The cairn of stones marks the place where the battle took place; and the large bowlder shows where the Duke of Cumberland took up his position. An excursion may be made from Inverness to **Cawdor Castle**, rendered famous by Shakespeare, and a fine specimen of the old baronial strongholds. Splendid view from the battlements. **Nairn**, 15¼ M. from Inverness, is a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. Near it is *Auldcarn*, where Montrose won a great battle over the Covenanters, who lost 2,000–3,000 men. The Inverness region was the scene of Hugh Miller's geological researches. Persons who have come from Oban to Inverness may go down to Edinburgh *via* Stirling (21¼ M.).

From Oban to Glasgow.—We return by the *Crinan Canal*. This charming journey may be

made between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., and we recommend it as the *best* way back. The boats are excellent and equipped on an American scale of comfort. From Oban the boats go down the Sound of Kerrera, pass *Gylen Castle* and the island of *Mull*, through the Firth of Lorne, and the Little Easdale Sound. There are only one or two places where the boat emerges into open water, and so nothing is to be feared from seasickness. The route lies inside the island of *Seil* to Blackmill Bay, and past the mouth of *Loch Craignish*, leaving *Shuna* and *Luing Islands* on the r. At Crinan passengers are transferred from the boat to a little steamer, and carried through the Crinan Canal, 9 M. long, to Loch Fyne. The canal was built (in 1801) to obviate the necessity of doubling the Mull of Kintyre, a dangerous route of 70 M. The views are pretty, and the passage of the 9 locks is curious; the journey is well worth taking. At **Ardrishaig** passengers go on the *Columba*, a large and fine steamer. Dinner is served on board (3s.). Look well to your baggage. From Ardrishaig the boat moves down Loch Fyne to *Tarbert*. Good views of the peaks of *Ben Cruachan* on the N., and the Arran mts. on the S. After a pleasant passage through the picturesque *Kyles of Bute* , a strait between Bute and the mainland, the boat touches at **Rothesay** (*Queen's Hotel; Royal; Bute Arms*), a handsome town of about 10,000 inhab., the capital of the island of Bute (18x5 M. in area), standing by a fine bay. Here are the ruins of *Rothesay Castle*, built before 1100; and once a royal residence. The dukedom of Rothesay was the first conferred in Scotland. The brother of the

Earl of Argyll burned the castle in 1685. See the ruins of the choir of the old Kirk of *St. Mary*. *Rothesay* is a favorite summer resort. The climate is very mild and genial. Consumptive invalids have found a decided benefit at Rothesay. Hydropathic establishments near the town. From Rothesay to **Dunoon** (*Argyll; Crown; McColl's*) is a sail of 10 M. Dunoon is one of the large watering-places on the Clyde, and the neighborhood is picturesque. From Dunoon to Greenock, 8 M. by steamer. Passengers can save about 1 hr. by taking train from Greenock to Glasgow.

Glasgow to Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.

We now recommend the traveller to go by rail (30 M.) from Glasgow direct to

Stirling (*Golden Lion; Royal; Lennox; Waverly*, temperance), one of the most interesting towns in Scotland. It is on the river Forth; and its **Castle** stands on the top of a huge rock overlooking the broad *Carse of Stirling*. Here Alexander I. died in 1124; and in 1304 the stout fortress sustained a three-months' siege by Edward I. All the besieging implements in the Tower of London were brought up; and it was due to one of these terrible engines, called "The Wolf," that the castle surrendered. This was the key of the main passage between the N. and S. of Scotland. Edward II. fought the fatal battle of Bannockburn, in his endeavor to raise the siege laid to the proud castle. Edward Balliol captured it after the death of Bruce; and King David recovered it only after a violent siege.

It was a royal residence under the Stuarts. James II. and James V. were born here; James III. built the Parliament House; James IV. made it his favorite residence. James V. built the *Palace*, which occupies the S. W. portion. The sculptures are very rich and grotesque. A few of the original "Stirling heads"—wooden effigies of the Scotch kings—may be seen in the old Court-room in Broad-St. Stirling Castle was taken by Gen. Monk in 1651, and beat off Prince Charles in 1745. In the *Douglas Room* the powerful Earl of Douglas was stabbed by his sovereign. Stirling Castle is now an infantry barrack. The *view from the battlements* is imposing. The Vale of Menteith, Ben Lomond, Ben Venue, Ben A'an, Ben Ledi, are all distinctly seen. N.-E. are the Ochil Hills; S., the Campsie Hills; and on the N., the Abbey Craig, Cambuskenneth Abbey, the Wallace Monument, and the Bridge of Allan. See the *Bruce Monument;* the *Back Walk* W. of the Castle Rock; the *Greyfriars Ch.*, erected in 1494 by James IV. (James VI. was crowned there in 1567, and John Knox preached the coronation sermon); *Argyll's Lodging* and *Mar's Work*, the most interesting of the old houses; the *Town House*, in Broad-St., in front of which Hamilton, the last Catholic Archbishop of Scotland, was hanged in 1571; *Cowan's Hospital;* the *Cemetery* (many statues), S. of the Esplanade; the *Old Bridge*, near which was fought the battle of Stirling (1297) when the Scots under Wallace defeated the English.

Excursions from Stirling.—To **Cambuskenneth Abbey** (1 M.), founded in 1147, and once the richest abbey in Scotland.—To the *Wallace*

Monument (by tramway, 2d.), a tower 220 feet high, on a rock called *Abbey Craig* (560 feet.)—To *Lake of Menteith* and beautiful Aberfoil, on the river Forth.—To **Bridge of Allan** (3 M.), resorted to for the Airthrey chalybeate water. **Dunblane** (*Hydropathic; Stirling Arms*), near by, is celebrated for the *Cathedral of St. Blane*, a good specimen of Gothic architecture. It was rebuilt in 1240, and shattered by the Reformers in 1559. Battlefield of Sheriffmuir (1715) close by. Beyond Dunblane, is *Doune Castle*.—to **Bannockburn** where Robert Bruce and 30,000 Scots defeated Edward II. and 100,000 Englishmen, restoring the independence of Scotland.—To the noble ruins of *Linlithgow Palace*, a favorite seat of the kings of Scotland.

Perth (*Station; Royal British; Royal George; Macmarter's*, temperance) may be visited from Stirling (69 M.). A superbly situated city, of 40,000 inhab., with monuments to Scott and Prince Albert, and a handsome new Anglican cathedral. In the quaint *Ch. of St. John*, John Knox preached. The *North Inch* and *South Inch*, by the side of the Tay, are the parks of the city, and were the scene of the battle described in *The Fair Maid of Perth*. When Agricola established Roman camps hereabouts, Perth was already a town; and from the overthrow of the Picts until 1437 (600 years) it was the capital of Scotland. In 1210 it became a royal burgh; in 1310 Robert Bruce stormed its walls; and in 1437 James I. was murdered here. An old house in Curfew Row is believed to be that described by Scott as the home of the "Fair Maid." **Scone Palace**, on the site of the famous old *Abbey of*

Scone, in which the Scottish kings were crowned, is 2½ M. N.

The Highland Rly., which extends 144 M. from Perth to Inverness, and 161 M. from Inverness to Wick, passes through some of the loveliest scenery in Scotland. **Dunkeld** (*Birnam; Royal*), on this line, 16 M. from Perth, has a rare old cathedral, and is close to *Birnam Hill*. On this line also is the *Pass of Killiecrankie*, a remarkable bit of glen scenery. The field where Dundee's Highland clans crushed William III.'s redcoats in 1689, is near by. **Pitlochrie** (*Fisher's; Athol Hydropathic*) and **Blair Athole** (*Athole Arms; Bridge of Tilt*) are the best points for excursions.

From Perth a trip can be made (22 M.) to **Dundee** (*Queen's Hotel; Royal; Royal British; Mather's*, temperance), the third town in Scotland in population (170,000), and the principal seat of the British linen and jute trades. It is on the N. bank of the Tay, 12 M. from its mouth, and has a fine range of docks, covering 40 acres. see the *Customs Offices*, and the *Royal Arch;* also the *Esplanade*, running from the *Craig Pier* to Magdalen Point, where the Tay Bridge had its N. terminus. A square tower, 150 ft. high, is all that remains of old St. Mary's Ch., founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, on his return from the Crusades. The *Royal Exchange*, in Albert-Square, the *Albert Institute*, and the *Free Library* are worth visiting. Within easy reach of Dundee or Perth is *Brechin*, with interesting ruins of a cathedral and castle, and an ancient round tower; *Montrose*, a quaint little seaport, once a royal burgh; *Dunottar Castle*, towards Aberdeen, a huge ruin on a rock in the sea;

and *Arbroath*, a busy port, with fine ruins of an Abbey founded in 1178. 15 M. S. (by rly.) is **St. Andrews**, a grave, neat, and picturesque port, with the oldest university in Scotland (founded 1411), and the Madras College. It is "a perfect Nineveh of ecclesiastical ruins," having the remains of a noble cathedral and priory, the mysterious Tower of St. Regulus, part of the castle-palace of the primates of Scotland, a beautiful fragment of the Domincian monastery, and two fine old chs. From Dundee to **Forfar** (21 M.), is a pleasant journey. In the *County Hall* of Forfar is preserved the *Witch's Bridle*, placed as a gag on the mouths of the miserable victims burned for witchcraft. **Glamis Castle**, 5 M. W. of Forfar, is a grand old baronial edifice, celebrated by Scott and Shakespeare. From Forfar those who have the time may go along the coast to

Aberdeen (*Imperial Hotel; Palace; Forsyth's*, temperance). Steamers to Leith and London; and N. to Wick, Thurso, Kirkwall (the Orkneys), and Lerwick (the Shetlands). Aberdeen, "the Granite City," is a finely built town of 180,000 inh. on a cluster of hills on the Dee, at its mouth. The Dee is crossed by four handsome bridges. *Union-St.*, 1 M. long, with its vista of grayish white granite, is much admired. The ancient *E. and W. Chs.* contain some curious monuments, and the tomb of Beattie the poet. See the statue of Prince Albert; handsome Gothic *Town and County Buildings;* the *Cross*, built in 1686, and covered with medallions of the Scottish monarchs; and the handsome *Marischal College* (founded 1593), forming with King's College (1494) the University of

Aberdeen. See the new Mitchell Town Hall (admission daily, 11-12 and 2:30-3:30). The docks cover 34 acres and admit the largest ships. Aberdeen clipper-ships are famous the world over. 1 M. N. lies Old Aberdeen, the site of the ancient *King's College* (1494), famous for exquisite wood carving, in chapel; and the *Cathedral of St. Machar*. The *Auld Brig o' Balgownie*, celebrated by Byron in *Don Juan*, is ½ M. N. The Deeside Rly. runs to *Ballater* (43½ M.), whence motor-buses to Braemar (18 M.); tourists who have visited Aberdeen may return this way. Between Ballater and Braemar stands **Balmoral Castle**, the favorite residence of Queen Victoria. It is in the Scottish baronial style, and consists of two blocks, connected by wings. The property was bought by Prince Albert, and comprises 10,000 acres of cleared land, with 30,000 acres of deer-forest. **Braemar** (*Invercauld Arms; Fife Arms*) is in the midst of a wildly picturesque country. From this point one may push on to *Glen Tilt* and *Blair Athole* and come down through the Killiecrankie Pass to Perth. Travellers who do not wish to visit Aberdeen, etc., can go from Dundee to Edinburgh by **Burntisland** (*Forth Hotel*), a pleasant seaside resort, 20 M. from Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, Melrose, Abbotsford.

Many persons will content themselves, after the trip through the Trossachs, to Oban and down, with a trip from Glasgow to Stirling and Edinburgh. The direct routes between the two principal cities of Scotland are uninteresting.

Edinburgh (*Balmoral; Carlton; Royal; Cale-*

donian Station; North British, at Waverly Station; *Royal British; Old Waverley*, temperance; *Bedford, Grosvenor*, private hotels) is one of the most beautiful towns in Europe; and history and legend, uniting their charms, have made it especially fascinating to the traveller. It has 350,000 inhab. (suburbs included). It is situated in the N. part of Midlothian, nearly 2 M. from the Firth of Forth. A large, open valley divides it into the Old and New Towns, the one a kind of epitome of the strange history of Scotland for the last 500 years; and the other a singularly handsome and well-built modern town. There is a striking resemblance between Edinburgh and Athens; and it was from this fact that the Scottish capital acquired its title of the "Modern Athens." A fire destroyed the town in 1537; and the oldest date on any private house is 1657. It was opposite the sloping ridge of rock, called *Arthur's Seat* (because King Arthur defeated the Saxons near by), that King Edwin, who gives his name to the city, founded his "burgh" in the 7th century. For 400 years the city formed part of the Northumbrian kingdom. Early in the 11th century Lothian with its castle was added to the kingdom of the Scots. The city was long the favorite capital of the Stuarts.

Princes-St. is a terrace, separated from the Old Town by a broad valley of gardens. In the E. gardens stands the **Scott Monument** (built 1840-44), the niches of which are filled with figures of the great novelist's heroes and heroines. Beneath the central canopy is a statue of Sir **Walter** Scott. A staircase leads to the top (200 ft.). Near by, stand bronze statues of Livingstone, Adam Black, and Prof. Wilson

(Christopher North). The gardens are divided into two sections by the *Mound*, on which stand the beautiful classic buildings of the *Royal Institution* and the *National Gallery*. The former contains the *Statue Gallery* (open only to art-students). The *School of Design* in this building has many pupils. **The National Gallery** (open daily, exc. Sund., 10–4; Thurs. and Fri., 6d.) is S. of the Royal Institution. Here are good paintings by Van Dyck, Veronese, Watteau, Teniers, Reynolds, Hogarth, Landseer, and Wilson. The annual exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy take place here from February to May. See in W. Princes-St. Gardens statue of Allan Ramsay, the Scottish pastoral poet. Nearly opposite the University Club is a statue of the famous physician, Sir James Simpson. In the West churchyard is the grave of Thomas de Quincey. Near the Caledonian Station is *Castle Terrace*, on which stands the *Synod Hall* of the U. P. Church. Crossing the railway from the West Garden you reach the base of the *Castle Rock*, and may ascend by the *Wellhouse Tower* (a part of the first town wall, erected in 1450) to the uppermost walk.

The Castle stands on a precipitous rock about 300 ft. above the valley, accessible only from the E. side. This was an impregnable stronghold before the days of gunpowder. To-day it is an infantry barrack for 1,200 men, and has an armory containing 30,000 stand of arms. The so-called *Half-Moon Battery* faces to the N. E. The main approaches to the castle are by High-St. and Castle Hill. See the *Stone Cross* erected to Scottish soldiers who fell in the Indian mutiny. You enter the castle by crossing a drawbridge

over a moat. See the *State Prison*, where many adherents of the Stuarts were confined. On the r. is the *Argyll Battery;* a little beyond, the *Armory*, the *Prison*, the *Old Palace Yard*, and the *Crown Room* (open daily, 11–3). Here are the *Regalia*, sometimes called the *Honors of Scotland.* They consist of a crown (Robert Bruce's, with which Charles II. was crowned), sceptre, sword of state (given by Pope Julius II. to James IV.), treasurer's rod of office, etc. *Queen Mary's Room* is a small apartment in which Queen Mary gave birth to James VI. On the wall is a black-letter inscription, with the Scottish arms. On the *Bomb Battery* stands *Mons Meg*, an enormous gun made at Mons, in Belgium, in 1476, of thick iron bars hooped together. From this battery see the whole of Edinburgh and environs. Here is *Queen Margaret's Chapel*, the oldest and highest part of the castle, built about 1050, and named for Malcolm Canmore's Saxon queen. The castle has been captured by Henry II., Edward I., Bruce, Sir Wm. Douglas, and Cromwell; and repulsed Prince Charles's army.

On Queen Street is the building of the **National Portrait Gallery** (daily, except Sunday, 10-5; Thurs. and Frid., 6d., other days free). Flaxman's statue of Robert Burns is here, also Drummond's drawings of old Edinburgh. This building contains the **National Museum of Antiquities** (daily, except Mond., 10-4; Thurs. and Frid., 6d., other days free). John Knox's pulpit is here, also Jennie Geddes' stool which she threw at Dean Hanna, in St. Giles's Church, Robinson Crusoe's sea chart, the blue ribbon worn by Prince Charles as Knight of the Garter, the

Solemn League and Covenant of 1638, signed by Montrose, the "Torturing Maiden," and many Celtic and Roman antiquities.

High-St. was once one of the finest in Europe; but its quaint old houses now compare but poorly with those in the New Town. Note: *Cannon-ball* (fired from the castle in 1746) sticking in the gable of the old mansion of the Duke of Gordon; *Ramsay Lane*, on the l., where lived Ramsay the poet; the *General Assembly Hall* of the Church of Scotland. It was along the W. Bow that Montrose and Argyll were conveyed in the executioner's cart to the Grassmarket, the place of public execution. On the l., *James's Court*, where David Hume wrote part of his History of England, and where Boswell entertained Johnson in 1773, and Paoli. Burns lived in Baxter's Close, and Cromwell in Byre's Close. In Bank-St., the splendid *Bank of Scotland;* on the r. the *County Hall*, near the open space where stood the old *Tolbooth*, called **The Heart of Midlothian.** The Tolbooth was the House of Parliament, the principal Court of Justice, and the prison. Midway in High-St. is *St. Giles's Ch.*, whose tower is terminated by a huge imperial crown, visible from afar. The original ch. was built before 1350, and was the cathedral of Edinburgh. Knox ministered here, and here the Solemn League and Covenant was signed. The Reformers cast out 40 images of saints, and divided the building by partitions, so that three congregations might worship therein. James VI., when about to ascend the English throne, here took leave of the citizens. In the *Crypt* are the tombs of Montrose and the Regent Murray. S. of St. Giles is *Parliament Square*.. See, in the

pavement here, a stone inscribed "I. K. 1572," which marks the grave of John Knox. Also, an equestrian statue of Charles II. On the S., *Parliament House*, a modern Italian structure, now used as courts of justice. *Parliament Hall*, 122 ft. long and 49 wide, is very handsome. See statues and portraits of the Scottish jurists. Near by are the *Advocates' Library* and the *Signet Library*. The first contains 300,000 vols., and a vast collection of MSS. See here the Mayence first edition of the Bible. On the N. E. side of St. Giles's Ch. see the *City Cross*. Opposite are the *City Chambers* in which is the *City Museum* with memorials of Burns. Where High-St. is intersected by the N. and S. Bridges stands the **Tron Church**, named from a public tron, or weighing-machine. When the shopkeepers weighed falsely they were nailed up by the ears. Farther down is *John Knox's House* (open daily, 10-4; 6d.). The interior is a labyrinth of small and low-ceiled rooms. On the outside is the inscription: "*Lofe . God . aboue . al . and . your . nichtbour . as . yi . self.*" Here Knox is said to have lived from 1559 to 1572, and to have died. From Knox's house to Holyrood, High-St., is called **Canongate**. On the l., *Canongate Tolbooth*, built in 1591. Back from the street. The *Ch. of the Canons*, built in 1688. In the *Cemetery* are buried Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart, and other celebrated Scots. On the l., *Queensberry House*, an ancient ducal palace, where the poet Gay once dwelt; now used as a house of refuge.

Holyrood Palace and Abbey was founded by King David I., who is said to have been saved from the horns of a stag, driven to bay near this

spot, by a luminous cross in the sky. The Holy Rood, which David intended to deposit there, was a fragment of the True Cross. The palace (free daily, ex. Frid., 10-6; Sund., 2-5) was begun by Charles IV., and burned by the English in 1544, and again by Cromwell's soldiers in 1650. The most interesting section is *Qucen Mary's Apartments*, entered by a door on the N. side of the inner court. The rooms on the first floor were occupied by Darnley. In the little boudoir Rizzio was assassinated while at supper with Mary, March 9, 1566, by Darnley, Ruthven, and others. The guides show some dark stains on the floor, said to be Rizzio's blood. The present palace was rebuilt in the reign of Charles II. The picture-gallery is hung with 111 hypothetical portraits of Scottish kings. The Chapel Royal is a beautiful but ruinous fragment of the old Abbey, founded by David. Charles I. was crowned here in 1633. In the vaults are buried David II., James II., James V. and his Queen, and Lord Darnley. Just S. of Holyrood is the *Queen's Park*. **Arthur's Seat**, 822 ft. high, is behind Holyrood. A good road, the *Queen's Drive*, runs round it. The ascent may be made from Holyrood by crossing the Park, or by following the drive to Dunsappie Loch, and then up from that point. On the hill are the ruins of *St. Anthony's Chapel*. See, near the Park-keeper's lodge at St. Leonard's Hill, the cottage of "Jeannie Deans."

The historic *Cowgate*, built in 1500, is now one of the dirtiest lanes in the Old Town. It ends in the **Grassmarket**, near the centre of which is the *Corn Exchange*. At the head of the Cowgate stands the house in which Lord Brougham was born; and in the ch.-yard of Greyfriars

are the tombs of the historian Robertson, Allan Ramsay, and other famous men. *Heriot's Hospital*, a magnificent turreted quadrangle (built by Inigo Jones, 1628-50), is worth a visit. The University (session Nov.-April), at the S. end of S. Bridge, was founded in 1582 by James VI. It has one of the best medical schools in Europe. There are about 2,000 students. Library, 150,000 vols. In Drummond-St., opposite the College, stood Darnley's house, where he was blown up in 1567. Near the head of *College Wynd* stood the house in which Walter Scott was born. It was pulled down in 1871. Behind the University is the Edinburgh *Museum of Science and Art*. At the N. end of George IV. Bridge is the *Free Public Library* erected mainly through the liberality of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Crossing the Mound into the *New Town*, one finds the streets as wide and handsome as in the Old they are narrow and ugly. Go up **Calton Hill**, at the E. end of Princes-St., and visit *Nelson's Monument* (fee, 3d.); good view from the top. On this hill is the *National Monument* to the Scottish soldiers who fell in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns,—an unfinished building, copied after the Parthenon at Athens; also, the Observatory; and the *Dugald-Stewart Monument*, copied from the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates at Athens. Just beyond is Playfair's monument. At the base of the hill is the *Royal High School*, an adaptation of the Temple of Theseus at Athens. To the S. is *Burns's Monument*, erected in 1830. At the corner of the N. Bridge, the *Post-Office*. In the *Registry Office*, on the r. at the end of Princes-St., are autograph letters of Queen Mary, etc. To the E. of the Scott

monument, are the Abraham Lincoln Monument, the Martyrs' Monument in memory of the Scotch who were killed in the U. S. Civil War, the Prison, and the tomb of David Hume. See *Waverley Bridge.*

Other objects of Interest.—The *Royal Bank;* the new *Waverley R. Sta.;* the bronze statues of Pitt and George IV., by Chantrey; St. Andrew's Ch.; statue to Chalmers, erected in 1878, bas-reliefs illustrative of the Prince Consort's career; the *Edinburgh Philosophical Institution* in Queen-St.; the stately *Episcopal Cathedral of St. Mary,* built by Sir Gilbert Scott; the *Dean Bridge,* spanning the Water of Leith, 106 ft. high; the *Dean Cemetery,* where Lords Jeffrey, Cockburn, Rutherford and Murray, and Prof. Wilson are buried; the *Fettes College;* the *S. Cemetery,* at the Grange, where Hugh Miller, Dr. Chalmers, and Dr. Guthrie are buried; the *Royal Bank Garden;* the *Warriston Cemetery,* where Alexander Smith the poet is buried.

Leith (85,000), the port of Edinburgh, is 3 M. N., reached by horse-cars and steam-cars; trains every ½ hr. There are 2 piers stretching 3,000 ft. into the Firth of Forth. Walk down one, take ferry across to the other, and come back on it. Mary Queen of Scots had a brilliant reception on landing here from Calais in 1561. Huge ship-building yards, glass-works, and flour-mills here. Large trade in corn and timber with Baltic ports. The *Albert Dock* covers 14 acres. Leith Fort was built by Cromwell. W. of Leith is **Newhaven** (*Peacock Inn,* celebrated for fish dinners). The fishwives here, of Scandinavian descent, are remarkable for their costumes, and noted for their virtue.

Excursions from Edinburgh.—To Granton *Pier*, 2 M., stopping to visit the *Royal Botanic Gardens* (admission free). Good view of Edinburgh. Magnificent pier, built by the Duke of Buccleuch. At Granton the English troops that invaded Scotland in 1544 were landed. From the pier, steam ferry to Burntisland in Fife.—To *Trinity*, good bathing.—To *Hawthornden* and **Roslin Chapel** (open 10-6; 1s.) Train to Hawthornden station. This chaming mansion, "grafted on an old fortified Peel tower," was built by the poet Drummond, born in 1585; and here Ben Johnson came to visit him, walking all the way from London. Under the mansion are caves, inhabited by natives before huts were known. Cross the Esk and go along the romantic glen to Roslin (1½M.), getting a fine view of the castle and chapel as you leave the ravine. Battle fought in 1302 on the *Moor* near by. Roslin Chapel is the choir of an unfinished ch., founded in 1446. Ferguson thinks "the chapel owes its beauty entirely to the profusion of its decorations." The castle, on a mound below, is a mere ruin. The *Valley of the Esk* is lovely. If you go back to Edinburgh by road, you can pass by *Morningside*, and see the stone on which James I. fixed his standard before he set out for Flodden Field.—*Dalkeith Castle*, *Newbattle Abbey*, *Dalhousie Castle*, *Borthwick Castle*, *Crichton Castle*, all or near the Esk, are well worth visiting.

All Americans should visit **Melrose, Abbotsford, and Dryburgh.** Take express train (Pullman car attached) to Melrose station (37 M.). Hotels at Melrose: *George* and *Abbotsford; Abbey; King's Arms.* **Melrose Abbey** was

founded by David I. in 1126, and completed in 1146. The monks who dwelt there were among the first Cistercians in Scotland. The Abbey was destroyed by Edward II. in 1322, but rebuilt later under the patronage of King Robert Bruce. The architecture is Second Pointed, mingled with Flamboyant. The present structure dates from about 1375. The Duke of Buccleuch now owns the Abbey. Entire length of edifice, 258 ft.; breadth of transepts, 137 ft. The *Choir*, the *Transepts*, the *Nave*, entered by a wooden gate at the W. end, and the *S. Aisle*, are in best preservation. The Abbey forms a Latin cross, with a square tower, 84 ft. high, in the centre. Beside the high altar, under the noted *E. Window*, lies Alexander II.; and here the heart of Robert Bruce is deposited. The tomb of the wizard, Michael Scott, is in the *Aisle of St. Mary*. Note the delicate chiselling of the outer side of the doorway leading into the cloisters. Over the S. door (outside) is a beautiful sculptured canopy, and above it a noble window. Above the E. window are figures, supposed to be David I. and his queen. Under the fifth window is Sir David Brewster's tomb. Moonlight effects quite equal to Sir Walter's enthusiastic description. Some prefer to go directly from Melrose to Abbotsford, and to see the Abbey on the return. A one-horse carriage to and from Abbotsford (3 M.) costs 6s. 6d.; double team, 8s. 6d.; public coach, 1s. 6d. The walk is a pleasant one. Persons in haste can leave Edinburgh at 10.30 A.M.; reach Melrose in 1 hr.; drive over to Abbotsford, see it, and return, in 2 hrs.; give ½ hr. to Melrose Abbey; lunch at one of the hotels near by; then take carriage to Dryburgh Abbey, see it,

and return to Melrose by way of Bemerside Hill, in 2½ hrs.; after which they can take an evening train S. **Abbotsford** (11-1 and 2-4, 1s.) was long the home of the "Great Enchanter of the North." The author's study is the most interesting room. There the old writing-table, the plain leathern arm-chair, the reference books, seem to indicate that Sir Walter has but just left them. The *Library* (20,000 vols.) contains a bust of Scott, by Chantrey, and many miniatures. The roof is of carved oak, designed from models taken from Roslin Chapel. The *Drawing-room*, where Sir Walter died, and the little octagonal dressing-room contain many precious relics. The *Armory* has a fine collection of Scotch weapons. Not far away is the *Chiefswood Cottage*, where the Lockharts dwelt. "Thomas the Rhymer" once lived in the neighborhood.

In **Dryburgh Abbey** (reached as above, or by rail from Melrose to Newtown St. Boswell's, and then 1¼ M. across country) Scott was buried (in 1832). His tomb is in the beautiful *St. Mary's Aisle*, and on either side are the tombs of his wife and eldest son. Lockhart also lies there. The Abbey (admission 1s.) was founded in 1150 by Hugh de Moreville, and destroyed, like Melrose, by Elward I. The *Chapter-House* is still entire. On a hill near by is an effigy of Wallace, in red sandstone.

ENGLAND.

Newcastle, Durham and York.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (*Station Hotel; County; York*, temperance) is a place of great industrial interest (280,000 inhab.). It was *Pons Ælii*, the second stat. on the Roman wall. Up to the Conquest it was called *Monkchester*. Newcastle is on 3 hills, on the Tyne, 9½ M. from its mouth. The Castle-keep remains, with splendid great hall, oratory, king's chamber, and museum of Roman antiquities. See *St. Nicholas's Cathedral* (14th cent.), with fine spire and rare old monuments; *St. Andrew's*, very ancient; the *Library;* the *Royal Arcade;* and Stephenson's High Level Bridge. *Elswick*, 2 M. out, is the seat of Sir Wm. Armstrong's immense ordnance works. *Tynemouth* has a beautiful ruined Priory. Newcastle is enterprising but grimy; "the dimmest and smokiest place I ever saw," says Hawthorne. Much iron shipbuilding on the river. Made in 1882 an Episcopal See.

Durham (*County Hotel; Rose and Crown; Three Tuns*), 15 M. from Newcastle, stands on a hill almost surrounded by the river Wear, and is noteworthy for its Cathedral and Castle. The latter was built by William the Conqueror, and is the seat of a University. The Cathedral crowns the eminence on which Durham is built. It was founded in 1093, replacing an older ch. "We paused upon the bridge, and admired and

wondered at the beauty and glory of the scene, with those vast ancient towers rising out of the green shade, and looking as if they were based upon it. As I saw it then, it was grand, venerable, and sweet, all at once; and I never saw so lovely and magnificent a scene, nor, being content with this, do I wish to see a better."—Hawthorne.

King's *English Cathedrals* speaks of the "view of the castle walls, and the towers of the enormous ch. rising close beside it, and sheer with the face of the cliff;" and, indeed, there are few bits of English scenery lovelier than those in old Durham on the Wear ("This river Wear, with its sylvan wildness, and yet so sweet and placable, is the best of all little rivers," says Hawthorne); or few chs. more majestic in the midst of a charming landscape. It contains the remains of the Venerable Bede (see some of his MSS. in the Cathedral library); those of St. Cuthbert, unearthed in 1827; and of Ralph, Lord Neville, who commanded at Neville's Cross. See *The Galilee*, a splendid chapel; the *E. Transept*, or Chapel of the Nine Altars; the magnificent Norman *Nave*, with its unrivalled vista; the *Chapter-House*, built 1133-42; the *Te-Deum Window;* the *Altar Screen*, dating from 1380; the *Cloisters;* the Abbey Gateway; etc. Choral services twice daily. Good views of the Cathedral from the Framwellgate Bridge and the rly. stat. King thinks that the Cathedrals at Lincoln and Ely alone can be compared with this for majesty and beauty. From *St. Giles's Ch.-yard*, from the *Prior's Path*, and from *Nine Trees*, are excellent views. **The Castle** (fee, 1s.) was long the residence of the Bishops of the Palatinate.

It is now part of Durham University. See the *Keep*, now occupied by students; the beautiful *Norman Gallery;* the *Black Staircase;* the *Great Hall*, with its many pictures; the tapestry in *Bishop Tunstall's Gallery;* and the very curious old *Chapel*. Pleasant walks abound. Excursions to *Finchale Priory* (3½ M.), dating from 1496, and in a lovely vale beyond the Kepyer Woods; to *Maiden Castle*, a fortress ascribed to the Romans, and the *Moated Grange;* to *Neville's Cross*, commemorating the capture of David II. by Neville in 1346; to *Chester-le-Street*, 6 M., with a noble ch. built 1286, near which is *Lumley Castle* (Lord Scarborough), with its famous Great Hall and Ball-Room (time of Edward I.), and *Lambton Castle* (Earl of Durham). From Durham you may proceed directly to York. But we recommend you to go to

Ripon (*Spa; Unicorn; Crown*), a pretty city on the river Ure. It has been an ecclesiastical site for 12 centuries. *The Cathedral* (open daily, 11-6; choir and crypt, 6d.) was begun in 1154, roughly used by the Scots in the Border wars, fell into ruin, and was rebuilt in the 17th century. It was restored by Sir G. Scott in 1862-72. The most striking point of view is the *W. Front*. The nave has a lofty clerestory, and an oak roof with carved bosses, and some interesting old stained glass. The library is in the old Lady Chapel, above the chapter-house and vestry. The *Choir Screen* is a splendid pile of tabernacle-work. In the *N. Choir Hall* was formerly placed the *Shrine of St. Wilfrid*. Ripon retains many odd memorials of the past. In High St. Agnes Street is the *Maison Dieu Hospital*, founded in Edward IV.'s reign. In *Stam-*

ergate, chapel of Roman date. See the *Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen*, founded for lepers in 1140. In Park Street is the *Museum* of Natural History (2d.). See the *Spa Baths*. **Fountains Abbey**, 3 M. W., within the grounds of *Studley Royal* (Marquess of Ripon), was established in 1132. It is reached by motor-bus (9d.). The ruins cover more than 2 acres; and when the abbey was complete it occupied 12 acres. Note almost perfect ch. on l. From the N. transept rises a tower. There is also a great cloister, and a beautiful gallery, 300 ft. long. The *Chapter-House* has singular aisles, with double row of columns. Here are many tombs of the abbots. See, also, the *Refectory*, the *Vaulted Kitchen*, the *Frater House*. Returning to Ripon, take train to York (23 M.). On the way is **Harrogate** (*Majestic; Queen; Prince of Wales; West Park*), one of the most charming of English watering-places.

York (*Station Hotel; Harker's York; Black Swan*), a city of 78,000 inh., 188 miles from London. York is said to have been founded in 983 B. C. In 150 A. D. it was a great Roman station, bearing the name *Eboracum*, with an imperial palace. Here the Emperor Severus died. Here also Constantine the Great was perhaps born, and his father Constantius died, in 307. In the Saxon era York was noted for the baptism of Edwin of Northumbria by Paulinus; and afterwards became the favorite capital of the Danes, whose chief was defeated by Harold in 1066.

The visitor should first see the **City Walls**, 2¼ M. around, interruptel here and there by the rivers. These walls were built chiefly in Edward III.'s time, but have been often restored since.

During the siege by the Parliamentary forces they suffered very much. On the N. and S. W. they follow the old line of the Roman wall. See *Micklegate Bar*, a noble archway of Norman date, flanked by terraces with loopholes and battlements, and with figures of men-at-arms. Here the skulls of rebels to the Crown were formerly affixed. Close by, *St. Mary's Nunnery.* At *Skeldergate*, cross the Ouse by bridge. Beyond the ferry, the *Bail Hill*, on which William I. built his castle; *Walmgate* and *Monkgate;* an interesting *Norman Bar*, with Decorated upper story; and at the *Thirsk Road* one may descend close to the *Cathedral*, or

York Minster, which Hawthorne called "the most wonderful work that ever came from the hands of men." Open daily, 10-5; choir, chapter-house, and crypt, 6d.; tower, 6d.). A wooden edifice was built here by Paulinus, and replaced by a stone basilica, begun by Edwin (in 627). The first Norman bishop erected a new church, which was added to within the next four centuries. In 1360-1400 the old Norman choir was entirely replaced by the present one. The Minster was reconsecrated, July 3, 1472. The total length is 524½ ft.; breadth of nave, 104 ft.; length of transepts, 322 ft.; height of central tower, 213 ft. The *W. Front* consists of a central façade, flanked by two towers (201 ft.). The front, with its 3 N. towers is Decorated. The buttresses of the towers are very massive. Between them and the portal are niches filled with figures of saints. The *N. Transept* is noticeable for its beautiful Five Sisters Window, below which is an Early English *arcade.* The octagonal *chapter-house*, with superb 14th-cen-

tury windows ("the richest I ever saw or imagined; with all their brilliancy they were soft as rose-leaves," said Hawthorne), is the finest in England. Imposing view of the choir and central tower. Magnificent E. window, and row of sculptured figures underneath the sill. The *S. Transept* is fine Early English; beautiful rose window here. The nave aisles are of unusual width. Beautiful view from the aisle to the end of the choir. Aisles, 486 ft. The great *W. Window*, restored in 1747, arouses the enthusiasm of archæologists, who compare it for beauty and variety with the E. window at Carlisle. The quantity and exquisite beauty of the stained glass will remind the old traveller of some of the Spanish churches. This glass miraculously escaped damage when Fairfax took the town in 1644. The Puritans broke up most of the monuments and brasses. Among wall monuments, note those of Archbishop Sterne, the Earl of Stafford (son of him who was beheaded), Archbishop Scrope (mentioned in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*), and Archbishop Markham. Visitors should see the nave in the evening, when the body of the church is beautifully lighted. The *Central Tower* is remarkable for its massive piers. The *Lantern Tower*, finished in the 15th century, has a vaulted roof, 180 ft. from the grounl. The *N. Transept* has an exquisite series of lancet windows, filled with red glass. The *Chapter-house* dates from the 14th century. "I never saw a piece of human architecture so beautiful," said Hawthorne. Doorway of trefoiled arches with a shaft, having a niche, in which is a figure of the Virgin and the Child. Notice the old oak door, covered with scrolled iron-work.

The rich stone *Roodscreen*, separating the choir from the nave, is in 15 compartments, each containing a statue of a king of England down to Henry VI. The *choir* is of vast height and width, and Hawthorne said that its pillars and arches are so perfect that "their beauty throws a gleam around them." Its height is 102 ft.; width, 99 ft. The stained glass in the *clere-story* is partly of the 14th century, partly later; as in the choir and in the presbytery. The great *E. Window* is the largest in England that retains its original glazing. It was erected in 1405-8, and forms a complete epitome of the Bible. The *Crypt* may be visited from either the N. or the S. aisle. See first the *Presbytery* and the *Lady Chapel*. The *Vestry*, *Record Room*, *Treasury*, and *Library* (containing many MSS.), may be seen Mon. and Thurs., 11-1. The Horn of Ulphus, laid on the altar by one of the Lords of Yorkshire as a sign that he gave certain lands to the Church, is in the vestry. Hawthorne says of this cathedral: "It seems to have come down from above, bringing an awful majesty and sweetness with it; and it is so light and aspiring, with all its vast columns and pointed arches, that one would hardly wonder if it should ascend back to heaven again by its mere spirituality."

Other Objects of Interest.—Within the grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, on the Ouse (fee 1s.), is *St. Mary's Abbey*. After the dissolution, part was changed into a royal palace. See ruins of *St. Leonard's Hospital*, founded by Athelstan, and rebuilt by Stephen; and, beyond the Hospital, the *Multangular Tower*, Roman below and mediæval above. Here are many stone coffins from the Roman cemetery. Near

this is *St. Olave's Ch.*, in the graveyard of which Etty the painter lies buried. Near the river is the *Museum of Antiquities*, with very interesting collections. The *Museum of the Philosophical Society* contains a valuable geological exhibit.—**The Castle,** now a prison, is a massive edifice in which occurred many events in the early history of York. It was here that the massacre of the Jews by a body of nobles and citizens, indignant at the favors shown to the Hebrews by Henry II., took place in the reign of Richard I. Clifford's Tower, the oldest part of the Castle, is open 10-4 daily; 2d. Over the gateway is a small Early English chapel.—*All Saints' Ch.*, in North-St., is of great age, and contains Roman masonry and rich stained glass. See *Holy Trinity Ch.*, Kings Court, St. Crux Pavement, where the Earl of Northumberland, beheadel in 1572, is buried. *St. Helen* Stonegate, is dedicated to the mother of Constantine. See also *St. Lawrence*, outside Walmgate Bar; *St. Mary the Younger*, Bishop Hill; anl *St. Michael's*, Spurrier Gate. At the latter the ringing of the curfew bell is still kept up. The principal public buildings are: The *Mansion House;* the *Guildhall*, with nave and aisles separated by oak pillars, and rich stained windows; *Merchants' Hall*, in *Fossgate;* and *St. William's College*, founded in 1460. Hawthorne admired York's "old churches, gnawed like a bone by the tooth of Time."

Excursions from York.—To **Scarborough** (*Grand; Prince of Wales; Clarence Gardens; Royal; Pavilion*); time 1¼–2 hours. 'This is a fashionable seashore resort. On a promontory are ruins of an ancient Norman Castle. The *Spa*, the *Promenade* (6d.), the *Aquarium*, and *Oliver's*

Mount (superb view), are reached by the *Cliff Bridge*. View from the Castle Rock very fine. Near the castle is the venerable *Ch. of St. Mary*. —To **Whitby** (*Royal Hotel; Crown; Angel*), 56½ M., a summer resort, with superb sea-views. Museum and library on the W. pier. Many shops for the sale of jet. Charming drives to *Robin Hood's Bay*, *Mulgrave Castle*, and along the Esk dales. Scott's *Marmion* has made this region classic. Capt. Cook's circumnavigating ships were built at Whitby. Here are the venerable ruins of *Whitby Abbey*, where Hilda ruled, 658-80, and Cædmon paraphrased the Bible in Saxon verse.—To **Beverly** (*Beverly Arms; Holderness*), dating from the 8th century. *Beverley Minster* merits close study, with its superb Percy Shrine, rich tabernacle-work, Lady Chapel, high towered fronts. *St. Mary's Ch.* is splendid cruciform building, with many sculptures. Near here is the *North Bar*, formerly one of the tower gates, a 14th century structure. 8 M. distant is **Hull** (*Royal Station; Victoria; Imperial*), a town of 354,000 inhab., ranking as a seaport next to London and Liverpool. See the *Holy Trinity Ch.;* the *Town Hall;* the *Wilberforce Column* (72 ft.); *St. Mary's Ch.;* the *Trinity House*, established 1369; the ancient *High-St.;* the *Merchants' Exchange;* and the *Royal Institution*.—To **Leeds** (*Queen's Hotel; Metropole; Great Northern Station*), chief town in Yorkshire, with 430,000 inh. It is 32 M. from York. Coal and iron abound on all sides. Reclus calls Leeds "first in the world in the woollen business." The public buildings are magnificent. The *Town Hall* has a tower 225 ft. high, and 4 rich Corinthian façades. In front are statues of Queen Victoria, Wellington, and

Sir Robert Peel. The *City Art Gallery* (open daily, free) contains modern paintings. The *Museum* (10-4; 1d.) contains a collection of antiquities and also geological and zoological objects. The *Royal Exchange, Mixed-Cloth Hall, White-Cloth Hall* (built in 1775), and the *New Infirmary* are all on a generous plan. Near Leeds is *Kirkstall Abbey*, beautiful ruins of ch., cloisters, and chapter-house; *Temple Newsam*, rich in paintings; and *Weetwood*, noted for idyllic scenery. The *Leeds University*, formerly Yorkshire College, was established in 1904. From Leeds it is 8 M. to **Bradford** (*Midland; Alexandra*), world-famous for its woollens and worsted yarns. The town (295,000 inh.) is prettily situated in a narrow vale. The *Town Hall*, of mediæval design, was erectel in 1873, and has a campanile, and a set of chimes, said to be superior to those of Bruges, in Belgium. **Saltaire**, the model town built by Sir Titus Salt, is 4 M. distant. The factory covers 12 acres, and is 6 stories high. Rly. hence (7-8 M.) to *Keighley Junction*, whence a branch line conducts (4 M.) to **Haworth** (*Black Bull Inn*). The village has been much altered since the time of the Brontës. The parsonage, where lived from 1820 to 1860 the father of the marvellous girls who wrote *Shirley, Jane Eyre*, etc., has been much changed. All the Brontë family, except Anne, are buried at Haworth. There is a tablet to their memory in the ch.; Charlotte's signature may be seen on the register. The *Brontë Museum* (3d.) contains many objects relating to the sisters. Many Americans make pilgrimages to this rude moorland country, hallowed by the manifestations of genius.

Manchester, Lincoln, Derby, etc.

We recommend the tourist to return to Leeds, and go thence to Manchester. Many trains pass daily between these two towns (42½ M.). On the way you go through the Morley tunnel (2 M. long); and pass Huddersfield (*Queen's Hotel; George*), a handsome manufacturing town of 95,000 inhab. Near by is *Kirklees Hall*, on the site of the nunnery where, if we may believe the old ballads, Robin Hood was bled to death by a nun, and where the celebrated outlaw's grave is shown. *Stanedge Tunnel* (3 M. long) comes next. Near Ashton-under-Lyne are 100 cotton mills. Beyond Ashton the scenery is extremely beautiful.

Manchester (*Queen's; Midland; Grand; Victoria; Albion; Grosvenor; Deansgate*, temperance) and Salford are connected by numerous bridges. The population numbers about 890,000; and the two towns cover 9 square M. Reclus says: "Manchester was the *Mancunium* of the Romans, and in the 14th century was already known for its manufactures of stuffs, established by Flemish artisans after the religious wars. In our time it is the 'cotton metropolis.'" The *Ship Canal*, 35½ M. long, 26 ft. deep, made at a cost of £15,000,000, has converted the town into a seaport and ensured the continuance of its prosperity.

The Gothic *Cathedral* (1421) was restored in 1845-68. The celebrated *New Free Trade Hall* stands in Peter-St., near the scene of the "Peterloo Massacre." The large hall, in which Cobden and Bright made many famous speeches, can hold 7,000 persons. The *New Town Hall*, the *Royal Exchange*, the *Corn Exchange*, are imposing modern structures. In front of the *Royal Infirmary*,

in Piccadilly, are bronze statues of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Watt, and Dalton (the chemist). *Chetham College* has a fine library (9.30—6). *Owen's College* (University of Manchester), in Oxford-St., is an elegant structure. In the *Grammar School* De Quincey received his early education. See the *Assize Courts*, good example of Gothic architecture; the vast *County Jail;* the *Museum of Natural History;* the *City Art Gallery;* the *Manchester Art Museum;* the *Albert Memorial;* the *John Ryland's Library.*

Manchester is reached from London by the Midland Rly. (189 M.), which traverses a delicious country. It is 41 M. hence to **Sheffield** (*Royal Victoria; Midland; Angel; King's Head*), the headquarters of the steel and cutlery trade of England (with suburbs, 465,000 inhab.). Sheffield is shrouded in smoke, so that one scarcely gets a glimpse of its really fine situation on a chain of hills. *St. Peter's Ch.*, with the *Shrewsbury Chapel;* the *Manor House*, restored by the Duke of Norfolk; the *Shrewsbury Hospital;* the *University;* the *Mappin Art Gallery* of modern paintings (10—5 daily; Sund. 2—5); the *Public Museum* (daily except Sund., 10–5); the statue of Elliott, the Corn-Law Rhymer; and the *Cutters Hall*, are the principal sights. From Sheffield it is 18 M. to

Doncaster (*Angel; Reindeer*), a clean and well-built town, of Roman origin, on the Don; notel for its fine *Ch. of St. George*, and for the famous St. Leger race, established in 1778. Near

by is the grand old *Conisborough Castle*, described in *Ivanhoe*.. It is 39 M. hence to the ancient cathedral-town of

Lincoln (*Great Northern Railway Hotel; Saracen's Head; Spread Eagle; Knight's*, temperance), which was at the time of the Norman Conquest one of the chief British cities. Under the Roman domination it had been one of the best of their fortified camps. In 1141 King Stephen was taken prisoner, after a battle at Lincoln by Robert, Earl of Gloucester. There the Dauphin's party was overthrown by the Earl of Pembroke, in Henry III.'s minority. The city was stormed by the Parliamentary army in 1644. **The Cathedral** (open daily, 8–5; choir and cloisters, 6d.; tower, 6d.) stands on the summit of a hill, whence it can be seen for many miles around. It was founded in 1075, by Bishop Remigius of Fécamp; destroyed by an earthquake, about 1200; and rebuilt by Bishop Hugh of Avalon, 1220-60, and dedicated to the Virgin. The towers on the splendid W. front command a view down the vale of the Witham, as far as Boston. The length is 482 ft.; width of W. front, 174 ft.; height of central tower, 260 ft. Note the Norman font of Remigius; the Galilee Porch; the choir, with wonderful wood-carving and stone-vaulting; the Easter Sepulchre; the tomb of Queen Eleanor (restored); the delicately carved screens; the lady chapel. The big bell weighs 5½ tons. See the *Cloisters*, on the N. side, and their Roman pavement. In the *Library* are many Roman antiquities. *Monuments* of Catherine, wife of John of Gaunt, and Joan, Countess of Westmoreland, of Dean Butler, Bishop Wordsworth, and many old bishops and deans. The greater part of the ch.

is early English; but part of the W. front is Norman. The 13th century produced nothing finer than the rose-window in the N. transept. In the S. transept there is also a fine rose-window. See the sculptured angels in the *Presbytery*, or *Angel Choir*. Near by is the *Bishop's Palace*, founded by Bp. Hugh, which had fallen into ruins but is now rebuilt; the *Castle*, erected by William the Conqueror (now the county courts); the *Newport*, a splendid Roman ruin, and fragments of the Roman wall; *John of Gaunt's Palace;* the *Guildhall;* the *Arboretum;* and the fine old *Stonebow* gate.

Boston (*Peacock; Red Lion*) is 1–1½ hrs. S. E. of Lincoln, and has 16,000 inhab., many antiquities, and some commerce. It is 5 M. from the sea. It was called *Botolph's Town* from the saint who founded a monastery here, in 654. *St. Botolph's Ch.*, built 1309, is the largest British parish ch. without aisles, and is 291 ft. long and 99 ft. wide, with a splendid tower, 300 ft. high, visible from afar over the sea and the fens. John Cotton was a vicar here, and U. S. Bostonians have restored one of the chapels in his memory. 32 M. by rly. from Boston is *Peterborough*.

Go next from Lincoln to Nottingham. Just outside of Lincoln, curious Ch. of *Bracebridge All Saints*. At **Newark** (*Clinton Arms; The Saracen's Head*) is *St. Mary Magdalen*, a splendid old ch., with fine brasses, stained windows, and a tall tower, sustaining statues of the apostles; also a venerable ruined *Castle*, built in the reign of Stephen, and often besieged. Herein died King John. *Belvoir Castle*, the palace of the Duke of Rutland, is near by. Newark was once famous for its inns, and the *Saracen's Head* existed in

the time of Edward III. Sir Walter Scott makes Jeannie Deans rest there on her way from Midlothian to London. Just before reaching Nottingham, the train traverses the grounds of *Colwick Hall*, where Byron's "Mary Chaworth" lived.

Nottingham (*Clarendon Hotel; Flying Horse; Victoria Station; Portland; George; Caledonian*, temperance) stands on a rocky eminence N. of the river Trent. It is the chief place for the making of lace and hosiery in England (240,000 inhab.). The old town is a labyrinth of narrow and crooked streets. The *Market-Place* is an open area of 5½ acres, with the *Exchange* at its *E. end.* See the *N.* and *S. Parades; Mortimer's Hole*, a strange excavation from the castle to the river; *Standard Hill*, where King Charles I. unfurled for the first time the royal flag in 1642; the *Rock Holes;* the *Park;* and *Swinton Hermitage. St. Mary's Ch.* is a grand old cruciform building. This was a Danish town, and William I. erected a castle here, which was often besieged. The Castle, on the same lofty rock of red sandstone, was destroyed by the mob in 1831. It has been restored, and is occupied by the *City Museum and Art Gallery* (open 10–9, free; Frid. 6d., Sund. 1d.), containing a collection of antiquities, paintings, and drawings by several illustrators. Splendid view over the Vale of Trent, to Belvoir Castle. The country round about is filled with memorials of Byron. **Newstead Abbey,** which he inherited when it was almost in ruins, is 11 M. N. W. Go by rail to Linby stat., 9½ M., and walk (1½ M.) to the house (open on Tues. and Frid. on pass obtained in advance). An Augustinian abbey was founded here by Henry II. in 1170, and fell to Sir John Byron in 1540. The

grounds and forest are beautiful. The residence has been carefully restored. The ruined ch., "a glorious remnant of the Gothic pile," and the cloister, with a fountain in its centre, are very fine; the poet's mean bedroom is kept as he left it. Many beautiful and art-enriched halls are shown. On the lawn is the monument to *Boatswain*, Byron's dog. In front of the abbey is the lake, so often mentioned in the poems.

Here you are on the border of **Sherwood Forest**, with legends of Robin Hood at every turn. *Robin Hood's Hill* and *Fountain Dale* are near Newstead Abbey. 3 M. distant is *Annesley Old Hall*, containing the "antique oratory" mentioned in Byron's "The Dream." *Hucknall Ch.*, where Lord Byron, his mother, and his only daughter are buried, is 1 M. from Linby. Returning to Nottingham, spend the night there, and take early train (15¾ M.) to

Derby (*Midland Hotel; St. James; Royal; Wood's*, temperance), and thence to **Rowsley** (*Peacock Inn*). Derby (106,000 inhab.) was the Roman stat. *Derventio*, and here Richardson the novelist was born. The fine Derby spar is found near by. There are rare old monuments in the Cavendish chapel of *All Saints' Ch.* Derby is the entrance to that delightful region known as The **Peak of Derbyshire**. Those who do not wish to make detours can reach Derby or Rowsley, from Liverpool and Manchester, by the Midland Line. The Peak is a picturesque district, containing "that beautiful scenery of the millstone grit and mt. limestone for which the county is so pre-eminent. This scenic interest, however, does not arise so much from the elevation of the hills as from their romantic grouping and the bold and

varied arrangement of the dales and cloughs, which offer exquisite landscape pictures." Reach Rowsley at 9 A.M., and (leaving your baggage—except umbrella and waterproof—in the stat. cloak-room) make a bargain with a driver to take you to Haddon Hall (1½ M.) and Chatsworth (3 M.). Public conveyances will take parties for 1s. per person. **Haddon Hall** (adm. 4d.), on a hill E. of the Wye, which is crossed by a picturesque bridge, is an ancient seat of the Dukes of Rutland. There lived Sir George Vernon (1545), whose profuse hospitality procured him the title of "King of the Peak;" thence fair Dorothy Vernon eloped to marry her lover, Sir John Manners; and there, in the *State Bedchamber*, are the famous tapestries illustrating Æsop's Fables, woven at the Gobelins in Paris. Visitors are shown the *Chaplain's Room*, the *Chapel*, the *Banqueting-Hall*, the *Dining-Room*, with the inscription, "Drede God and honor the Kyng," over the fireplace; the *Drawing-Room*, the *State* and *Earl's Bedchambers*, and *Peveril's Tower*.

Chatsworth is the finest mansion in England. (Admission certain days only.) It is a favorite residence of the Duke of Devonshire, and is called the "Palace of the Peak." The old Hall was used as a fortress in the Civil War, by forces of both King and Parliament. The present S. front dates from 1687; the E. side, great hall, and staircase, from 1690; the N. front, from 1704. See the *Conservatory*, *Great Hall* (67x20 ft.), *Chapel*, *Grand Drawing-Room*, *Libraries*, *Dining-Room* (58x30 ft.), *Sculpture Gallery* (103x30 ft.), *Orangery*, *Sketch Gallery* (original drawings by Angelo, Raphael, Dürer, Titian, etc.),

State Apartments, Gallery of Paintings (Titian, Salvator Rosa, Tintorretto, Murillo, Holbein, etc.), *State Drawing-Room.* Two of the state rooms are called those of Mary Queen of Scots, because she was long a prisoner there. The *Arboretum, Conservatory,* and *Gardens* (6d. to gardener) should be seen. The *French Garden* comes first, then the *Camellia* and *Orchid Houses;* then the vast *Conservatory* (276x123 ft.). See the *Emperor Fountain,* and go out by the Italian garden. The *Old Hunting Tower* and *Queen Mary's Bower* deserve notice. Queer old village of **Edensor** (*Chatsworth Hotel*), outside Park gates. In the church is the tomb of Lord Frederick Cavendish, assassinated in Dublin in 1882.

Returning to Rowsley, lunch at the *Peacock Inn,* an old hostelry, with a pretty garden. (Write or telegraph ahead for rooms.) The famous **Matlock Bath** (*New Bath; Royal; Peveril,* temperance) is in the romantic Matlock Dale, on the Derwent. Said Hawthorne: "I have never seen anywhere else such exquisite scenery." Rocky and foliage-clad crags rise 300 ft. above the river, and there are many fine grottos in them. *Masson* hill, 1,000 ft, high, commands a grand view down the Derwent defiles. Branch line from Matlock to **Buxton** (*Palace; Old Hall; St. Ann's*), 1 hr. from Manchester. Hot springs here, in the Wye Valley, used in the treatment of rheumatism and gout. 12 acres in public gardens.—**Bakewell** (*Rutland Arms Inn*) has a fine ch., with Vernon and Manners monuments. The rural beauty of this section is not surpassed in England. *Hardwick Hall* and *Bolsover Castle,* both in Derbyshire, are superb mansions, filled

with art-treasures. The former may be reached from *Clay Cross stat.*, between Derby and Sheffield; the later from *Langwith*. *Burton-on-Trent* is the site of vast ale breweries. We now suggest that you go from the Derbyshire district to

Birmingham (*Queen's Hotel; Plough & Harrow; Cobden*, temperance). You can leave Nottingham early, go to Rowsley, Haddon Hall, Chatsworth, and Buxton, and get to Birmingham at night. Birmingham is the birthplace of Priestley, a centre of liberal thought, and a great manufacturing place (525,000 inhab.). Camden said of old "Bremicham" (Brummagem ?), that "it echoed with the noise of anvils, for there were a great many smiths." Almost everything that can be made of metal is fabricated at Birmingham. Walk through Corporation-St. and Colmon-Row. Visit the *Elkington's Electro-plate Works;* Gillott's *Steel Pen Works;* the *Mint;* the gun-works; the *Town Hall*, in which are held the renowned triennial musical festivals; *Council House*, connected with which is the *Corporation Free Library; New Post Office; Market Hall; Exchange; Birmingham and Midland Institute; King Edward VI.'s Free Grammar School; Mason College*, now part of the *University of Birmingham*, the new buildings of which are at Bournbrook, one of the suburbs; *General Hospital; St. Martin's Ch.; Aston Hall*, in the handsome Aston Park. The Botanical Gardens (1s.; on Mon., 1d.) are worth notice.

Excursions may be made to (13 M.) **Wolverhampton** (*Star and Garter; Talbot*), the metropolis of the *Black Country*, which has manufacturing trade in tin and iron goods (95,000 inhab.). Things to see: *St. Peter's Ch.; Queen's-*

Square, with equestrian statue of Prince Albert; *Library; Theatre; Orphan Asylum.*—To (129 M.) **Stafford** (*Northwestern Hotel; Swan*), a well-built modern town. Izaak Walton was a native of this place. See old timber-houses, especially the *Noah's Ark*, in Crabbery-St.; *St. Mary's* and *St. Chad's Chs.;* the *Bury Ring; Stafford Castle*, ½ M. out. Leather is the chief industry.—To **Kidderminster** famous for the manufacture of carpets. The old ch. is a fine Gothic monument. A walk through the ch.-yard commands views of the town and river Stour. In the vicinity are the *Clent Hills.* Richard Baxter preached here 25 years.—To **Worcester** (*Star Hotel; Crown; Central*, temperance), nearly in the centre of England, and finely situated on an ascent from the Severn. The Foregate-St. is very handsome. The *Cathedral* is an elegant structure, built in 1024-1374, 394 ft. long, 78 wide, 162 high. Beautifully decorated is the lady chapel, where the roof is covered with figures painted in medallions. The fine stone pulpit in the choir is restored. See the enamelled metal cross above the choir-screen. Among the monuments is King John's, one of the most ancient in England; statues of Bishops Wulstan, Oswald and Hough; tomb of Prince Arthur, son of Henry V., a fine Gothic bit. The cloisters where the monks once resided are interesting. The handsome decagonal *chapter-house* is now used as a national school. Other public buildings: *Episcopal Palace*, close by the Severn; the *Commandery; Edgar's Tower;* the *Guildhall* (open 10–6). with royal statues; and the *Hopmarket*, the most important in England.

Coventry, Kenilworth, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon.

It is a relief to get out of the region of factories into the delightful quiet of old **Coventry** (*King's Head; Queen's; Priory*, temperance). Distance from Birmingham, 18¾ M. Coventry was formerly the third city in the kingdom. Everyone knows the story of Lady Godiva. An effigy, called *Peeping Tom*, is still exhibited at the corner of Hertford-St. In Richard II.'s time the city was defended by a wall, with 26 towers and 12 gates, some of which remain; but the greater part of them were destroyed by Charles II. Coventry retains much of its ancient picturesque aspect, with narrow streets, fine old gables, and half-timber houses, and several hrs. can be profitably spent there. The "three tall spires" of which Tennyson speaks are those of St. Michael's, Trinity, and Christ Chs. *St. Michael's*, one of the finest Gothic structures in England, was founded about 1133. The charming spire, 303 ft. high, was built 1373-95. The ch. was rebuilt in 1434, and is 400 ft. long. "Most magnificent,—so old, yet enduring; so huge, so rich," Hawthorne found it. *Trinity Ch.* is close to St. Michael's, and was once a fine specimen of Gothic. Dugdale finds a mention of its annexation to the Benedictine Priory in 1260. *Christ Ch.* was founded by the begging Greyfriars. The spire is the only remaining part of the old ch.; *St. John's Ch.*, at the N. W. end of the city, is a fine old building, with a massive tower. *St. Mary's Hall* is a beautiful edifice near St. Michael's. It originally belonged to St. Catherine's Guild, and was

built about the middle of the 14th century. The *Free School; Greyfriars* or *Ford Hospital;* the *Workhouse*, built out of the remains of the Whitefriars Monastery (founded in 1342); and the remnants of the gates, are other objects of interest. A few fragments of the Benedictine Priory, founded in 1043, are left. About 4 M. out is **Stoneleigh Abbey,** a place of great antiquity, held before the conquest by King Edward. Henry II. granted it to a body of Cistercian monks. The site is a lovely one, the Avon bathing two sides of the verdant slopes on which the old monastic house was located. There is a fine park in front; and a road, crossing the Avon by an elegant stone bridge, conducts to the gateway. The building is clothed with ivy, and its ponderous oaken gates are very curious. Within the state apartments are many paintings by Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Holbein, Teniers, etc.

For those who have time, nothing can be more delightful than a leisurely tour on foot from Coventry to Kenilworth, Warwick, and Stratford-on-Avon; going out from this region of fine old castles, lovely valleys, and beautiful fields, by Rugby, and thence either straight down to London, or to Peterboro' and Ely, making a detour to Cambridge and Oxford. For those who desire to see Kenilworth, Warwick, and Stratford, and get away to London at night, there will be no other course than to take a carriage at Coventry, Leamington, Warwick, or Stratford. A beautiful trip is as follows: Go from Coventry (5 M.), by a road shaded all the way by fine elms and sycamores, to **Kenilworth** (*King's Arms; Abbey; Castle*), where chief attraction is *Kenilworth Castle*, standing on an eminence

to the W. The first buildings, in a deep hollow overgrown by underbrush, are the base and side walls of the *Gallery Tower*, the S. E. end of the *Tilt Yard*, and originally the chief entrance to the Castle. Enter by a gate in the N. wall (adm. 6d.), and first arrive at *Leicester's Gatehouse*, a square building of four stories, flanked at each angle with an octagonal tower, and embattled. This building is not entered by visitors, as it is a private residence. Passing on, you come directly in front of the main buildings; and looking W. have the inner court in full view. The E. side of the square was composed of buildings erected by King Henry VIII. and Sir Robert Dudley, but is now wholly destroyed. On the r. is *Cæsar's Tower*, a vast keep of immense strength, with walls many feet thick. Beyond is the building called *Mervyn's Tower*, which all readers of Scott's novel of *Kenilworth* will visit. The chambers are all arched with stone, and it is supposed that they served as prisons in the time of Henry II. From the top may be seen on the r. the remains of the *Swan Tower*, which formed the N. W. angle of the outer walls built in Henry III.'s time. Adjoining Mervyn Tower, on the S., is the great *Banqueting-Hall*, built by John of Gaunt. The floor was supported on a stone vaulting, carried on parallel rows of pillars, the remains of which may be seen. Notice the great height of the windows, which were filled with tracery, and transomed. Beyond the Banqueting-Hall are the White Hall, the Presence Chamber, and the Privy Chamber; and still S. are the remains of Leicester's buildings, of great height and remarkable architectural beauty. The castle was founded by Geoffroy de

Clinton, Chamberlain to Henry I.; to pass presently to the crown of Henry III. It was granted to Simon de Montford, and became the resort for the insurgent nobles. After Leicester's defeat and death, his eldest son sheltered himself in this fortress; and there was a famous siege, in which the castle held out for 6 months. In Edward I.'s time a magnificent tournament occurred here. Edward II. lay a prisoner in the castle at one time; and the visits of Elizabeth to Kenilworth were in 1566, 1568, and 1575. The last was immortalized by Scott.

From Kenilworth by the highway to Warwick is about 5 M., by *Leek Wootton*, a village built on a rocky eminence and quite picturesque. 1 M. beyond is **Blacklow Hill**, where, from an opening in the trees, is seen the monument erected to mark the spot on which Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, was beheaded. 1¾ M. from Warwick, is *Guy's Cliff*, the handsome country-seat of Lord Percy, and a place of religious retirement more than 4 centuries previous to the time of Earl Guy Warwick, who is supposed at this place to have finished his life of adventure, as a hermit. Leland, in Henry VIII.'s time, calls this "the abode of pleasure, a place meet for the Muses." Camden, Dugdale, and Fuller are all equally enthusiastic in its praise. *Guy's Cave* and *Guy's Well* are shown.

Warwick (*Warwick Arms; Dale Temperance;* these houses, though comfortable, are small and apt to be crowded; it is best to telegraph for rooms in advance) is near the centre of beautiful Warwickshire, on a rocky hill, past which the Avon flows. The town is of Saxon origin,

and was formerly surrounded with strong walls, of which there are now but few remnants. The old gates are interesting; and the *Hospital*, founded by the Earl of Leicester, is one of the finest specimens of half-timber buildings. It stands at the W. end of High-St., of which its chapel, which possesses a very beautiful window, forms a striking ornament. Under the chapel is a curious vaulted passage of great antiquity, through which an entrance into the town once passed. A tower, built by Thomas de Beauchamp, in the time of Richard II., rises above the chapel. This formed the W. gateway of the fortifications. It has a richly groined ceiling. In this hospital a limited number of brothers are allowed. They have to wear a livery when abroad, consisting of a fine blue broadcloth gown, with a silver badge of a bear and ragged staff, Lord Leicester's device. *St. Mary's* is the principal ch. in Warwick. It was founded prior to the Conquest; and contains many curious monuments, and *Beauchamp Chapel*, which is considered the most splendid in England, after that of Henry VII.

Warwick Castle, one of the noblest residences in England, is S. E. of the town, on a high rock which overlooks the Avon. Before entering the castle, walk down to the stone bridge, from which there is a fine view of the castle. The moonlight view is striking. Enter the castle by a huge gate, and walk up a winding way, bordered by moss-grown rock, to the outer court, formerly a vineyard, renowned for its grapes in the time of Henry IV. On the r. is *Guy's Tower*, 128 ft. high, 30 ft. in diameter, and with walls 10 ft. thick; and on the l. the venerable *Cæsar's*

Tower, coeval with the Norman Conquest. This is connected with Guy's Tower by an embattled wall, in the centre of which is the great arched gateway, flanked by towers and succeeded by a second, whose towers and battlements rise above those of the first. After passing the double gateway you are in the inner court, and see the great castle directly in front of you. When the family is absent the interior is shown (10–5.30, 2s.). The rooms shown are the *Great Hall*, from which a view is obtained through the state rooms, a straight line of 333 ft., terminated at the W. end by a window. From this great hall may also be seen, at the end of the *Chapel Passage*, Van Dyck's celebrated painting of Charles I. You pass through the *Red drawing-Room;* the *Cedar Drawing-Room*, containing a bust by Hiram Powers, and a portrait of Charles I. by Van Dyck; and next enter the *Gilt Drawing-room*, which contains many old paintings. The bed and furniture in the *State Bedroom* belonged to Queen Anne. The tapestry in this room is very fine. The *Boudoir* is a veritable museum; and the effect of the immense height, and the tree-tops, which come up to the very windows, is curious. Here are pictures by Holbein, Rubens, Vandyke, etc. From thence pass through the *Armory Passage* to a billiard room, rich with portraits; a *Compass-Room*, the *Chapel*, and the *Library*, in which is the famous Kenilworth buffet, made of oak grown on the Kenilworth estate. In the *Breakfast Room* is a fine collection of paintings by Canaletto, who resided for some time at the castle. (Fee to servant who shows the apartments: for one person, 6d. or 1s.; for a party of 4, 2s.) Cæsar's Tower, nearly 150

ft. high, has a dark and dismal dungeon beneath it, on the walls of which are scrawls made by prisoners. **Guy's Tower,** the top of which is reached by a flight of 133 steps, commands a noble view of Coventry, Kenilworth, Guy's Cliff, Leamington, and the neighborhood. The gardens are very fine, and on the hill of the tower are some superb cedars of Lebanon. In the Porter's Lodge are relics of the hero Guy. Hawthorne calls this "one's very idea of an old castle." From Warwick to Leamington is 2 M. A rly. runs from Leamington through Warwick to Stratford. (From Warwick to Stratford, 13¼ M.) The most desirable route, however, is by highway, 8 M. from Warwick, past *Charlcote*, the country-seat of the Lucys, to Stratford. This is a delightful excursion, and we recommend those who can to make it on foot, that they may linger among the beautiful sylvan scenery, and approach Stratford through the pleasant meadows. **Charlcote House** is off the route to Stratford, but the drivers usually take you close to it. It is a handsome mansion in the midst of a beautiful park, well stocked with deer, the sight of which will call to mind the youthful adventure of Shakespeare as a poacher, and the prosecution which decided him to render Sir Thomas Lucy immortal as Justice Shallow. From Charlcote you pass through numerous fine bits of woodland country, and, crossing the *Avon Bridge*, enter

Stratford-on-Avon (*Shakespeare; Golden Lion; Red Horse; Falcon; Fountain; McNeille's*, temperance), quiet old-fashioned place, with wide, well-kept streets and many handsome mansions. The *Town Hall* was dedicated to the memory of

the poet. Here is a statue of Shakespeare presented by Garrick. On the pedestal see lines from *Hamlet*: "Take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again." Very interesting is the *Shakespeare Memorial Building and Theatre*, which we advise you to visit *first* on entering the town. This memorial structure, in a charming situation by the Avon, was the outgrowth of the feeling that the poet should have a suitable monument in his native town.

Holy Trinity Church is a cruciform edifice, consisting of a nave with aisles, a transept and chancel, and a square battlemented tower, in a lovely situation by the Avon, surrounded by a ch.-yard full of tombstones, covered with quaint inscriptions. If the doors are not open, the driver will go for the keys. The ch. contains interesting monuments and some very quaint wood-carvings. The grave of Shakespeare is in the floor of the chancel, covered by a plain flagstone. On the chancel-wall, near the grave, is an ornamental arch with a bust of Shakespere, in a thoughtful attitude.

From this burial-place of genius it is but a short distance to the village of **Shottery**, where stands, embosomed in foliage, the pretty cottage once the residence of Anne Hathaway. In this humble abode Shakespeare courted his wife. It is owned by the Nation, but the present occupant shows the quaint interior; the oaken seat on which Shakespeare and Anne were wont to sit; many bits of venerable furniture; and, up-stairs, a vast bed, on which many a Hathaway has drawn the last breath of life. One is also shown a visitors' book, which contains the names of a great number of eminent Englishmen and Ameri-

cans (small fee). Return to Stratford and in Henley-St. you will find the **Shakespeare House.** This is a fine old half-timber building, in which the poet was born (1564), and where his family long lived. It consists of 3 apartments on the ground floor, one of which is a museum; of the room in which Shakespeare was born, up-stairs; and smaller rooms, in one of which is the celebrated Stratford portrait of the bard, unlike the commonly received pictures, but believed by many people to be more authentic. It was painted over in Puritan times to escape destruction. The room in which the poet was born is in its original state, except that visitors of every nation and every rank have scribbled their names on the walls and windows. The autographs of Byron, Scott, Washington Irving, George IV., the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Wellington, Tom Moore, Charles Dickens, etc., are pointed out. The house is now the property of the nation, having been purchased in 1847 by public subscription. In the museum are early editions of Shakespeare's plays; the deed made in 1596, showing that John Shakespeare, the father of the poet, resided in this house; a letter from Mr. Richard Quyney to Shakespeare in 1598, requesting a loan of £30, the only letter known to be in existence, addressed to the poet; Shakespeare's signet ring, with the initials W. S. upon it; an old desk, said to have been his, and removed from the Grammar School; the Shakespeare jug, from which Garrick drank at the Jubilee in 1769; and a sword, which once belonged to Shakespeare. Autograph sentiments, written by Washington Irving, by Lucien Bonaparte, and others, are also to be seen. Visitors

register their names. The old visitors' books are most curious. The first one, beginning in 1812, may be seen at Mrs. Jame's, near the Town Hall, in High-St. (Admission to Shakespeare's birthplace, 1s., daily, 9–7.) The pilgrim should now come to **New Place**, where Shakespeare lived during his prosperous latter years, and where he died (1616). It is to-day merely a well-kept lawn. The house is gone. Opposite is the Guild Chapel, founded in 1269; chancel rebuilt about 1450. In the second story of the adjacent Guild Hall is the *Grammar School*, where Shakespeare was one of the pupils. Visit one or both of the celebrated inns, the *Red Horse* and the *Shakespeare;* the former, where you can lunch before returning to Warwick, is a plain, unromantic-looking house, rendered interesting by the genius of Washington Irving. There Americans are shown the room where he stayed; a chair, with his name engraved on a brass plate; the poker with which he poked the fire, etc.

Harvard House, where John Harvard's mother, Catherine Rogers, lived, is now the property of Harvard University, and is the general meeting place for American pilgrims (admission cards, good for one day, 1s.).

From Warwick go by rly. (2 M.) to **Leamington** (*Manor House; Regent; York*, temperance), a famous watering place, with sulphureted saline springs. The most important building is the Royal Pump Room and Baths. The *Town Hall* is a handsome building.

You may go directly from Warwick to London (97¾ M.). Oxford may be visited on the way; but we recommend you to go to Rugby, Peterborough, Ely, Cambridge, and Northampton;

then from Bedford to Oxford and London. You will pass through

Rugby (*Royal George Hotel; Three Horseshoes*), Dicken's *Mugby Junction*, famous for its Grammar School, founded in 1567. Here the celebrated Dr. Arnold was head master; and the readers of *Tom Brown* will perhaps wish to visit the school. Close by is *Castle Mount*, where a stronghold stood in the time of King Stephen. 1½ M. out is *Bilton Hall*, where Addison lived. In the garden is Addison's favorite walk. After leaving Rugby you soon reach

Peterborough (*Grand; Great Northern; Angel; Bull*), anciently called *Medeshamstede*, and deriving its origin from a noted Benedictine Abbey, established in 655, shortly after the Saxons had become Christianized. The Danes destroyed this abbey (807), and it was restored in 966. Then the town was named after the saint to whom it was dedicated. The abbey, when Henry VIII. dissolved the religious bodies, was one of the most magnificent in the kingdom, and was selected as the see of one of the new bishoprics. The monastic buildings suffered cruelly during the civil wars; and the cathedral itself was sadly defaced. It is said that Henry VIII. spared Peterborough Abbey because Catherine of Aragon lay buried within its enclosure. The *Cathedral* is a noble Norman structure, 471 ft. long and 180 ft. wide. Mary, Queen of Scots, once reposed here. The cloisters are in excellent preservation. At the W. end of the cathedral is a fine court, on the S. side of which a range of the old monastic structures is still erect. The W. front (built 1250), 3 vast open arches, has been called "the grandest portico in Europe."

See the noble old oaken roof, the carved oaken screen, the Lady Chapel, the venerable font. Hawthorne said: "Of all the lovely *closes* that I ever beheld, that of Peterborough Cathedral is the most delightful,—so quiet, so solemnly and nobly cheerful." Most of the beautiful glass and all the records in the cathedral were destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers. The E. end was burned in 1438. In the Ch. of St. John the Baptist there are some exquisite figures by Flaxman. Peterborough has a large trade in corn, coal, etc. 2 M. out is *Milton Park*, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. 9 M. distant is *Castor*, with a perfectly preserved Roman fortress. 21 M. away is *Fotheringhay*, with a splendid ruined ch., and the ruins of the old Plantagenet castle in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was put to death. From Peterborough it is 30 M. to

Ely (*Lamb; Ball; Minster*, temperance.) The Isle of Ely is a tract of high land, amid the fens; and here a monastery was founded by St. Etheldreda (673). A charter was granted by Edgar, confirmed by Canute, Edward the Confessor, and the Pope. The isle made an excellent defence against William the Conqueror. The *Cathedral* was founded about 1082. The stalls are remarkable specimens of wood-carving. The *Galilee* is a beautiful porch. The *Central Octagon* is a superb Gothic dome, with exquisite details. Note the new oak screen, with brass gates; the rich marble carvings in the *Choir;* the *Stalls; Bishop Alcock's Chapel; Prior Crandene's Chapel;* and the ancient *Bishop's Palace.* There is a *Park* S. of the Cathedral. The *Lady Chapel* was begun in the reign of Edward II., and is considered one of the most perfect buildings of its kind.

Ely Cathedral is the longest Gothic cathedral (but one) in Europe (537 ft.). The W. tower is 266 ft. high. For technical description see *King's Hand-Book of English Cathedrals*, which is an excellent companion in these ancient towns. From Ely proceed to

Cambridge (*University Arms; Ye Olde Castle; Bull; Sirdar; Blue Boar; Livingstone*, temperance), 56 M. from London, and on the Cam, a narrow stream that rambles all over the town. Tradition gives 630 as the date of the foundation of the University; but the oldest college, *Peterhouse* or *St. Peter's*, can be referred only to 1257. The public buildings are the *Shire Hall*, *Town Hall*, *University Halls* and *Library*, and *Fitzwilliam Museum*.

There are 17 colleges, inferior in architectural beauty to those of Oxford, though their associations are quite as interesting. **Trinity** was founded by Henry VIII. in 1546, and has 3 fine quadrangles; a splendid hall in the Tudor style; gardens; and an important library, with busts of Newton and Bacon. Thorwaldsen's statue of Byron, Newton's telescope, some of John Milton's MSS., etc. **Christ's College**, founded in 1442, was Milton's college. In the gardens is *Milton's Mulberry-Tree*. The quadrangle was rebuilt by Inigo Jones. **Jesus College** (1496) and *Chapel* are very fine buildings, on the site of a Benedictine nunnery. **Caius** (pronounced *Kees*) was founded in 1384, and enlarged in 1557 by Dr. Caius, physician to Queen Mary. Rebuilt lately, it is now one of the best. **Corpus Christi** (1351) contains curious portraits, especially those of Sir Thomas More, Wolsey, Erasmus, and Foxe, the author of the *Book of Mar-*

tyrs. **King's College** (1441), founded by Henry VI., is the finest building in the University. The chapel is the finest specimen of perpendicular Gothic existing. The roof, unsupported by pillars, contains 12 divisions of exquisite lace-work tracery in stone. The 24 stained-glass windows, each 50 ft. high, are beautiful. The music is exceptionally fine. The visitor should go to the Sunday service. **St. John's,** founded by Margaret, the mother of Henry VII., in 1511, has 4 quadrangles, a beautiful chapel, and a rare old library. See also *Emmanuel,* 1584 (whose *erine's* (1475); *Clare* (1326); *Downing* (1807); *erine's* (1475); *Clare* (1326); *Downing* (1807); *Pembroke* (1347); *Sidney Sussex* (1596); *Magdalene* (1519); *Trinity Hall* (1347).

The most striking part of Cambridge is "the Backs," where the college gardens slope down to the river, overhung by beautiful trees and crossed by handsome bridges. The site of Cambridge is flat, and forms part of the great *Fen Level.*

Norwich (*Royal; Maid's Head; Waterloo,* temperance), may be conveniently visited from Cambridge. It is a cathedral town of 125,000 inhabitants, the capital of Norfolk. The *Cathedral,* a Norman structure dating from the 11th century, is open daily; adm. to choir, transepts, and cloisters, 10–1, 2–6, 6d. The tower is pure Norman, with a lofty tower. The Cathedral close is beautiful in spring and summer; note the gates, the Erpingham of the 15th century, and St. Ethelbert's of the 13th century, except for the upper part which is more recent. The **Castle,** Norman now the home of the Norfolk *Museum* of Natural History, is open daily, 10–4,

adm. 3d. Tues. and Fri., other days free; adm. to the battlements (fine view), 6d. The ch. of *St. Peter* contains a rural tablet to the memory of Sir Thomas Browne, the author of "Religio Medici," and a statue of the same is in the Haymarket near the church. See the *Guild Hall* with Tudor interior and relics of Nelson: *St. Andrew's Hall*, formerly a Dominican church, in which is held the biennial musical festival for which the city is famous; and Colman's mustard works.

Two popular watering places on the E. coast are **Lowestoft** (*Grand; Empire; Royal*) and **Yarmouth** (*Royal; Victoria; Queen's; Cromwell*, temperance). These are also centers of the herring fishery.

Ipswich (*White Horse; Golden Lion; Coach and Horses*), is a seaport of growing importance, the capital of Suffolk (72,000 inhab.) From **Harwich** (*Royal*), or rather from *Parkeston Quay*, 2 miles away (*Great Eastern*), steamers sail for the Hook of Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Esbjerg.

Not far from Cambridge is **Newmarket**, the famous turf resort, which became popular in the days of James I., who had a hunting-seat here. Near by is **Bury St. Edmunds**, where an abbey (whose noble ruins remain) was founded by Canute to commemorate the martyrdom of Edmond. We proceed next to

Bedford (*Swan; Embankment; Red Lion*), once the home of John Bunyan. His chair, in *Bunyan Meeting*, Mill-St., may still be seen; and *Bedford Jail*, where he wrote a portion of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, still exists. Bunyan's birthplace was *Elstow*, 1 M. from Bedford; and there

his cottage and forge are shown. Also a noble abbey-ch. See the fine statue of Bunyan, preaching, and holding the Bible. This stands on *St. Peter's Green.* Scenes from *The Pilgrim's Progress* on pedestal. The Duke of Bedford gave this statue to the town. The philanthropist Howard was born at *Cardington*, 2 M. distant. The *Swan Inn* occupies the site of the old castle, destroyed in the reign of Henry III. From Bedford it is but a very short journey to

Northampton (*George; Angel; Plough*), the seat of the boot and shoe manufacture (88,000 inhab.). 20 Parliaments were held here between the 12th and 14th centuries; and on one occasion the University was transferred hither from Oxford. The Castle, with the exception of one tower, was demolished in 1662. The old Hospital, founded in honor of Thomas à Becket, is near the S. gate. Interesting sights,—*St. Sepulchre Ch.*, built by the Knights Templar, on the plan of Christ's Sepulchre at Jerusalem; the *Town Hall;* the *Shire Hall;* Statue by Chantrey of Spencer Perceval in *All Saints' Ch. Queen Eleanor's Cross* is 1 M. S. Near this relic Henry VI. was defeated by Warwick in 1460. *Althorp Park*, seat of Earl Spencer, with famous library and picture-gallery, 7 M. out. Go by rail from Bedford *via* Bletchley to

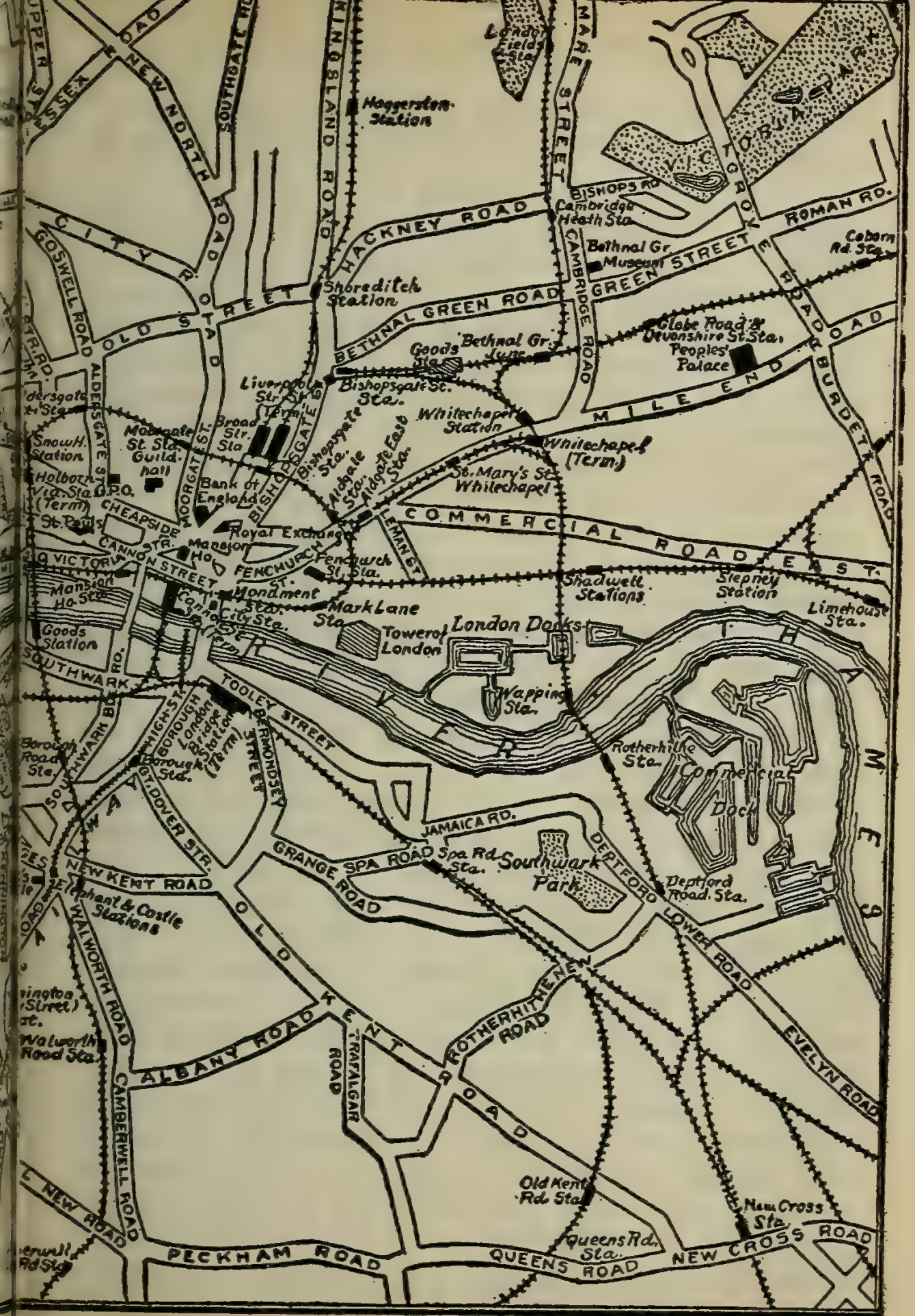
Oxford (*Randolph; Clarendon; Mitre; Roebuck; Eastgate; King's Arms Hotel; Golden Cross; Wilberforce*, temperance). The modern town contains the *County Jail*, near the old tower of Oxford Castle; the *Town Hall;* and the *Martyr's Memorial*, a Gothic monument in St. Giles, near the spot where Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were burnt at the stake, in 1555–6.

Oxford as a seat of learning dates from the time of Alfred the Great, or even earlier. The original town was demolished by the Danes. The traditions of modern Oxford go back to the Conquest, after which the monasteries founded there obtained great fame for their learning. The town-plan is a cross, 4 broad streets converging from the cardinal points. The central point is called *Corfax*, a corruption of *quatre voies*, or *quatre faces*. The curve of High-St., with its splendid architectural monuments, makes it one of the finest streets in Europe.

Public buildings to be visited: The Schools; **Bodleian Library**, with its interesting portraits (daily, 9–4; adm. 3d.); *Radcliffe Observatory; Taylor Institution; University Galleries* (open daily, 11–4; adm. 3d.), containing important drawings by Michael Angelo and Raphael; the *Ashmolean Museum* in the same building contains the Arundel Marbles, an old collection of curiosities, and an archæological collection of great value; *University Museum*, a modern Gothic building in the Park (open daily, 10–2, 6d.; 2–4, 3d.). The laboratories are worthy of notice (open daily, after 2 P.M.). See the beautiful *Ch. of St. Mary*. **University College** was founded, according to tradition, in 872, by Alfred the Great, but it dates historically from 1280. Imposing high-towered gateways, new library, etc. **Balliol** was founded by John Balliol, and Devorgilla, his wife (parents of John Balliol, King of Scotland), in 1268. The building has been restored, and new halls built. **Merton** (1264), handsome tower and curious old architecture. Two quadrangles, and a large chapel. **Exeter** (1314), fine modern spire to the chapel (a copy

of *La Sainte Chapelle*, at Paris). Very large buildings. Noted timber roof in hall. **Oriel** (1326), where at one time studied Arnold, Keble, Newman, Pusey, and Wilberforce. **Queen's** (1431), with hall designed by Wren. **New College** (1380), one of the finest architecturally, with beautiful cloisters; fine chapel and splendid choir. **Lincoln** (1427), John Wesley's college. **All Souls'** (1437), fine buildings in two quadrangles. Magnificent chapel, with reredos. Spacious hall. **Magdalen** (pronounce *Maudlen*), founded in 1457, with a beautiful campanile, cloisters, gardens, Addison's walk along the Cherwell. Splendid chapel (famous choral service, 5 P.M. during term). **Brasenose** (1512), Bishop Heber's college. **Corpus Christi** (1516), almost unchanged for 300 years. **Christ Church**, founded by Cardinal Wolsey (1525). Façade 400 ft. long. Attached to this foundation is the *Cathedral of Christ Ch.* (once the ch. of St. Frideswide's Priory). The college tower contains a bell, *Great Tom*, which weighs 17,000 lbs. Fine library and pictures. Immense quadrangle. Through the new buildings pass into the beautiful Christ-Church meadows (50 acres on the rivers Isis and Cherwell.). **Trinity** (1554), beautiful gardens and walks, with classical tower and chapel. **St. John's** (1555), magnificent late Gothic buildings, and fine gardens. **Jesus** (1571), frequented largely by Welshmen. Fine hall, chapel, and library. **Wadham** (1613), beautiful gardens. Fine chapel and hall, with timber roof. **Pembroke** (1624), Samuel Johnson's college. **Worcester** (1714), beautiful gardens and lake. **Keble**, built by subscription as a memorial to the Rev. John Keble, in 1870.

General Map of London showing Main Street



ublic Buildings, and Chief Railway Stations.

Oxford to London by Great Western Rly., 63¼ M. by N. Western, 78 m. (11s., 8s. 4d., 5s. 3d.).

London.

Hotels.—*Ritz*, *Berkeley*, Piccadilly; *Carlton*, Pall Mall; *Brown's and St. George's Hotel*, Dover-St.; *Bristol*, Burlington Gardens; *Claridge's*, *Buckland's*, Brook-St.; *Windsor*, Victoria-St.; *Buckingham Palace Hotel; St. Ermin's*, Caxton-St.; *Langham*, Portland Pl.; *Ford's*, Manchester-St.; *De Keyser's Royal*, Blackfrairs Bridge; *Savoy*, *Cecil*, Thames Embankment; *Morley's*, Trafalgar Sq.; *Victoria*, *Grand*, *Métropole*, Northumberland Ave.; *Curson*, Mayfair; *Waldorf*, Aldwych; *Cadogan* and *Hans Crescent Hotel*, Sloane-St.; *South Kensington Hotel*, *Alexandra*, Hyde Park Corner; *Royal Palace*, Kensington High-St.; *Bailey's*, Gloucester Rd.; *Hotel Russell* and *Imperial*, Russell Sq.; *Bedford Hotel* and *Premier Hotel*, Southampton Row; *Inns of Court*, *First Avenue*, High Holborn; *Bedford Head*, Tottenham Court Rd.; *Cavendish*, *Prince's*, Jermyn-St. There are several good hotels for men only, among which may be mentioned *Fairstock*, Covent Garden, and *Cox's* Jermyn-St. A peculiar institution of London and some other English towns is the temperance hotel; of this class are *West Central*, Southampton Row; *Kingsley*, Hart-St.; *Thackeray*, Gt. Russell St.; *Endsleigh Palace*, Endsleigh Gardens; *Waverley*, Southampton Row; *Ivanhoe*, Bloomsbury. Each of the principal ry. stations has a large and often good hotel connected with it; there are the *Great Eastern*, Liverpool-St; *City Terminus Hotel*, Cannon-St.; *Holborn Viaduct; Midland Grand*, St. Pancras Station; *Gt. Western*, Paddington Station; *Great*

Central, Marylebone Station; *Grosvenor*, Victoria Station; *Charing Cross*; *Great Northern*, King's Cross; *Euston*, Euston Sq. In Albermarle, New Bond, Dover, Arlington-St., James and Clifford Sts. are many fashionable hotels. In and around Covent Garden and the Strand are also many excellent houses. At the *Strand Palace Hotel*, in the Strand, no tips to the servants are allowed. At the great houses, single rooms, 4s.-15s. per day; attendance, 1s. 6d.; breakfast, 2s. 6d.–3s. 6d.; *table d'hôte* dinner, without wine, 5s.; luncheon *à la carte*. In some hotels dinner is 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. In hotels of the second order bedrooms cost 2s. 6d.–6s.; attendance, 1s.–1s. 6d.; breakfast, 2s. 6d.; dinner, 3s.–4s. Beware of ordering dinner *à la carte* in the coffee-rooms: the bill may become enormous. If you stay more than 3–4 days, the servants who wait on you all expect gratuities. *Boarding.*—There are several excellent private boarding establishments patronized mainly by Americans. *Furnished Lodgings* without board are not expensive. Very good double bedrooms may be had for 15s.–21s. per week; breakfast per person, in the house, 1Zs. 6d.–15s. per week; single bedrooms, 8s.–14s. per week.

Restaurants.— Among these we may mention the *Trocadero*, *Piccadilly* and *Criterion*, in Piccadilly Circus; *Frascati*, Oxford-St.; *Verrey*, Regent-St.; *Holborn*, corner Kingsway and High Holborn; *Pagani*, Great Portland-St.; *Kettner's*, Soho; *Dieudonné*, Ryder-St.; *Florence*, Rupert-St.; *Simpson's*, *Romano's*, *Gatti's*, *Tivoli Grand*, *Colonnade*, *Adelphi*, in the Strand; *Old Blue Post Tavern*, Cook-St., W.; *Prince's*, Piccadilly. In the City are the *Auction Mart*, Tokenhouse

Yard; *London Tavern*, Fenchurch-St.; *Pimm's*, Poultry-St.; *Old Cheshire Cheese*, Wine Office Court; *Sweetings*, Cheapside, *Birch's*, Cornhill; *Ship and Turtle*, Leadenhall-St.; *The Rainbow*, Fleet-St. Many of the large hotels have good, but expensive restaurants and admit outsiders to their *table d'hôte* dinners.

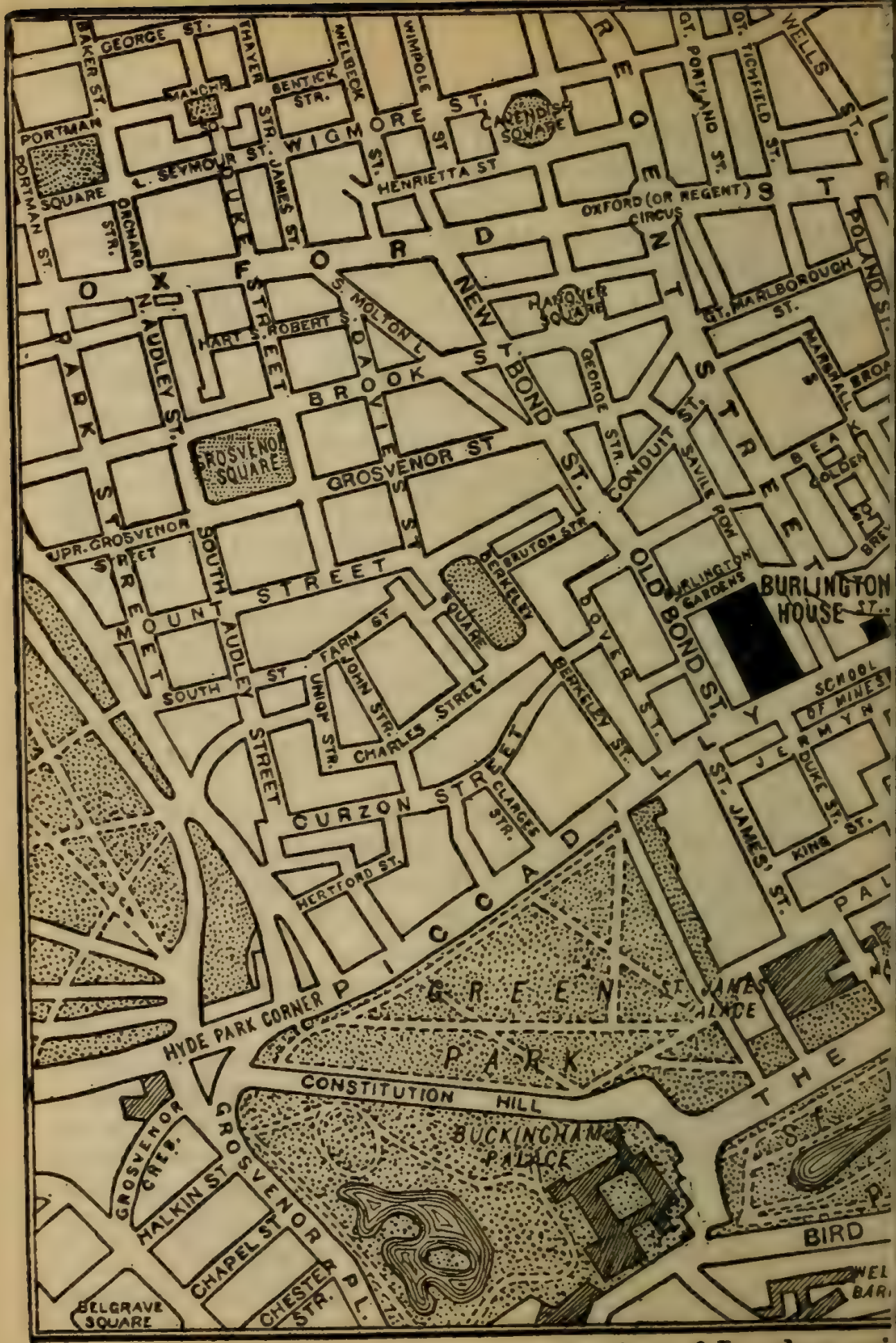
A Round-Trip Omnibus Route.—From Trafalgar Sq. take a Blackwall (blue) omnibus *via* Charing Cross, the Strand, Fleet-St., Ludgate Hill, Cheapside, the Bank, Cornhill, Aldgate, Whitechapel, Commercial Rd., to Burdett Rd. Get down here and take tramway (yellow horse-car) through Victoria Park. Walk up the Victoria Park Rd., and at the end of the road take the tram to City Rd., past Hackney and Old St. Rd. City Rd. crosses Old-St. Rd. Take tram (blue) to Archway Tavern by City Rd., Liverpool Rd. and Holloway Rd. From Holloway Rd., a car may be taken *via* Caledonian Rd. to King's Cross, and from King's Cross take (green) omnibus to *The Castle*, Camden Town. Walk to the *Britannia*, Camden Town and take a (claret) Camden Town omnibus to Bishop's Rd. through Park-St., St. John's Wood Rd., past Lords Cricket Ground, Grove Rd., Church-St., Paddington Green. From where this omnibus stops another (yellow) may be taken *via* Edgware Rd., Oxford St., Holborn, the Viaduct, Cheapside, King William St. and London Bridge. From London Bridge take a (green) omnibus to the Elephant and Castle. From this point take a tram to Westminster, and then (yellow) omnibus to Trafalgar Square.

The Underground Railways are convenient. The *Metropolitan* and *Metropolitan District Rys.*

run in a circle from Notting Hill Gate to Aldgate and have numerous feeders to the suburbs. The *City and South London Electric Ry.*, the *Waterloo and City Ry.* and the *Bakerloo* (Baker St., Waterloo) pass in tunnels beneath the Thames, the former to Clapham Common, the two latter to Waterloo Station. The *Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton Ry.* runs from Finsbury Park to Hammersmith. The *Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Ry.* runs from Charing Cross to Golden's Grove. The *Great Northern and City Ry.* runs from Finsbury Park to Moorgate Street. The *Central London Ry.*, called popularly the "Twopenny Tube," runs in nearly a straight line from the Bank of England to Shepherd's Bush. *Tramways* in outlying districts are numerous, fares 2d. to 3d. *Omnibuses*, horse and motor, run in all directions, fares from ½d. to 7d., according to distance.

Cab-fares.—Within a 4–M. radius, of which Charing Cross is centre, fares are regulated thus: for any distance under 2 M., 1s.; for every additional M. or fraction, 6d. Within central part of London the ordinary course is rarely more than 1s. Taximeter cabs charge 8d. for 1st M. or 10 min., 2d. for each succeeding ¼ M. or 2½ min. Outside 4–M. circle, 1s. per M. When engaged by hour, 4-wheel cabs, locally called *growlers*, inside the radius, for 1 hr. or less, 2s.; for every additional 15 min., 6d. Baggage, 2d. per pk.; hansoms, per h., 2s. 6d.; every additional 15 min., 8d. Some of the cabs are fitted with taximeters; others which carry little flags charge only 6d. a mile.

Theatres, etc.— The following are the prin-



Section of London, wi

rlington House as Centre.

The "City" of London (*The Ci*

s are indicated by the dotted lines).

cipal theatres: *Aldwych*, Strand; *Apollo*, Shaftesbury Ave.; *Adelphi*, Strand; *Comedy*, Panton St., Haymarket; *Court*, Sloane Sq.; *Covent Garden* (opera); *Criterion*, Piccadilly Circus; *Daly's*, Leicester Sq.; *Drury Lane*, Catherine St.; *Duke of York's*, St. Martin's Lane; *Garrick*, Charing Cross Rd.; *Gaiety*, Strand; *Hippodrome; Haymarket; Little Theatre; Lyric*, Shaftesbury Ave.; *London Opera House; His Majesty's*, Haymarket; *Lyceum; New Royalty*, Dean St., Shaftesbury Ave.; *New Theatre*, St. Martin's Lane; *The Playhouse; Prince of Wales'*, Coventry St.; *Savoy*, Strand; *Scala Theatre*, Charlotte St.; *Shaftesbury*, Shaftesbury Ave.; *St. James's*, King St.; *Terry's*, Strand; *Vaudeville*, Strand; *Waldorf*, Aldwych; *Wyndham's*, Charing Cross Rd. The E. End theatres, of which there are several, are worth a visit to get an idea of how the lower classes take their amusement. Music-halls abound. The best are: The *Oxford*, in Oxford St.; the *Alhambra* and the *Empire*, Leicester Sq.; the *Metropolitan*, Edgeware Rd.; the *Palace*, Shaftesbury Ave.; the *Tivoli*, Strand; and the *Pavilion*, in Piccadilly Circus. The *Aquarium*, at Westminster, gives varied entertainments. Visitors in winter will find the best pantomimes at Drury Lane and Covent Garden. In South London is the *Surrey Theatre*, in Blackfriars Road, which was at first a circus and later, after being rebuilt, the home of the legitimate Drama. Promenade concerts are held in Aug. and Sept., at Covent Garden; good concerts are plenty during the season at *St. James's Hall*, *Queen's Hall*, the *Royal Albert Hall*. The latter has a celebrated organ of 10,000 pipes and 130 stops.

Museums.— The *British Museum*, Great Russell St.; see p. 147. *Bethnal Green Museum*, Cambridge Rd.; paintings, food products, British butterflies, etc.; Wed. 6d., other days free. *Geological*, Jermyn St.; 10 till dusk; free on introduction by a member. *Natural History*, South Kensington; 10 till dusk; free. *South Kensington*, see p. 149. *Sir John Soane's*, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields; antiquities; 10 till dusk, free on application. *United Service*, Whitehall Yard; war relics, model of Battle of Waterloo, etc.; admission (except Wed.) 6d. *Indian*, S. Kensington; free. *Architecture*, Tufton St.; free. *Antiquarian*, Burlington House; free on application to secretary. *Guildhall*, King St.; London antiquities; free. *Botanical*, Regent's Park; free on order from one of the Fellows. *Linnæan*, Burlington House; free on Member's order. *Royal College of Surgeons*, Lincoln's Inn Fields: anatomical and pathological specimens. The *Wallace Collection* of paintings, furniture, ceramics, armor, etc., is in Hertford House, Manchester Square. Mme. Tussaud's *Waxworks* are in the Marylebone Road (daily, 11–6, 1s.), with 200 figures of celebrities. The Tate collection of paintings, etc., on the Embankment, one of the finest in London.

The City lies between Temple Bar (W.) and Aldgate (E.), the Thames (S.) and Smithfield and Finsbury Circus (N.), and has about 60,000 inhab. and the great offices, warehouses, etc. *Westminster* lies between the city and Chelsea, Oxford St. and the Thames, and has the chief palaces and modern streets. There are also eight boroughs, and scores of annexed villages, in the "Metropolitan District," which, covers 690

square M., having 6,600 M. of streets, and 550,000 buildings.

St. Paul's Cathedral was built by Wren in 1675–1710, on a site before occupied by a temple of Diana, a Roman British ch., and King Ethelbert's ch., built in 610 and destroyed in 1666. Here King John yielded to the Pope (in 1213); Wyckliffe was cited for heresy (1337); and Tyndale's New Testament was burned (1537). St. Paul's is a Latin Cross, with nave 500x118 ft.; transepts, 250 ft. long; inner dome, 225 ft. high; and height to top of cross, 404 ft. St. Peter's and Milan and Seville Cathedrals are larger. It is open from 10 A. M. to dark. Services at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M. Fee at Crypt, 6d.; Whispering and Stone Galleries, 6d.; Library, 6d.; Ball, 1s. 6d. The W. front is flanked by high campaniles. The interior is vast. but bare. See organ and wood carvings in the choir, and monuments of Howard, the philanthropist; Donne, the poet-dean; Dean Milman; Bishop Heber; Dr. Johnson; Hallam, the historian; Lord Nelson; Gen. Pakenham; Sir John Moore; Lord Rodney, etc. In the crypt are the porphyry and marble sarcophagi of Wellington, Nelson, and Collingwood; Wellington's hearse; and the tombs of the artists Reynolds, West, Lawrence, Turner, Fuseli, and Barry. From the S. aisle, ascend to *Library* (10,000 vols.), *Whispering Gallery*, *Stone Gallery*, and *Ball*. The St. Paul's Cross which formerly stood in the churchyard and was removed in 1643, has been re-erected in more imposing style. It is a column, 52 feet high, surmounted with a statue, 9 feet high, of St. Paul. Hare speaks of St. Paul's as "sublimely grandiose, with a sooty dignity

all its own"; and Hawthorne found it "unspeakably grand and noble. . . . . It would not be nearly so grand without this drapery of black."

Paternoster Row, famous for books, is N. of the Cathedral; and S. are the *Deanery, Choristers' School*, and *Herald's College*. Down the Row is *Warwick Lane*, once the haunt of Lord Warwick, the king-maker. The **General Post-Office** and *Telegraph Office* are immense buildings near by, nearly hiding *St. Vedast's Ch.*, one of Wren's masterpieces. The wealthy **Christ's Hospital**, founded by Edward VI., on the site of a Greyfriars' convent, has 1,200 blue-robed pupils; Richardson, Coleridge, Lamb, and Leigh Hunt were educated here. **Newgate**, a famous prison where Jack Sheppard, Titus Oates, Wm. Penn, and Daniel Defoe were confined, was in the Old Bailey, reached from Ludgate Hill. It has been demolished and the new Central Courts of Justice were erected on its site. N. of Christ's is *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, a great quadrangle founded as a priory in 1102, and converted into a hospital by Henry VIII. In the Great Hall are paintings by Hogarth, Lawrence, Reynolds, etc. The grand Norman *Ch.* dates from 1102, and has rare monuments. The vast adjacent **Smithfield Market** (3½ acres under roof) occupies the ground once used for the revels, miracle-plays, and tournaments of Bartholomew Fair, and later for the martyrdoms under Bloody Mary and Elizabeth. Here, also, Wat Tyler and Sir Wm. Wallace were put to death. Newgate-St. leads to the noble **Holborn Viaduct**, spanning a deep valley, at one end of which is *St. Sepulchre's Ch.* (John Rogers was

its rector), containing the tomb of Captain John Smith. Near Smithfield is the picturesque *Charterhouse*, a rich school and asylum on the site of a Carthusian convent (1371). Among the pupils here were Steele, Addison, Blackstone, Wesley, Grote, Lovelace, Barrow, Eastlake, John Leech, Thirlwall, Thackeray, and Havelock. See the Elizabethan *Great Chamber;* cloisters, chapel, and pictures in the *Master's Lodge;* also, in adjacent *Bunhill Fields*, tombs of Bunyan, Defoe, and Dr. Watts; and, in St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell, the rare old *St. John's Gate*, built in 1504. The **Guildhall**, originally built 1411–31, but almost entirely destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, has the municipal offices, a Gothic Library, a museum (Roman antiques, etc.), a beautiful crypt, and fine portraits. The *Great Hall*, 153x50 feet, has a noble timber roof, stained windows, and the wooden giants, Gog and Magog. *Gresham College* (1579) and *Goldsmith's Hall* are close by.

Cheapside is a busy street, with handsome shops, from which run *Bread-St.*, where Milton was born, and Milk-St., where Sir Thomas More was born and on which stood the Mermaid Inn, beloved by Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Donne, etc. *Bow Ch.*, built by Wren, rises over a Norman crypt, and is crowned by a great dragon, on a tower 235 ft. high. Whoever is born within sound of its bells is a "cockney." *Mercers' Hall*, with its rich pillared court, is on the site of Thomas à Becket's birthplace (1119). The *Grocers'* and *Armorers' Halls* (fine hall and rich armor) are farther on. The **Mansion House** (1739–1753), and famous for the Egyptian Hall, is the palace of the Lord

Mayor. The costly new Queen Victoria-St. leads thence by *Apothecaries' Hall* and *The Times Office*, to Blackfriars Bridge (1/3 M.). Opposite the Mansion House is the low, massive, and broad-based **Bank of England**, which keeps $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 in coin in its vaults. The splendid **Royal Exchange**, with its rich carvings, Corinthian colonnades, and campanile, and the *Stock Exchange*, are near by. Statues of Wellington and Peabody, near Exchange; also *Crosby Hall*, built in 1466; and *St. Helen's Ch.*, of the 12th century. In Cornhill, Gray, the poet, was born. *St. Michael's Ch.* was built by Wren, and *St. Catherine Cree* by Inigo Jones. *Lombard-St.* is the Wall-St. of London; *Mincing Lane*, the headquarters of colonial trade; *Mark Lane*, the grain market. In *St. Olave's Ch.* is the tomb of *Pepys;* and in *Trinity Ch.* (formerly a minorite nunnery) is the Duke of Suffolk's head. *St. Swithin's Ch.* has the famous London stone, a Roman *milliarium*, built into its wall. The venerable *St. Saviour's Ch.* is over London Bridge, and has a beautiful Lady Chapel and Choir, and tombs of Massinger, Fletcher, Gower, and Shakespeare's brother. Beyond is the ancient Guy's Hospital, in whose ch. Astley Cooper is buried. *King-William-St.* runs from the Bank, by *St. Mary Woolnoth's Ch.* and the site of Falstaff's *Boar's Head Tavern*, to **London Bridge**, 928 ft. long, built in 1825–31, at a cost of $10,000,000, on 5 granite arches. 20,000 carriages and 100,000 pedestrians cross it daily. The Romans and the Saxons had bridges here. **The Monument**, 202 ft. high, built by Wren in 1671–77 to commemorate the Great Fire of 1666 (which destroyed $357,000,000 of property) is close by

Fine view from its top (fee, 3d.). In *Thames-St.* was Chaucer's home, 1379–85. *St. Magnus the Martyr*, one of Wren's Chs., has Miles Coverdale's tomb. Farther E. is *Billingsgate*, the famous fish-market. The *Custom House* is 490 ft. long, on a quay beside the Thames.

The Tower is "historically the most interesting spot in England" (open daily, 10–4, 6d.; Mon. and Sat., free). A stone bridge leads to the Outer Bail; and the Bell Tower and Traitors' Gate are passed on the way to the Inner Bail, in which rises the famous **White Tower**, built by William the Conqueror, on the site of a Roman fort. It is 96x116 ft. in area, and 95 ft. high, with turreted walls 12 ft. thick. Here Richard II. abdicated his throne (1399), and James I. of Scotland was immured. The beautiful Norman Chapel of St. John is here; also the Council Chamber and Banqueting Hall. Among the prisoners of the Tower have been King John of France, King David Bruce of Scotland, the Dukes of Orleans and Marlborough, William Wallace, Archbishop Cranmer, Lord Strafford, and William Lord Russell. Outside is a collection of ancient cannon; and the *Horse Armoury*, full of trophies, ancient armor of all nations, and 22 equestrian figures in full English, Burgundian, and German armor, of dates from 1272 to 1688, and once worn by princes and nobles. Upstairs are trophies from Quebec, Malta, India, New Zealand, etc. *Queen Elizabeth's Armoury* contains weapons of the Elizabethan age, the block on which Lord Lovat was decapitated, and the axe which struck off the Earl of Essex's head. Adjacent is the 10x8 cell in which Sir Walter Raleigh was confined, 1603–

16. The *Bloody Tower* was that in which the sons of Edward IV. were murdered; Lord Dudley was imprisoned in the *Beauchamp Tower;* Princess Elizabeth, in the *Bell Tower;* Lady Jane Grey, in the *Brick Tower.* The Duke of Clarence was put to death in the *Bowyer Tower;* and Henry VI. in *Wakefield Tower.* In the *Jewel House* are the *Crown Jewels,* valued at $15,000,000; St. Edward's crown; Victoria's crown, with 2,783 diamonds, and a wonderful sapphire and ruby (it cost $560,000); several other crowns; the royal sceptre, and other sceptres and orbs; the Koh-i-Noor diamond; etc. In the cemetery attached to the ancient chapel of *St. Peter ad Vincula* are the remains of Anne Boleyn, Sir Thomas More, two Earls of Essex, Lord Somerset, Lady Jane Grey, the Dukes of Northumberland and Monmouth, and other noble victims. On Tower Hill stands **Trinity House,** whose brethren care for the British lighthouses and buoys, and the **Royal Mint.** William Penn was born on Tower Hill; and the poet Otway died there. *St. Katherine's* and *London Docks* are E. of the Tower, with vast crowded warehouses. London Docks cover 120 acres, and cost $20,000,000. Farther down are other vast docks, the largest in the world. N. W. of the Tower are *Bethnal Green Museum* and *Victoria Park.* In the Swedish Ch. at *Shadwell,* **Swedenborg** is buried.

Blackfriars Bridge, 1,272 ft. long, on granite piers, is named from a monastery formerly hard by, founded in 1276, and where Cardinal Wolsey divorced Katherine of Aragon from Henry VIII. Shakespeare and Ben Jonson formerly lived at Blackfriars. The **Victoria Embankment runs**

along the N. bank of the Thames, from Blackfriars to Westminster Bridge, 1 1/3 M., occupied by a road and walks 100 ft. wide. This work was done, 1864–70, at a cost of $10,000,000. It is adorned with trees and gardens, and statues of Mill, Outram, and Brunel. Here also stands *Cleopatra's Needle*, the great Egyptian obelisk. See also the ancient Watergate of York House, built by Inigo Jones. On the site of Durham House is the *Adelphi Terrace*, where King Kamehameha II. and David Garrick died.

Fleet-St. runs from near St. Paul's to the Strand, passing Congregational Memorial Hall, on the site of *Fleet Prison*, made famous by Dickens; the office of *Punch; St. Bride's Ch.*, built by Wren, near site of Bridewell Prison, with tomb of Richardson the novelist; *Bolt Court*, where Dr. Johnson lived (1776–84) and died, and Cobbett labored; *Cheshire Cheese Inn*, frequented by Johnson, Boswell, and Goldsmith; Whitefriars, on the site of an ancient Carmelite monastery; *Alsatia* (down Bouverie-St.), the home of rogues, described in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel;* the site of Izaak Walton's hosiery-shop, 1624–43; the Gothic *Ch. of St. Dunstan in the West; Mitre Court*, and its famous old inn; and the *New Record Office* (open 10–4), a stately Tudor building, containing the Domesday Book. **The Temple** was founded by the Knights Templar in 1184, and reverted to the Crown on their dissolution, in 1313. In 1346 it was leased to the law schools, which have ever since occupied it. The buildings extend from Fleet-St. to the famous *Temple Gardens*, where the War of the Roses broke out. The *Middle Temple* has a splendid Elizabethan Gothic hall (built 1572),

with dark oaken ceiling and princely portraits. Dr. Johnson, Chaucer, Blackstone, Lamb, and Oliver Goldsmith lived in the Middle Temple; and the latter is buried in the yard of the very beautiful *Temple Ch.* (open 10–12, 1–4 daily), built in 1185–1240, which has quaint old Templars' monuments, rich stained windows, and polished pillars of Purbeck marble. Nearly opposite, across Fleet-St., are the vast and superb new **Law Courts,** in Gothic architecture, which have cost over $5,000,000. Farther N. is the famous **Lincoln's Inn,** the home of lawyers, with a great library, a quaint chapel built by Inigo Jones, and a handsome Tudor dining-hall. Pitt, More, and Brougham long lived here. In Lincoln's Inn Fields is the *Royal College of Surgeons,* with a vast museum; near by is the *Soane Museum,* with rare MSS. and early books, antique gems, mediæval and Renaissance curiosities, and paintings by Hogarth, Turner, Eastlake, Reynolds. *Gray's Inn,* on the N. side of Holborn, has been a law school since 1371. Bacon was a member here. Beyond the monument on the site of Temple Bar (built in 1670; taken down 1878), Fleet-St. is continued as the **Strand,** connecting the city and the W. End. *St. Clement Danes Ch.* stands over the tombs of Harold Harefoot and other Danish warriors. Dr. Johnson used to worship here; Joe Miller and the poet Otway are buried in the ch.-yard. Hard by is *Clement's Inn,* sacred to lawyers, and often mentioned by Shakespeare. Essex, Arundel, Norfolk, and Surrey-Sts., named from the palaces of the great nobles formerly thereabouts, diverge to the Embankment. In the latter lived Congreve and Sale; Peter the Great

lived in Buckingham-St. Thomas à Becket was priest of the Ch. of *St. Mary le Strand*, Voltaire lived in Maiden Lane. **Somerset House** is a vast Government building, on the site of the Lord Protector's Palace, with a splendid front towards the Thames. Here may be seen (10–3 daily) the wills of Holbein, Shakespeare, Van Dyck, Newton, Dr. Johnson, and Napoleon I. **Waterloo Bridge** was built at a cost of $5,000,000. *Exeter Hall* stands in this region of theatres, and is a famous centre of religious movements. The *Chapel Royal, Savoy*, a Gothic ch., with ancient tombs, is in Savoy-St. It was built in 1505, on the site of the Savoy Palace, given by Henry III. to Peter of Savoy; owned by John of Gaunt; destroyed by Wat Tyler's mob; and replaced by Henry VII. with a hospital. In the Palace, Chaucer wrote several poems; and there King John of France died. To the N. is **Covent Garden**, the chief fruit, flower, and vegetable market of London (visit before 7 A. M., Tues., Thurs., or Sat.), on site of convent gardens granted to the Dukes of Bedford in 1551, and still held by them. Here lived Sir Kenelm Digby, Bishop Berkeley, Lord Crewe, Sir Godfrey Kneller, etc.; and the poet Marvell and the painter Turner dwelt in *Maiden Lane*. Inigo Jones built *St. Paul's Ch.*, in whose yard Samuel Butler ("Hudibras"), Sir Peter Lely, "Peter Pindar," the dramatist Wycherley, and the famous woodcarver Grinling Gibbons, are buried. The *Royal Italian Opera-House* is in Covent Garden; and near it is the *Floral Hall*. At **Charing Cross** is a modern copy of a cross erected near its site by Edward I., in 1201. There is an ancient equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing

Cross. "The full tide of existence is at Charing Cross," said Dr. Johnson. Harry Vane, Barrow, and Johnson lived hereabouts.

The splendid **Trafalgar Square** contains a column 177 ft. high, with a colossal statue of Nelson, and colossal lions designed by Landseer; also statues of Gordon, Havelock, George IV., and Sir Charles Napier. On one side stood *Northumberland House*, the palace of the Percies, bought by the Board of Works for $2,500,000, and demolished in 1874. On part of its site stands the *Grand Hotel*. The *Ch. of St. Martin in the Fields* has a fine Grecian front; and in its yard lie Roubillac the sculptor, Farquhar the dramatist, and Nell Gwynne. The magnificent **National Gallery** (open free, Mon., Tues., Wed., and Sat., 10 A. M., till dark; Thurs. and Fri., 6d.; Sun., in summer) N. of Square, has a classic façade, 460 ft. long. It contains over 1,000 pictures, and is visited by nearly 1,000,000 persons yearly. Each picture has its title and artist inscribed upon it. Fine busts and statues in the Hall. Many of the most famous pictures of the world, familiar by countless engravings, are in this great collection. *National Portrait Gal.* adjoins the Nat. Gal., open same days.

Whitehall leads S. to **Whitehall Palace**, where Henry VIII. met Anne Boleyn, and where he died; where Holbein dwelt; whence Elizabeth was removed to prison, and Charles I. to execution; where Milton and Cromwell dwelt, and the latter died; where Charles II. held court. The site was occupied by the palace of Hubert de Burgh (13th century), a Dominican convent, and the palace of Cardinal Wolsey. The great Palladian *Banqueting Hall* only remains, de-

signed by Inigo Jones, painted by Rubens, and now used as a royal chapel (service on Sun. at 11 and 3). In a house near by, Sir Robert Peel died. In this vicinity is **Scotland Yard**, famous in police annals; once the property of the Scottish kings, and later the home of Wren, Milton, Inigo Jones. Also *Montague House*, the palace of the Duke of Buccleuch. In Whitehall Yard is the *United Service Museum*, crowded with trophies of the wars of Britain on all seas and shores, relics of Cromwell, Nelson, Wolfe, Drake, Franklin, Wellington, Napoleon, etc. The **Horse-Guards**, headquarters of the army, is opposite Whitehall. See mounted Life-Guards sentries, 10–4 daily. The *Treasury* comes next S. The new **Public Offices**, built in 1868–73 by Sir G. G. Scott (cost $2,50,000), a splendid pile of Italian buildings, contain the Home, Foreign, Colonial, and India Offices.

The **Houses of Parliament** form an immense Tudor Gothic pile, of Yorkshire magnesian limestone (already crumbling), covering 8 acres, with 11 courts and 1,100 rooms, erected 1840–59. Strangers admitted between 10 and 3 on a member's order. Façade along Thames (940 ft. long) is adorned with statues and shields of all the sovereigns of England. The splendid *Victoria Tower* is 340 ft. high and 75 ft. square; the *Middle Tower* is 300 ft. high; and the *Clock Tower*, 318 ft. high, has a huge clock (dials 23 ft. across), and *Big Ben*, a bell weighing 13 tons. The oldest part is *Westminster Hall*, built by William Rufus in 1097, and covered with the present wonderful roof of Irish oak by Richard II., a splendid hall, 270 ft. long and 92 ft. high, formerly the seat of England's most august tri-

bunals. Here Wallace, Strafford, Guy Fawkes, More, Wyatt, Lords Essex, Cobham, and Arundel, the Dukes of Somerset, Buckingham, and Norfolk, the Scottish nobles who favored the Stuarts, and King Charles I. were condemned to death. Here Warren Hastings was tried, and also the Seven Bishops. Here Edward III. received the captive kings, David of Scotland and John of France. Here Cromwell was installed Lord Protector. Here the coronation-banquets have been held for 800 years. A stairway descends to the crypt or *Ch. of St. Mary Undercroft*, built by King Stephen, and lately made resplendent as a chapel. *St. Stephen's Cloisters*, E. of the hall, were built by Henry VIII. Ascending from the hall, enter *St. Stephen's Hall*, with statues of 12 English statesmen and 12 ancient monarchs; and the *Central Hall*, a lofty octagon, with statues. The corridors have large frescoes of scenes from English history. *The House of Commons*, 75x45 ft., is panelled with oak, and has 12 stained windows. *The House of Lords*, 97x45 ft. is a superb Gothic room, with 12 stained windows, statues of the Magna-Charta barons, 6 splendid historical frescos, the Lord Chancellor's woolsack and the thrones of the Queen and the Prince of Wales. See the Prince's Chamber, Upper Waiting-Hall, Peers' Robing-Room, superb Victoria Gallery, and Queen's Robing-Room (richly frescoed). In *Old Palace Yard* is a statue of Richard Cœur de Lion. Near by Chaucer and Ben Jonson died. The old Parliament House, erected on the site of the palace of the Anglo-Saxon and Plantagenet kings, and burned in 1834, contained the Star Chamber, and was the birthplace of Edward I., and the scene of the death of Edward

the Confessor. Here resounded the eloquence of Pitt, Fox, Chatham, Burke, Canning, and Grattan. **Westminster Bridge**, built 1856–62, at a cost of $1,250,000, commands a fine view of Parliament House. **St. Margaret's Ch.** replaced a ch. built in 1064 by Edward the Confessor, and has a magnificent old E. window (The Crucifixion) and many quaint tombs, including those of poet-laureate Skelton, Milton's wife, Cromwell's mother, Wm. Caxton, Lady Dudley, Harrington (author of *Oceana*), Sir Wm. Waller, and Sir Walter Raleigh (who is buried under the altar). Many fine memorials stand in this vicinity; also Milton's house, lately occupied by Hazlitt, and frequented by Lamb and Haydon; Jeremy Bentham's house; the quaint old Gray Coat School; and the pretty houses of *Queen Anne's Gate.*

Westminster Abbey was founded (on the site of a temple to Apollo) by the Anglo-Saxon King Sebert in 616, for Benedictines; destroyed by Danes; and rebuilt by Edgar (985), Edward the Confessor (1049), Henry III., and Edward I. Henry VIII. drove out the monks, Queen Mary restored them, and Elizabeth scattered them for ever. All the sovereigns of England since Harold have been crowned here. It is 416 feet in length and 102 feet high, with W. towers 225 feet high. It is a splendid Early-English building, immense, harmonious, solemn, richly colored. (Enter near St. Margaret's; open, except Sunday, 9 A. M. till dark. Services at 8, 10 and 3 daily. Entrance to chapels, 6d.; Monday and Tuesday free). It is world-renowned as England's Temple of Fame, crowded with monuments of kings, heroes and scholars. In the N. *Transept* are the monuments of Admirals Warren,

Vernon, Wager, Lord Chatham, Canning, Castlereagh, Peel, Mansfield, two Dukes of Newcastle, Warren Hastings, Cobden, Buller, and many famous lords. In the abbey are monuments to Wilberforce, Stamford Raffles, Fowell Buxton, Isaac Newton, Charles Lyell, Fox, Holland, Pitt, Wordsworth, Keble, Congreve, Buckland, Outram, Major André, Dr. Watts, John Wesley, General Paoli, Kneiler, Livingstone, Stephenson, etc. The *Poets' Corner* contains inscriptions to Goldsmith, Gay, Handel, Thomson, Southey, Shakespeare, Campbell, Sheridan, Camden, Dickens, Grote, Macaulay, Thirlwall, Addison, Thackeray, Casaubon, Barrow, Garrick, Prior, Gray, Milton, Spenser, Butler, Jonson, Drayton, Chaucer, Cowley, Dryden, South, Browning, and Tennyson. See chapels of *St. Benedict*, *St. Edmond*, and *St. Nicholas*. The *Chapel of Henry VII.*, built 1502–20, has nave, aisles, and 5 chapels, with 1,000 statues, exquisite carved-oak choir-stalls on each side (with the swords and banners of the Knights of the Bath), and a magnificent stone roof of fanwork tracery. See tombs of Henry VII., James I., Mary Queen of Scots, Charles II., William and Mary, George of Denmark, Edward VI., Queen Anne, George II., the Duke of Montpensier, Dean Stanley, Queen Elizabeth, Edward V., etc. The *Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor* has tombs of Henry V., Katherine of Valois, Henry III., Queen Eleanor, Richard II., Philippa of Hainault, Edward the Confessor, and Edward I.; also, the Scottish and English Coronation Chairs, and the sword and shield of Edward III. The *Chapels of St. John, St. Erasmus, and the Abbot Islip* contain ancient tombs, near which are those of Aymer de Valence and Gen.

Wolfe. The *Chapels of Sts. John, Andrew, and Michael* have monuments to Humphry Davy, Dr. Young, Mrs. Siddons, etc. The *Chapter-House*, built 1250, and occupied by the House of Commons, 1282–1547, adjoins the Poets' Corner, and is near the *Chapel of the Pyx*, *St. Blaise's Chapel*, and the stairs to the *Triforium*.. Near by are the beautiful *Cloisters*. The world-renowned *Jerusalem Chamber* was built 1376–86. Here Henry IV. died; and here the recent revision of the Bible was carried out. **Westminster School**, founded by Queen Elizabeth (1560), is entered near the column to the W. Wren, Gibbon, Cowley, Cowper, Churchill, Jonson, Dryden, Prior, Locke, Southey, Hakluyt, and Warren Hastings were educated here.

The British Wesleyan Central Hall is an imposing domed edifice in the neighborhood of Westminster Abbey, erected on the site of the former Imperial Theatre and the Westminster Aquarium. The dome rises 200 ft. above the street.

St. Thomas's Hospital is a line of buildings 1/3 M. long (cost $2,500,000), opposite Parliament House. Beyond, and also on the Thames, is **Lambeth Palace**, for 700 years the London house of the Archbishops of Canterbury, very beautiful and interesting. Enter by Cardinal Moreton's lofty embattled gateway. The *Hall* has a fine timber-roof, and library of 30,000 vols. (Mon., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 10–4). The *Guard Chamber* has portraits of many archbishops. The *Chapel*, in which these prelates are consecrated, dates from 1244–70. In the *Lollards' Tower* Lollards were imprisoned and tortured. In the inner court is the new Tudor palace of

the archbishops. The gardens of Lambeth are beautiful, ½ M. E. is Bethlehen Hospital for the Insane (*Bedlam*); and a little beyond are *St. George's Cathedral* (Roman Catholic) and *Spurgeon's Tabernacle.*

Pall Mall is a splendid st., nearly ½ M. long, running W. from Trafalgar-Square, and lined with club houses, which are also found in St. James St. Among these are the University, United Service, Athenæum, Travellers', Reform, Carlton, Army and Navy, Guards, and Marlborough. Pall Mall crosses *Waterloo Place,* in which are the Crimean, Franklin, Burgoyne, and Colin-Campbell monuments, and the York column (124 ft. high; 6d. for ascent). In Pall Mall is *Marlborough House,* built by Wren, former residence of the Prince of Wales; near by *St. James's-Sq.,* with palaces and club-houses. **St. James's Palace** is a brick building, designed by Holbein and built by Henry VIII., the home of England's kings from 1691 to 1809. Victoria was married in its chapel, and levées were held in its state-chambers. Guard-mounting and fine military music daily, at 11.45. *Clarence House* was the home of the Duke of Edinburgh. **Stafford House** (Duke of Sutherland) contains hundreds of paintings. **Bridgewater House** (Lord Ellesmere) has art-collections, including several Raphaels. **St. James's Park** S. of the Palace, was created by Henry VIII. and Charles II., and has a lake in its centre, the *Birdcage Walk* and *Wellington Barracks* on the S., the *Mall* on the N., and on the W., near the Turkish cannon and Marshal Soult's mortar, the Foot Guards parade at 10 A. M. daily. At the W. end is **Buckingham Palace** bought in 1761 by George

III. of the Duke of Buckingham, now the town-residence of the King. It is a quadrangle, with Throne Room, Grand Saloon, and other halls, and a Picture Gallery, containing hundreds of old paintings. In the rear are large gardens. Opposite the palace at the head of the Mall is the *Queen Victoria Memorial*, unveiled in 1911. The extension of the Mall at the lower end into Trafalgar Square has opened up a beautiful vista from the Square, beneath the Admiralty Arches, through the Mall, to the Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace.

Regent-St., containing the finest shops in London, and many hotels and clubs, is 1 M. long, and leads from Pall Mall to Oxford-St.

Piccadilly, a Paris-like street, runs from Haymarket to Hyde Park (1 M.), by *Geological Museum* (10–5, on member's introduction); *St. James's Ch.*, built by Wren; the houses of the Royal, Geological, Antiquarian, Astronomical, and Chemical Societies; the *Royal Academy of Arts* (many rare paintings); London University, with statues; *Devonshire House*, famous in art; and other palaces of the nobility. **Green Park** bounds one side of Piccadilly. In *The Albany* dwelt Byron, Bulwer, Monk Lewis, and Macaulay.

Oxford-St., 1½ M. from Holborn to Hyde Park, passes Bloomsbury, Russell, Cavendish, Hanover and Bedford Sqs., with their displays of statuary, and crosses Regent-St. and New Bond-St., famous for fine shops. The **British Museum** (open daily, free, from 10 A. M. till dusk) is near New Oxford-St., and contains one of the grandest collections in the world. Here are the Elgin Marbles, from the Athenian Parthenon; hun-

dreds of Greeks and Roman sculptures, and statuary; reliefs from Babylon, Nineveh, and Nimroud; 6 rooms full of Egyptian antiquities, MSS., jewels, statues, etc.; hundreds of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman bronzes; antiquities of the flint, Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and mediæval ages in England. The Reading Room (open only to students, apply in writing to librarian) is a circular hall in the centre of the quadrangle, with a dome of glass and iron; the Library contains 1,000,000 books. A little way N. E. is the **Foundling Hospital,** with pictures by Reynolds, Hogarth, etc. Services in chapel, at 11 and 3 on Sundays.

Regent's Park (472 acres), a bit of open country in a densely populated region, is 1½ M. N. W. of Trafalgar Sq., and contains the famous *Zoölogical Gardens*, with numbers of birds and beasts, (open daily, 9 A. M. till dark, 1s.; Mon., 6d. Best time to visit, 3–4). Here are the *Botanical Gardens. Primrose Hill* lies N.; and *Lord's Cricket Ground* is W. 2–3 M. W. is *Kensal-Green Cemetery*, where are buried Thackeray, Leigh Hunt, Sidney Smith, Allan Cunningham, Buckle, Eastlake, Mulready, Mathews the actor, Leech the cartoonist, Gibson the sculptor, Cardinal Wiseman, and others.

Hyde Park (390 acres) was laid out by Henry VIII. At the N. E. gate is the Marble Arch; at the S. E., *Hyde Park Corner*, is another portal, opposite which stands a tall arch, which formerly bore a statue of Wellington. *Rotten Row* runs thence to Kensington Gate (1½ M.), and is a riding-course. *The Drive*, alongside, is filled with equipages. The *Serpentine* is an artificial pond, with pleasure-boats. Remarkable

lawns and trees are seen on all sides. *Kensington Gardens* adjoin Hyde Park on the W., and lead to Kensington Palace, a grim brick structure, built by William III., and the birth-place of Queen Victoria. William and Mary, Queen Anne and her consort, and George II. died here. Farther W. is *Holland House*, a Tudor palace built in 1607, and frequented by Cromwell and Fairfax, Wm. Penn, Addison, William and Mary, Moore, Rogers, and Macaulay. S. of the Gardens stands the *Albert Memorial*, a superb Gothic monument, 175 ft. high, covered with statues, and composed of a Gothic canopy under which is a colossal statue of Prince Albert. Across the road is the vast oval amphitheatre of the *Royal Albert Hall*, overarched with glass, holding 8,000 people, and provided with an organ of 8,000 pipes. The *Natural History Museum* faces Cromwell-road; contains geological, mineralogical, botanical and zoölogical collections—formerly in the British Museum (open 10–5, Sun. 2–5).

The **Victoria and Albert Museum**, formerly called the *South Kensington* (free, Mon., Thurs., Sat., 10–10; 6d., Tues., Wed., Fri., 10 A M. till dark; Sun., 2–5; restaurant and lavatories in building) is one of the richest in the world (1/3 hr. from Charing Cross by rly.). It was founded in 1857, and has received many generous bequests, besides $5,000,000 from the Government. The first court is crowded with architectural rarities, original or in casts. The *S. Court* is surrounded with mosaic portraits of the 33 most famous artists, and Sir F. Leighton's famous frescos, and contains many exquisite objects of art. The N. Court is devoted to Italian Renaissance sculptures, altars, tabernacles, etc., and

costly tapestries, terra-cotta work, fans, laces, and ancient musical instruments. The *Cloisters* contain ancient and oriental furniture, Persian tiles, carpets, and metal-work. The *National Gallery of British Art* is exceedingly interesting, and has the famous Cartoons of Raphael. many hundreds of choice paintings by Turner, Reynolds, Landseer, Leslie, Wilkie, etc.; water-colors in great variety; and the Forster collection of autographs and MSS. The *Prince Consort Gallery* contains mediæval works of art in gold, brass, and steel, silver-gilt, enamel, and ivory. The *Keramic Gallery* has Palissy, Majolica, Spanish, Wedgwood, Dresden, Sèvres, and other wares, in great variety. The *Patent-Office Museum* adjoins this building.

Between Hyde Park and the Thames are **Belgravia** and **Chelsea,** the former containing many fine streets, inhabited by rich families, and the latter being noted mainly for its *Hospital* for old soldiers, built by Wren.

Down the Thames.—Many dingy little steamers ply on the Thames, touching every 10 min. at Westminster, Charing Cross, Blackfriars, St. Paul's, etc. (fares, 1–2d.). Their focal point is London Bridge, whence larger boats depart for Greenwich (3–4d.), Woolwich, and the sea. You pass the Tower, St. Catherine's Docks, London Docks, the Isle of Dogs, the Surrey, Commercial, and W. India Docks. Below Greenwich the river is dull. The journey

Up the Thames gives fine view of St. Paul's on the r.; and farther up, opposite Blackfriars, the *Times* newspaper offices. Thence to Waterloo Bridge, you have the Embankment on the r. Above this is the *Adelphi Terrace;* the *Obelisk,*

on the r.; and passing the bridges to Charing-Cross stat. and Whitehall Stairs, you come to Westminster Bridge. On the l. are St. Thomas's Hospital and Lambeth Palace; on the r., the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. Get Dickens's *Dictionary of the Thames* (1s.)

Excursions in Southern England.

Windsor (*Bridge House; Castle; White Hart*), 22 M. from London, may be reached by G. W. or S. W. Railway. The superb state apartments are open Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., on presentation of tickets (Tues. and Thurs., adults 1s., children 6d., Wed. and Sat., free); when the King is at home, they are not shown, (Buy *Companion through the State Apartments*, 1d.) The castle stands on the apex of a hill, and may be seen from afar. Here William the Conqueror built a residence. Edward III. was born in Windsor; and Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, once lived here. The state apartments are at the N. side. Grand entrance of the castle, *George IV.'s Gateway*, in the S. front, opposite the *Long Walk*, a fine vista of elms, 3 M. long. Visitors' entrance, Henry VIII.'s gateway. From the *Round Tower* (open 11–4) 12 counties may be seen. See *Waterloo Hall*, fine Van Dycks and Rubenses; *Chapel Royal St. George's* (open daily except Fri., 12–4, free), one of the finest Gothic edifices in Europe (built in 1474), with choir hung round with the banners, helmets, and insignia of the Knights of the Garter; *Albert Chapel*, formerly *Wolsey's Chapel*, built by Henry VII. and reopened in 1875, superb mosaics, reredos, and cenotaph. Fine view from

the *Castle Terrace.* Pleasant drive (7 M.) to Virginia Water (*Wheatsheaf Hotel*). There are 1,800 acres in the *Great Park.* **Eton College** is ½ M. from Windsor. The stone chapel, 175 ft. long, is very handsome. Bronze statue of Henry VI. See the fine library and MSS. There are 1,000 students here. The college was founded in 1440. **Stoke Pogis,** the scene of *Gray's Elegy,* and the burial-place of the poet, is near Windsor. Fine monument to Gray in *Stoke Park.*

Hampton Court (*Kings Arms; Mitre; Greyhound*), rly. in ¾ hr. (13 M.), or Thames (24 M.) has an old palace covering 8 acres. It was founded by Cardinal Wolsey, then at the height of his ambition, and presented to Henry VIII., who coveted it. Here also was a favorite residence of both Charles I. and Cromwell. It is now the home of pensioners of the Crown. (State-apartments open daily, except Fri., 10–6, March —Oct.; on Sun., 2–6.) See the Presence Chamber. Galleries of nearly 1,000 paintings, and the great Gothic Hall, hung with tapestries, and covered with a timber roof. Purchase the *Stranger's Guide* (6d.), which gives full accounts.

Kew Royal Botanical Gardens contain the plants and flowers of all countries. (Buy handbook, 6d.) 3 M. from Kew is

Richmond (*Star and Garter,* famous for cuisine, wines, and high bills), where Edward I. founded a palace, and Queen Elizabeth died. Fine view from *Richmond Hill.* The Park (2,255 acres) belongs to the Crown and is open to the public. James Thomson and Edmund Kean are buried in the ch. Edward VII., when Prince of Wales, sometimes lived at the *White*

Lodge.. Park stocked with deer. The footpaths on either shore afford exquisite views. At **Twickenham** see *Orleans House*, the former residence of Louis Philippe; ch. in which Pope is buried; and *Strawberry Hill*, Horace Walpole's villa.

The Crystal Palace, on high ground at Sydenham, was erected 1853–4, at a cost of $7,500,000. Do not fail to see it. Return fares, including admission (every day except Sat., when admission is 2s. 6d.), 3s., 2s. 3d., 1s. 9d. You can go from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington, Holborn, or Ludgate Hill stats. The Aquarium, the Aviary, the wonderful Architectural Courts, the Picture Gallery, are worth inspection. Gardens very fine; fireworks on summer evenings. Good restaurants attached. (Guide-books, 1d., 3d., 1s.). The central hall is 1,608 ft. long, crossed by transepts.

The Alexandra Palace and Park are 6 M. N. of London; ¼ hr. from Kings Cross. Admission, 1s. It is rectangular, with corner towers, covers 7½ acres; and the grounds cover 480 acres. See music hall (seating 12,000), with large organ.

Rly. from Alexandra to **Highgate** (2 M.), in whose picturesque cemetery lie Faraday, S. T. Coleridge, Lord Lindhurst, and George Eliot. It is an easy walk to **Hampstead Heath**, 240 acres of breezy highland park, once famous for its highwaymen, and now visited for its beautiful views of London. In Hampstead Ch., Sir James Mackintosh, Joanna Baillie, and Constable, the painter, are buried.

Dulwich, 20 min. by rly. from Victoria station (open daily, 10–4), has paintings purchased for King Stanislaus of Poland, but given to God's

Gift College. Works of Murillo, Teniers, Rembrandt, Cuyp, Rubens, Van Dyck, Velazquez, and Titian. Portrait of Mrs. Siddons, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Greenwich Hospital (6 M. from Charing-Cross), formerly for disabled seamen of the Royal Navy, is on site of palace where Henry VIII. was born, where he married Anne Boleyn, and where Edward VI. died; now occupied by the Royal Naval College. The *Painted Hall* is open daily at 10 and on Sundays at 2. The *Museum of Naval Architecture* and the *Chapel* are open daily, except on Fri. and Sun., from 10 till dark.

Greenwich Park (174 acres) contains some fine old elms, planted in the time of Charles II. On a little hill stands the *Royal Observatory*, built in 1675.

Harrow-on-the-Hill is 11½ M. (½ hr.) from London. Harrow Ch. stands on an isolated hill, whence grand panorama. Harrow is the location of the second leading public school in the kingdom (founded 1571). In the old schoolroom the names of Byron, Robert Peel, Sheridan, Palmerston, and others are carved on the panels. See the *Chapel* and the *School Library*.

St. Albans, 21 M. out (½-1 hr.), has a noble Norman *Abbey Ch.*, founded by Offa II., King of Mercia, in 795; rebuilt 1077–88, and made a cathedral in 1877. It is 425 ft. long, and has a massive tower (whence fine view); the shrine of St. Alban, the protomartyr of England (A. D. 324); and quaint old chantries and stained windows. Two battles occurred here in the Wars of the Roses. In *St. Michael's Ch.* Bacon is buried. See *Roman walls, Gatehouse*, and *Clock Tower*.

Putney (*Star and Garter*) is quickly reached by steamboat or by rly. Gibbon was born, and Pitt died here. At *Chiswick* Fox and Canning died, and Hogarth is buried. Opposite Putney is **Fulham**, with a fine old palace and park of the Bishops of London. Lovely river-scenery in this region. To the S. is *Wimbledon*, with famous rifle-ranges.

Margate (*Cliftonville; Queen's; White Hart*), 72 M. from London, is thronged with visitors in summer. Pier 900 ft. long. Principal chs.: St. John's, Trinity, St. Paul's. **Ramsgate** (*Granville; Royal*), 4½ M. S., is rather more aristocratic. Season from June to Nov. Bathing good. Fine stone piers, commenced in 1750, forming the harbor; also an iron pier (adm. 2d.).

Eastbourne (*Burlington; Queen's; Anchor; Albion; Cavendish; Carlton*, temperance), 65 M. from London is a favorite watering-place. Grand Parade faces the sea.

Hastings (*Queen's, Palace*), 76 M. from London, with *St. Leonard's-on-Sea*, the Belgravia of Hastings (*Alexandra; Royal Victoria*), is the prettiest watering-place in Sussex. Fine beach, and a pleasant esplanade, with splendid line of houses fronting the sea for 2 M. Castle may be visited. Good view of the old town from the *Sea Cliffs* or the *Pier* (900 ft. long). Pavilion, first-class baths, aquarium, reading-rooms, here. Excursions should be made to *Battle Abbey*, 8 M.; Bexhill, 5 M.; Catsfield, 3 M. At **Battle** (*George*), battle of Hastings was fought. The grand ruins of **Battle Abbey** are open Tuesday, 12–4, (6d.).

Brighton.—It is pleasant to go by a 4-horse coach (tri-weekly, in 6 hrs., 15s.) from London

to Brighton; the railway takes 1¼ hours. Principal hotels on sea-front: *Grand, Bedford, Norfolk, Curzon, Old Ship, Sillwood Hall.* Many boarding-houses. Restaurants: *Café Royal, Mutton's, Sweetings*, and at many of the hotels. Brighton is London by the sea. The attraction is the fine sea-front 3 M. long. The Brighton *Grand Aquarium* is the largest in the world. The *West Pier* and the *Marine Palace Pier* (adm. to each 2d.) are popular promenades, and east of the latter is a fine automobile road 80 feet wide. The Royal *Pavilion*, begun in 1784 by the Prince of Wales, is now owned by the town, and used for public balls, etc. Library and Picture Gallery here. Near are **South Downs**, 55 M. in length, with a breadth of 4½ M.

Tunbridge Wells (*Calverly; Earl's Court; Grand; Spa*), is a popular inland watering-place, with chalybeate springs. *Bayham Abbey* ruins near by.

A pleasant excursion may be made along the South Coast from Brighton to **Portsmouth** (*George Hotel; Bedford; Sussex*), very important naval station. See the *Dockyards* (open 10–12, 1–3); order from Admiralty obligatory for foreigners. Off the Dockyard lies the *Victory*, the old wooden ship in which Nelson died. **Southsea** (*Queen's; Esplande*) is a fashionable watering-place near by. See the *Common*, the *Pier*, the *Esplanade*. From Portsmouth passengers may embark for the Isle of Wight. Portsmouth is 72 miles from London.

Southampton (*Polygon; South Western; Dolphin; Royal*), an important steamship station, 78¾ M. from London. Boats for the *Channel Islands*, Harwich, the Isle of Wight, America,

and India. In *Blue Anchor Lane* is *King John's Palace*, one of the oldest houses in England. Excursion to lovely *Netley Abbey*, 3 M. (free on Wed., 3d. other days). You may next go to **Salisbury** (*Old George; Crown; White Hart*), which contains a noble *Cathedral*, among the very first in England. It was founded in 1220, and was the first great English church in the Pointed Style. Exquisite spire, the highest in England (404 ft.). *Cloisters*, *Chapter-House*, and *Nave* very noteworthy. *Sculptures* in Chapter-House from Old Testament history. Statue of Sydney Herbert in the market-place. See *Blackmore Museum*.. Excursions to **Stonehenge**, 9 M. N., vast ruins of a Druidic sanctuary; *Wilton House* (3 M.), with fine paintings; and *Longford Castle*.

Winchester (*George Hotel; Royal; God-Begot; Oriel*, temperance), is one of the great historical cities of England. The *Cathedral* (1079–1148), 560 ft. long, nave 265 ft., is the principal attraction. Architecture of *Nave* very curious. See *Mural Monuments*, *Font* and *Chantry*. In the *Central Lady Chapel* Queen Mary was married to Philip of Spain, in 1554. See *Castle*, and make excursion to *Hospital of St. Cross*, a house for paupers, founded by Bishop Henri de Blois in 1136; admission 6d.

The **Isle of Wight** may be reached from Southampton by steamers to Cowes (in ¾ hr.), or to Ryde. Trains run between Ryde and Ventnor, with branch to Newport, and between Ryde and Cowes. The Isle is 22½ M. long and 14 M. broad. At **Cowes** (*Gloster*) is the club house of the Royal Yacht Squadron, located in the Castle. There are several regattas every summer, the

most important one in August. **Ventnor** and the Under Cliff are recommended to invalids. In summer secure rooms in advance. **Ryde** (*Royal Pier; Soliris; Marine*), has fine pier, school of art, museum. It is 12 M. to Ventnor, through delightful scenery. On the route is **Sandown** (*York; Sandown; Ocean*), fashionable resort. Sands and bathing good. **Shanklin** (*Daish's; Hollier's; Royal Spa*), is a picturesque village. The *Chine*, near by, is a romantic ravine. *Bonchurch*, 11 M. from Ryde, is very beautiful; John Sterling is buried here. **Ventnor** (*Royal; Marine; Esplanade; Crab and Lobster; Rayner's*, temperance), is much frequented. Near by are *Norris Castle* and **Osborne House**, presented by King Edward VII. to the nation for a convalescent home. *Newport* is 1 M. from **Carisbrooke Castle**, a grand historic ruin.

Bath (*Grand Pump Room; York; Empire; Pulteney*), has most sumptuously appointed warm baths in Europe. It is a city of 52,000 inhab., on the Avon, and once famous as the home of Beau Nash, and the scene of Miss Austen's novels. See the stately *Abbey Ch.* (1499); *Beckford's Tower* and tomb; the Guildhall; and many fine residences and parks. Excursions to *Prior Park*, *Lansdown Hill*, *Hampton Down*, and ruins of *Hinton Abbey*. From Bath it is 11½ M. to **Bristol** (*Royal; Grand; George*), the capital of the W. of England, and a very ancient city. It is on the Avon, 7 M. from the sea. Fine docks at the river's mouth. See *St. Mary Redcliffe Ch.*, very lovely; the Cathedral (1140), with tombs of Bishop Butler and Jane Porter, fine cloisters and chapter-house; *College Gate;*

the *Mayor's Chapel* (1220); *Bristol Museum; Clifton* (*Clifton Down Hotel*) a beautiful suburb; the *Suspension Chain Bridge* (get the views); *Nightingale Valley;* and *Zoölogical Gardens.* Excursions to *Blaise Castle;* and George Muller's *Orphan Asylum* (2050 children) at Ashley Station.

From Bristol you may cross the *Bristol Channel* to Cardiff (*Park; Royal; Angel; General,* Temperance), a very important Welsh port. See *Bute Docks;* the *Castle;* and *Sophia Park.*. Excursions to *Caerphilly Castle; Llandaff* (with grand old Cathedral); *Llanwit;* and *St. Donat's.* From Cardiff you can make an excusion through S. Wales, and it will richly repay.

Swansea (*Metropole; Royal; Grand,* temperance) is the center of copper-smelting and a large tin-plate market.

Fishguard Harbour (*Fishguard Bay Hotel*), is a port of call of the Cunard Steamers to and from New York where connection is made for London trains (262 miles).

Devonshire is one of the most interesting parts of England. Tourists can reach Exeter from London in 4–5 hrs. Or they may go from Bristol to Exeter by Wells (*Swan Hotel; Star; Mitre*), which is a perfect ecclesiastical city, with a moated *Bishop's Palace,* an embattled *Deanery,* and a quaint *Vicar's Close.* The venerable Cathedral is very rich in sculptures, and in every way impressive. Superb *Chapter-House.* (See local guides.) Glastonbury (*George; Crown; Red Lion*) has a ruined *Abbey,* one of the earliest centres of Christianity in England. King Arthur was buried here. The *George Inn* was a hostelry for pilgrims in Edward IV.'s time. This is the

ancient *Isle of Avalon.* Get *Williamson's Guide*, 1s. See St. John's and St. Benedict's Chs. **Exeter** (*Rougemont; New London; Clarence; Half-Moon*) has grand *Cathedral*, built 1107–1206, with interesting chapels, Minstrels' Gallery choir, close, and far-viewing tower; the *Castle*, Norman ruins; the Elizabethan Guildhall; *Albert Museum.* **Plymouth** (*Grand; Duke of Cornwall; Royal; Westminster*, temperance), is rich in objects of interest. See the *Hoe, St. Andrew's Ch.*, the *New Guildhall, Athenæum, Raglan Barracks*, the *Devonport Column.* The **Eddystone Lighthouse** is 14 M. from Plymouth; excursion by steamer. **Torquay** (*Imperial; Grand; Victoria and Albert; Torquay Hydropathic*), is a famous watering-place. See the *Bay*, where the Prince of Orange landed in 1688; *Tor Abbey*, the *Ch.*, and the *Museum.* Beautiful drives and walks. Get guides of *Devon Coast* and **Cornwall.** **Penzance** (*Queen Hotel*), 328 M. from London, is a quiet seashore town, with mild but rainy climate. It was the birthplace of Sir Humphry Davy, whose statue is in the market place.

Routes to the Continent.

Quickest Routes.—*Via Dover and Calais;* 22 M. across Channel. To Paris, 283 miles; both day and night service. Fares: £2.16.8, £1.19.8. *Via Folkestone and Boulogne*, day tidal service; London to Paris, 255 M. Channel passage, 28 M. in 2 hrs. Fares: £2.10.0, £1.14.8. There is a *cheap night service* to Paris *via* Boulogne. You will pass, by South Eastern, **Chiselhurst**, where Napoleon III. died, and where he and his son Louis are buried; and by Chatham and Dover, you

pass **Rochester,** which has an antique Norman Cathedral, with interesting chapels and the ruins of a powerful Norman castle, with beautiful environs, including Dickens's old home, *Gad's Hill.* Just beyond is *Chatham,* with important dockyards.

Canterbury (*County; Fleur-de-Lys; Fountain; Slatter's,* temperance). The ancient *Mercery Lane* leads to the famous Cathedral, built 1070–1184, 522 ft. long, with remarkable chapels, monuments, crypts, cloisters, and a very beautiful and lofty central tower. See *St. Augustine's College* for missionaries, in the ruins of the ancient abbey. Thomas à Becket was killed in the cathedral, and the Black Prince is buried there. At **Folkestone** (*Pavilion; Wampach's; Grand; Métropole*) the train stops near the steamers. **Dover** (*Lord Warden Hotel; Dover Castle; Burlington Connaught,* temperance) is worth half a day's stay. The *Castle* was nearly destroyed by fire in 1897. The *Piers* and *Shakespeare's Cliff* (*v.* King Lear) deserve attention.

Routes Longer and Less Expensive.—*Via Newhaven and Dieppe* (day and night boats, tidal service). Channel passage, 64 M. (5½–7 hrs). Fares: £1.18.7, £1.8.0. *Via Southampton* and *Havre*: Mon., Wed., and Fri. Boats leave Southampton at 11.45 P. M. Channel and river passage to Havre, 8½–9 hrs. Fares: £1.13.10, £1.4.10.—*From London Bridge, across the Channel to Boulogne,—From Dover to Ostend,* for those going to Belgium. London to Ostend. Channel passage, 68 M. (4 hrs.).—*From London, via Harwich, to Rotterdam or Antwerp.* Leave London at 8 P. M.; Harwich, 10 P. M.;

reach Rotterdam 9 A. M., Antwerp boat leaves at same time; reaches Antwerp 10 A. M. *From London to Flushing, via* Queensborough for day passage, *via* Folkestone for night passage.

NORTHERN FRANCE.

THE Ports of Entry in France at which you may arrive from England are described below.

Calais (*Hôtel Terminus; Central; Sauvage*) may be seen in 2–3 hrs. The *Citadel* (1560); the *Portes Royale, du Havre,* and *de la Mer;* the old bastion called *Le Courgain,* are very curious. The English held Calais from 1347 to 1558, when France regained possession. Mary Tudor said the name *Calais* would be found written on her heart. The *Ch. of Nôtre Dame,* with a picture by Rubens; the *Hôtel de Ville,* on the *Place d'Armes;* the old *Guet Tower;* and the *Hôtel de Guise* (Tudor style), built by Edward III. and his successors, are the principal sights. The *Hôtel Dessin* is mentioned in Sterne's *Sentimental Journey.* Good sea-bathing in summer. From Calais you may go, *via* Lille, to Brussels.

Boulogne-sur-Mer (*Hôtel des Bains; Brighton et Marine; Meurice; Continental; de Paris; Christol et Bristol; Louvre*) is a picturesque town on the Liane, where it enters the Channel. Fashionable summer resort. Has many English residents. The *Quais;* the *Pier;* the old fishers' town; the ancient *Porte des Dunes,* with a statue dated 1231; the clumsy *Cathedral of Nótre Dame;* the *Château* (1230), where Louis Napoleon was confined in 1840; the *Hôtel de Ville;* and the great *Sea-Bathing Establishment,* merit

notice. Le Sage, author of *Gil Blas*, and Godfrey de Bouillon were born here. On a hill is the *Colonne de la Grande Armée*, built 1804–41. Here Napoleon I., assembled an immense army and fleet for invading England.

Dieppe (*Royal. Grand Métropole; Regina Palace; des Familles*) is a summer resort of the fashionable world. See the *Casino*, on the beach; the great *Castle* (1433); the ancient Ch. of St. Jacques, patron saint of fishermen; the piers; and the *Statue of Duquesne*. The bathing is fairly good. A red flag is hoisted when the tide is favorable. Ruined castle of Arcques, 4 M. S. E. Carved ivory is a specialty of Dieppe.

Havre (*Hôtel Frascati; de Bordeaux; de Russie; d'Angleterre*), once known as *Havre de Grace*, from a chapel founded by Louis XII. in 1509, is one of the most important seaports in Europe. About 100,000 inhab. Immense American trade. The *Docks* are remarkable. The *Jetée du Nord* commands a fine view. From the hill of *Ste. Adresse* the outlook is charming. The principal things to see are: The Ch. of Nôtre Dame (1575); the *Hôtel de Ville;* the *Palais de Justice;* the *Grand Théatre;* the *Customs Barracks;* and the *Museum* (open in summer Sun., Mon., Tues., and Thurs., from 10 to 5). Bronze statues (by David) of Bernardin de St. Pierre and Casimir de la Vigne, natives of Havre. The *Jardin Publique* is pretty. *Rue de Paris* is the finest street. Opposite Havre, in a pretty bend of the coast (1 hr. by steamer), is **Trouville-sur-Mer** (*Hôtel des Roches Noires*, with bathing; *de Paris; d'Angleterre; du Bras d'Or*), with fine *Casino* (admission 2 fr.) and beautiful beach. Great number of villas here and at *Deauville*.

Aristocratic resort in Aug. and Sept. Near Trouville is a chapel in which William the Conqueror offered prayer before he set out to conquer England. One hour by rail from Trouville is *Honfleur*, Etretat, much frequented by painters, and *Fécamp*, a great bathing resort, with a fine Casino, may be visited from Havre. You may go from Havre to Rouen by the Seine, a lovely journey, but very slow.

Rouen (*Hôtel d'Angleterre; de France; d'Albion; de la Poste*) can be visited on the way to Paris from Havre or Dieppe; the commercial rival of Havre, a port of much importance; historically and architecturally one of the most attractive places in France. This ancient capital of Normandy has great cotton factories and wine depots (120,000 innab.). The *Cathedral of Nôtre Dame* is a magnificent Gothic edifice, built 1207–80. The central portal on the W. was erected by Cardinal d'Amboise, the favorite of Louis XII.. about 1510. Profuse decorations in florid style. Tne *Butter Tower* (*Tour de Beurre*) was built with money got from the sale of indulgences to eat butter in Lent. This is 230 ft. high, unfinished, like its twin. The central spire was destroyed by lightning in 1822, and replaced by an ugly cast-iron structure, 465 ft. high. Spiral staircase to the top. The façade (16th century) contains many remarkable statues and bits of sculptures. In the venerable *Tour St. Romain* is a charming 15th-century hall. See the *Choir;* the 25 chapels; the beautiful stained windows, especially the *rose windows* in the nave and transepts; the chapel S. of the nave, which contains the tomb of Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy (927); and the chapel opposite, in which Wil-

liam of the Long Sword (d. 943) is buried. In the *Chapelle du Christ*, near the High Altar, is a mutilated limestone figure, 7 ft. high, of Richard Cœur de Lion. The heart of the great king is buried in the Choir. Henry II. of England is buried here. The monument to Duc de Brézé, erected by his wife, Diana of Poitiers, mistress of Henri II. Also one to Cardinal d'Amboise is in this chapel. The cathedral was begun in the reign of Jean sans Terre, and finished in 1477. Interior is 435 ft. long, height of nave 89½ ft. 130 windows.

The beautiful *Ch. of St. Ouen* is one of the noblest Gothic structures in Europe. It is cruciform, and dates from 1318. The portal, between two pyramidal towers, is extremely graceful. Central Tower, "the Crown of Normandy," 285 ft. high. Interior, 443 ft. long by 83 ft. wide. 3 exquisite rose windows; 145 stained-glass windows. This ch. suffered much from the Iconoclasts (in 1562), as also did the bas-reliefs over the entrance of the great cathedral. The *Ch. of St. Maclou* (15th–16th centuries) has a very fine stone spire, and a fountain by Jean Goujon. Other chs.: *St. Patricia* (1535), magnificent stained glass of the 16th century, and paintings by Mignard and Poussin; *St. Godard*, fine mural paintings; *St. Gervais*, with a crypt of the 4th century. *St. Vincent* and *St. Romain* also merit a visit. The Archiepiscopal Palace (1461) and the *Hôtel de Ville*, which is a remnant of the old *Abbey of St. Ouen*, should be visited (library, 120,000 vols.). In front of the Hôtel de Ville is an equestrian statue of Napoleon, I. Interesting statues of Corneille, Jeanne d'Arc, and Gérricault. *Palace of Justice*

(*concierge* shows it, 1f.) is a veritable Gothic *chef-d'œuvre*. The room in which the assizes is held has a carved oaken roof, and it was there that the Parliament of Normandy held its sessions. On the l. of the *Courtyard* is a great *Hall*, built in 1493 as a merchants' exchange. It is now the place where lawyers meet their clients to consult. The *Museum* now contains hundreds of pictures by David, Delacroix, Géricault, Paul Veronese, Poussin, and other celebrated artists. Visit the *Rue de la Grosse Horloge*, one of the most interesting streets in the city. The old clock-tower, with a gate beneath, dates from 1527.

The most interesting section of Rouen is the *Place de la Pucelle*, where a fountain marks the place on which Joan of Arc is said to have been burned, in 1431. The 15th-century *Hôtel du Bourgthéroulde* fronts on this square. Curious decorations on the tower, and bas-reliefs, one of which shows the Field of the Cloth of Gold. In the Rue Jeanne d'Arc is a *Tower* (built 1205), subsequently named after the maid, and supposed to have been her prison. The *Museum of Antiquities* and the *Museum of Natural History* are in an old convent near the Place Beauvoisine. The town is rich in old houses with timber-fronts.

The *Seine* here is a large river, navigable for most ships, and bordered by fine quays. The *Cours Boieldieu* has a statue of Boieldieu, the composer, a native of Rouen. The Seine is crossed by a bridge, adorned with a *Statue of Corneille;* and by a suspension bridge, at whose end is a *Monument to the Abbé de la Salle.*

The surrounding country is extremely beautiful. Climb the adjacent hills, especially to the *Pilgrimage Ch. of Bon-Secours*, 2 M. out. Delightful view over Normandy. The service in the ch. is peculiar. Many pretty excursions by steamer on the Seine. Visit the *Château of Robert le Diable*, near La Bouille. On the way to Paris is *Mantes*—called "beautiful Mantes"—where is the Gothic Ch. of Nôtre Dame, of the 12th century, richly sculptured. Junction here for *Caen* and *Cherbourg*. Farther on is *Poissy*, the birthplace of St. Louis, a lovely town on the Seine, and a favorite resort of artists (great prison here); the *Forest of St. Germain*, through which the line passes; *Columbes; St. Germain*, with its palace, may be seen on the r.; and *Asnieres*, a Parisian suburb, inhabited by commercial people.

Amiens (*Hôtel de France; de la Paix; du Rhin*) is a great manufacturing town (70,000 inhab.), once the capital of Picardy. See Gothic *Cathedral*, erected 1220–88, and one of the finest in Europe. The spire (422 ft. high) was restored in 1529. The W. façade is one of the most beautiful that can be imagined. The 2 towers are decorated with many statues and medallions. In the *Porche du Sauveur* is a magnificent statue of Christ, commonly called *Le Beau Dieu d' Amiens*. Few cathedral interiors excite such lively admiration for prodigious vaults, lightness of the columns, and astonishing variety of lines. The nave is 147 ft. high, and 126 columns support its airy vaulting. See *organ gallery* (1422); 110 *stalls* in the choir, with 3,650 figures; superb *rose-window*; stained-glass windows; and the great number of monuments and

chapels. The choir-wall is adorned with reliefs from the history of John the Baptist and the life of St. Firmin. Length of the cathedral, 469 ft.; of transept, 213 ft.; width of nave, 144 ft.; towers, 181 ft. and 210 ft. In the rear is a statue of Peter the Hermit, a native of Amiens, who preached the First Crusade. The *Picardy Museum* (Sun., Tues., Thurs., 12–5, free) contains interesting pictures, sculptures, and antiquities. The new *Palace of Justice*, and the *Prefecture*, which has a 15th-century bell-tower, should be seen. About midway between Amiens and Boulogne is **Abbeville**, which contains many odd 15th and 16th century houses; also the *Ch. of St. Vulfran*, and a statue to the composer Lesueur.

Arras (*Hôtel de l'Univers; du Commerce*) has a double line of fortifications; a citadel constructed by Vauban in 1670; and a cathedral, which was the old Ch. of the Abbey of St. Vaast. Within it are seen fine pictures attributed to Rubens and Van Dyck; and the treasury contains the robe that Thomas à Becket wore when he was assassinated. The great square of Arras is a fine illustration of the pictorial style which prevailed during the Spanish domination. *Museum* and *Public Library.*

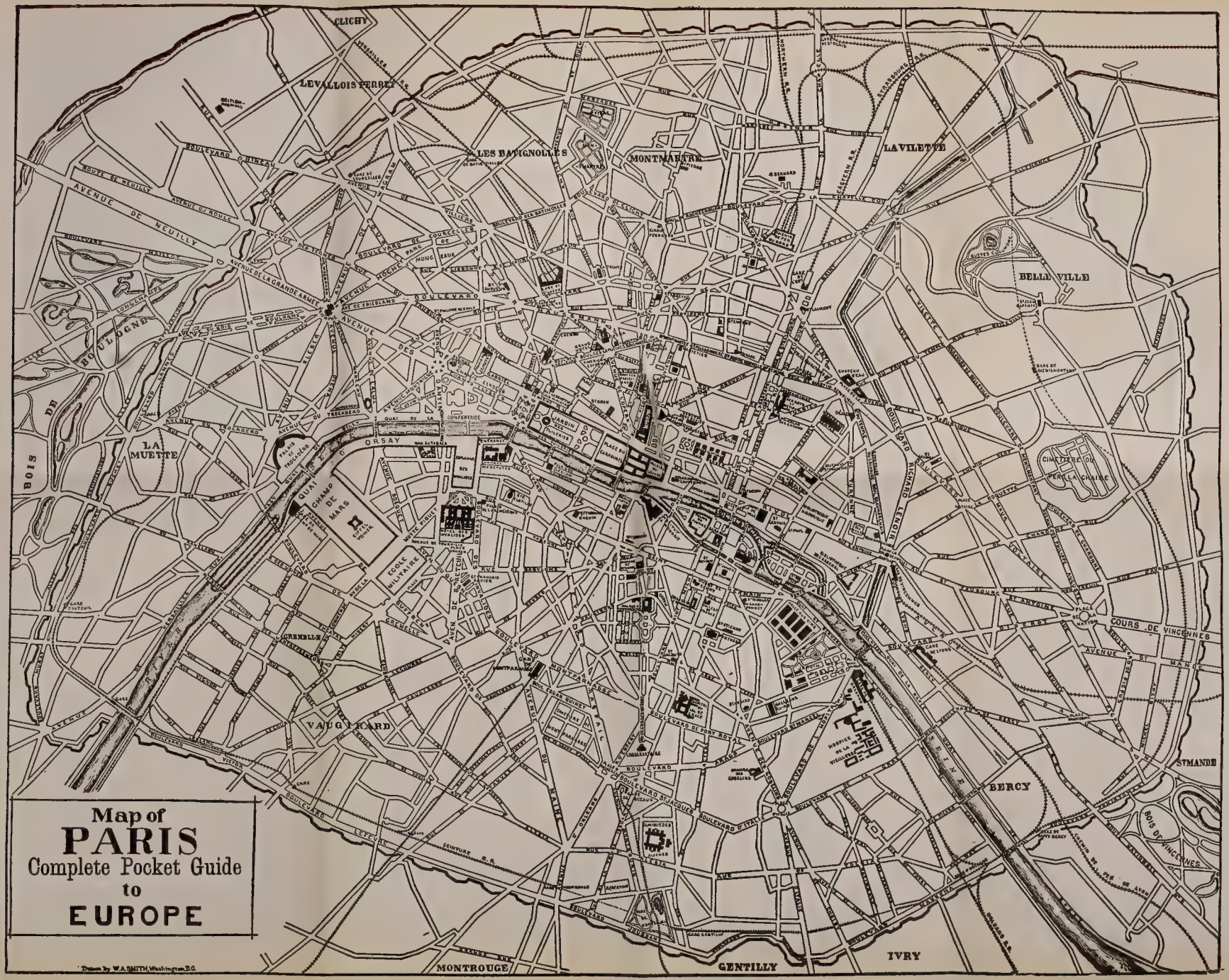
The coast line of N. France is dotted with pleasant summer-resorts and picturesque towns, old and new. From Paris to Cherbourg, *via* Caen, is a journey through the interesting Norman towns of **Evreux** (fine cathedral, 11th century, restored in the 18th); **Lisieux** (cathedral, 1136–1233, in which Henri II. was married, 1152); and **Caen** (*Hôtel d' Angleterre; Moderne; de la Place Royale*), population 45,000, the town

of which Madame de Sévigné said that it was the source "*de tous nos plus beaux esprits.*" View from the heights very imposing. See *St. Etienne* and *Trinité* Chs.; the *Château*, founded by William the Conqueror; the *Hótel de Ville*, decorated with medallions of celebrated Normans; the *Museum* (Sun. and Thurs., 11–5, free; other days 50c.) contains a number of good paintings and portraits: the *Academy;* the *Hótel de Valois;* and the *Place de la République.* You can reach Caen from Havre by steamer, and go thence to Cherbourg; and thence up to Paris, if desired. **Cherbourg** (*Hôtel des Bains; de France; de l'Amirauté et de l'Europe*), a city of 44,000 inhab., on the peninsula of Cotentin, is the first military port in France, and a very important fortress. It is a port of call for many of the Transatlantic steamers. There is little to see beside the docks and fortifications; and, in the *Museum*, a portrait of Leonardo da Vinci, painted by himself. Fine casino. **Granville**, farther down on the coast, is the port whence the steamers sail for the Channel Islands. Still farther down is **Mt. St. Michel**, an imposing granite rock, 2,700 ft. around and nearly 200 ft. high, connected with the coast by a dike. The sea surrounds it at high tide. The rock is surmounted by immense fortifications, an *abbey*, and a ch., with a statue of St. Michael. Pilgrimages have been made here since Louis XI. created St. Michael's Order, in 1469. **St. Malo**, near by, was the birthplace of Chateaubriand, and Jacques Cartier, the pioneer in Canada. **Dinan** is a pretty little town, with old walls and a 15th-century castle. Great numbers of English people winter here. *Dinard*, 4 M. from St.

Malo, has a fine bathing establishment. The line to Brest is close by. **Brest** (*Hôtel Continental; Moderne; des Voyageurs*), population 86,000, is a military port and fortress. Vast marine hospital, and barracks. Formidable batteries. On the way from Brest to Paris see **Chartres** (*Hôtel de France; du Grand Monarque*), an ancient city, with celebrated Cathedral, the towers of which can be seen for 25 M. Upon this noble Gothic ch., which was 160 years in building, there are many thousands of statues; there are 50 bas-reliefs in the choir, and marvellous stained windows of the 12th and 13th centuries. Henri IV. was consecrated in this ch. in 1594. 2 spires, one 371 ft., the other 340 ft. high. There is a *Black Virgin* here, much adored. The *Crypt* is beautiful. Many odd 13th-century houses here. Gen. Marceau was a native of Chartres. The *Museum* contains a noted picture representing his funeral.

Paris.

Paris, with the exception of the old sections, is a very easy city in which to find one's way about. In summer street-merchants are always at your elbow with very good maps, with which you can explore the capital, even if you know no French. If you arrive at the *Gare du Nord* (N. Rly. stat.), and are not encumbered with baggage, walk down the *Rue de Lafayette* to the *Grand Opera* and the *Boulevard Haussmann;* then turn up the *Rue Scribe* to the main boulevards, and you will find yourself in the centre of Paris. If you come in from Normandy, you will arrive at the *Gare St. Lazare*, but a short



Map of PARIS

Complete Pocket Guide to EUROPE

Drawn by W.A.SMITH, Washington, D.C.

walk from the boulevards. In the stat. your baggage is examined both for general customs and octroi duties. Spirits and cigars are the only things about which the officers are strict. A porter will take your trunk or valises, call a cab, install you in it, give you a little card with the cab's number on it, and for this expects about 50 c. (10 cts.). If you have a party, and several large trunks, charter a small private omnibus (always plenty). One that will hold 6 persons costs 6 fr., and no extra charge is made for a reasonable amount of baggage. Driver expects fee.

Cabs (*Voitures*)—The cab system of Paris is simple and convenient. From 6 A.M. until 12.30 P.M. a 1-horse open or closed carriage for 2 persons costs, according to legally established tariff, 1½fr. for single drive; gratuity (*pourboire*), rendered obligatory by custom, 25c.; by hr., 2fr. From 12.30 night until 6 A.M. the tariff is for 2-seated cabs, 2¼fr. per drive, 2½fr. per hr.; 4-seated, 2½fr. per drive, 2¾fr. per hr. The whole of a first hr. (when you engage by the hr.) must always be paid; ¼ hrs. thereafter, 50c. each. Baggage (outside), 25c. per piece. Livery-stable rates per day and per month for carriages are rather high from May to Aug.; with a little care a good open carriage for two (driver in livery) may be had for 25-30fr. per day; gratuity to driver.

The taximeter (either cab or motor, called *auto-taxi*) is now in almost universal use. The charges are: For 1200 metres, or 9 min., 75c.; every additional 400 metres, or 3 min., 10c.; for passing the fortifications, 50c.; leaving cab outside fortifications, 1fr. For night service (after

and *Binda*, in the Avenue de l'Opera; *Du Palais*, Cours La Reine; *d'Albe*, Avenue de l'Alma;

passing the fortifications, 50c.; leaving cab outside fortifications, 1fr. For night service (after

midnight) there is an additional charge of 50c. Tip driver at rate of 50c. per hr., but never less than 25c. for any drive or distance.

Street-Cars (called *tramways*) run on most of the great thoroughfares, except the grand boulevards. They are double-decked; the large ones are very fine. Go to the suburbs upon them rather than by rail or in private carriage. **Omnibuses** abound. Fares inside, 15c.; above, outside, 10c. On some streets the tramway cars are moved by steam. On the Seine there are a great many small steamers, called *mouches* and *hirondelles*, "flies" and "swallows." The Metropolitan underground rly. is convenient; fares 1st class, 25c.; 2d class, 15c. The *Ceinture* is the name of the railway which runs around Paris, within the walls (23 M.). It is useful for reaching certain points, but it is mostly walled in so that one sees little from the train. Round trip in two hours.

Hotels.—*Hôtel Ritz, Hôtel Bristol*, Place Vendome, both expensive, aristocratic; *Elysée Palace; Continental; Castiglione*, Rue de Castiglione; *Montana*, Rue de l'Echelle; *Hôtel du Louvre*, Rue de Rivoli; *Grand Hôtel*, Boulevard des Capucines; *Terminus*, Gare St. Lazare; *Vendôme*, Place Vendôme; *Regina, Meurice, Windsor, Brighton*, Rue de Rivoli; *Grand Hôtel St. James, de Lille et d'Albion, de Normandie*, Rue St. Honoré; *Westminster, Mirabeau, Splendide*, Rue de la Paix; *de Londres, Dominici, Liverpool*, Rue Castiglione; *Chatham, de l'Empire, de l'Amirauté, d'Orient*, Rue Daunou (Rue Neuve St. Augustin); *Normandy, des Deux Mondes*, and *Binda*, in the Avenue de l'Opera; *Du Palais*, Cours La Reine; *d'Albe*, Avenue de l'Alma;

d'Iéna, Astoria, Place de l'Etoile; *de St. Pétersbourg*, Rue Caumartin; *de l'Athenée*, Rue Scribe; *de Bade*, Boulevard des Italiens; *de la Terrasse Jouffroy*, Boulevard Montmartre; *de Bavière*, Rue du Conservatoire; *des Ambassadeurs*, Rue de Lille; *de Londres*, Rue Bonaparte; *du Sénat*, Rue de Tournon. More modest hotels are *Hotel d'Oxford et de Cambridge; de la Tamise*, Rue d Alger; *de la Couronne*, Rue du Dauphin; *Trois Princes*, Rue Neuve des Petits Champs; *d'Antin*, Rue d'Antin; *Helder*, Rue du Helder; *Byron*, Rue Laffitte; *Du Canada*, Rue de Choiseul; *De France*, Rue de Beaune; *Des Étrangers*, Rue Racine.

Boarding-Houses (*or Pensions*).—Of these there are many. Prices, 10–15 francs daily. We give the addresses of a few, though changes occur so often that the traveller may occasionally be disappointed in finding that the house to which he directs his steps no longer exists. It will be wiser in any case to write ahead to engage rooms. Madame Barbier, 42 Quai des Orfèvres; Madame Russell, 6 Square de l'Opéra; M. and Mme. Pincet, 35 Rue Cambon; Mrs. Defone, 52*bis* Boulevard Haussmann; Prof. Tonnst, same address; Mme. Starck, 30 Rue Bassano; Hotel Campbell, 61 Avenue de Friedland; American Pension, 7 Avenue du Trocadéro; the Misses McDonnell, 90 Rue de la Pompe; Hotel Dijon, 29 Rue Caumartin. *Furnished single rooms* can be had in all quarters of Paris, at from 40 to 125 francs per month. Furnished suites of rooms (in French, *apartement* signifies a suite) from 250 francs per month upwards. Always inquire

particularly about extras, even in the best pensions, otherwise you may be surprised when the bill is presented.

Restaurants.— *Café de Londres*, Boulevard Madeleine, 25; *Café Anglais*, 13 Boulevard des Italiens; *Café Riche*, 16 same street; *Maison Dorée*, 20 same street; *Vidal*, 41 Avenue de l'Opera; *Noél Peters, Passage des Princes; Brébant*, 31 Boulevard Poissonniére; *de la Terrace*, 30 Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle; *Bonvalet's*, Boulevard du Temple; *Café de la Paix*, near the Grand Opera; *Maire*, 14 Boulevard St. Denis; *Café de Paris*, 41 Avenue de l'Opera; *Moka*, 44 and 46 Avenue Wagram; *Gaillon*, Place Gaillon; *Restaurant de France*, 9 Boulevard Poissonnière; *Restaurant des Ambassadeurs*, in the Champs Elysées; *Champeaux*, 13 Place de la Bourse; *Durand*, 2 Place de la Madeleine; *Magny*, 3 Rue Muzet; *Foyot*, 33 Rue de Tournon; *Restaurant de la Porte-Dorée*, Avenue Daumesnil, 275; *Campell's*, 370 Rue St.-Honoré. These are all *à la carte*. Some of these places are rather expensive; the others more moderate. In the Palais Royal and the Passage des Panoramas, and on the Boulevard Montmartre, are several restaurants where breakfasts and dinners at fixed prices may be had. At the *Diner de Paris*, 12 Boulevard Montmartre, breakfast is 3 fr.; dinner, 5 fr. Wine is always included in fixed-price dinners. The *Diner Européen* is good: breakfast, 3 fr.; dinner, 5 fr. In the Palais Royal there are numerous restaurants that give breakfast at 1 fr. 75 c.; dinner, 2 fr. 25 c. to 2 fr. 50 c. In the Bois: *Pavillon d'Armenonville, la Cascade, Madrid.* The *Duval Restaurants*, or Etablissements de Bouillon, are peculiar. There is but a

limited choice of dishes, but everything is well prepared and moderately cheap. Beware of the restaurants where no prices are marked on the bill of fare; a modest dinner taken there will be found very expensive when the bill is presented. The Parisians breakfast 10.30–1, and dine 6–8.

Cafés.—We cannot mention one-third of the principal cafés, but will recommend the *Café Anglais*, *Tortoni*, *Grand*, *Américain*, *Helder*, *Madrid*, *Riche*, *Variétés*, *De Paris*, *Napolitain*. Ladies with escorts may visit most of the cafés mentioned above, even in the evening.

The *Latin Quarter*, S. of the Seine, has for centuries been devoted to universities, colleges, and schools of all kinds. Many thousands of students reside there all the time. The Students' Ball, called the *Closerie des Lilas*, or *Bullier*, is at the *Carrefour de l'Observatoire*.

There are three principal *race meetings* in Paris, in April, May, and September. The spectacle in the Bois de Boulogne when the *Grand Prix* (the principal summer race) is run, should not be missed. The principal prize is 100,000 fr.

We would suggest that you start from the *Place de la Concorde*, walk up the Rue Royale to the Ch. of the *Madeleine* (Magdalen), and then follow the line of the *grands boulevards* to the Place de la Bastille. You may go on an omnibus-top for 3 sous, or in an open carriage for 1 fr. 75c.; but we say *walk*.

Boulevard des Capucines (this is mid-Paris; here are the Grand Hotel, the Opera, the Grand Café, the Jockey Club, and the *Rue Scribe*); *Des Italiens* (brilliant with theatres and restaurants); *Montmartre* (splendid cafés and shops);

Poissonnière; Bonne-Nouvelle; St. Denis (see the old city gates, very fine); *St. Martin; Du Temple; Des Filles du Calvaire; Beaumarchais,*— and you are at the Bastille, i. e. the square where the celebrated prison stood. Whole length of this line of streets, 2¾ M. Return by the *Rue St. Antoine*, and the Rue de Rivoli, past the Tuileries, to the Place de la Concorde, whence you started. The exterior boulevards run from near the Arc de Triomphe, at the *Ternes*, around to the quays of Bercy on the Seine, through La Villette and Belleville, the workmen's quarters. Tramways here. The Boulevards du Strasbourg, Sébastopol, Du Palais, and St. Michel form a continuous avenue from the Eastern Rly. stat. across the city to the Observatory. A walk from one end to the other is extremely interesting. A visit to one of the "cabarets artistiques," in Montmartre, is well worth while. See description in "Paris-Parisien," an excellent guide to these and other noteworthy sights of Paris.

The *Isle de la Cité* on which Paris began, should have an early visit. **Notre Dame,** the cathedral of the Archbishop of Paris, was built in 1163–82, on the site of a 4th-century ch. It is 417 ft. long, 156 wide, and 110 high. Twin towers, 264 ft. The façade (13th century), with its rich Gothic sculptures and crowds of statuary over the portals, is very imposing. The carvings over the central entrance represents the *Last Judgment.* Entrance by l. portal. In the Revolution, in 1793, the ch. was converted into a "Temple of Reason." During the Commune it was a military depot. Most of the sculptures were broken at the time of the Revolution. Choir completed, 12th century; W. portion, in

13th. The interior, with its nave and double aisles, is majestic. Many famous prelates are buried in the choir-chapels. 75 pillars support the vaulting. Splendid rose-windows in the transept; 37 chapels. Fine pulpit, by Viollet-le-Duc, in the nave. The *Treasury* (fee, ½ fr.) may be inspected. The robe in which Archbishop Darboy was shot by the Communists is shown. To ascend the towers (fee, 20c.), go round to N. side of l. front tower, and ring the bell. In the S. tower is the huge Bourdon bell. Note gargoyles and the curiously carved figures of men and animals on the roof. The effect of the flying buttresses below is very striking. See Victor Hugo's *Notre Dame de Paris*, for an eloquent description of the cathedral. The view from the towers is the best in Paris. In a bright summer-day it is bewildering, from its very vastness. Just behind Notre Dame is the **Morgue**, or *Dead House*, where you may view unclaimed bodies. It is open to the public. From the cathedral's top observe the new *Hôtel Dieu*, an immense hospital; the *Fontaine Notre Dame*, the *Place du Parvis*, and the *Flower Market*. The old *Hôtel Dieu* (660) has been demolished.

While you are in the *Cité*, go to see the **Palais de Justice** (magnificent new additions); and the prison of the *Conciergerie*, where Marie Antoinette and so many other victims of the Revolution were imprisoned. The Palais de Justice is open daily, except Sundays; and here most of the Courts of Justice may be visited (guide, 1–2 fr.). The *Cour d'Honneur* is very fine. The great Salle des Pas-Perdus, 255 ft. long, is where mystery-plays were performed. See Hugo's

Nôtre Dame. The *Sainte Chapelle* (open daily 12–4, except Mon. and Fri.) is a nobly beautiful specimen of Gothic (1245–48). Note the magnificent stained glass filling the sides of the *Upper Chapel.* The Mass of the Holy Ghost is celebrated here once a year. Opposite the Palais de Justice is the *Tribunal de Commerce,* a beautiful Renaissance building, 1860–66 (open daily). Observe the old *Clock Tower* of the Palais de Justice, one of the few remnants of the original edifice. See the *Place Dauphine,* and the equestrian *Statue of Henri IV.* near by. Good view of the Louvre from the *Pont Neuf.*

Churches of Interest.—The **Pantheon** (1764–90), on high ground, on the spot where Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris, was buried in 512. The Constituent Assembly made a Pantheon out of it; and the Catholics never permanently regained their place of worship. Inscription on pediment: *Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante.* Noble dome (272 ft.); ascend it for view. Interior decoration of dome, by Gros, fine. Portico of 22 Corinthian columns, 81 ft. high. Small fee for admission to crypts, where are the tombs of Voltaire, Rousseau, Lannes, Bougainville, and other noted men. *St. Etienne du Mont* (1517) near the Pantheon, has some matchless stained glass of the 16th century. The Polytechnic School is in the rear. **St. Germain l'Auxerrois** is opposite the Louvre front. From its belfry the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew was sounded. Note the oval arches of the porch (1435) Façade 15th and 16th centuries. Rich modern frescos and interesting chapels inside. *St. Germain des Prés* is on Rue Bonaparte; built 1001–1163, as the ch.

of a powerful abbey. Inside are admirable and extensive frescos by the celebrated Flandrin; ancient monuments in choir and nave. **St. Eustache** is near the *Halles Centrales* (1532–1637); Gothic, with Grecian W. front. Interior beautifully decorated. Suffered much damage in Commune, when it was used as a "Club." Remarkable marbles. **St. Roch,** on Rue St. Honoré. Exterior plain, interior rich; famous music. Here Napoleon I. planted his cannon, and blew the French Revolution into space; *vide* Carlyle.—*Nôtre Dame de Lorette*, Rue de Chateaudun, is the ch. that Thiers was buried from. The *Trinité*, Place of same name; new (1867), very elegant and rich. *St. Vincent de Paul*, Rue de Lafayette.—The brilliant new *Russian Ch.*, near the Parc de Monceaux. Interesting service here. The *Val de Grâce*, Rue St. Jacques, wonderfully decorated with paintings by Mignard. **St. Sulpice,** S. of the Seine, a vast and richly decorated ch., with towers 230 ft. high, and statues of Sts. Peter and Paul. *La Sorbonne*, adjoining the great university, contains the *Tomb of Cardinal Richelieu.*

The Madeleine, the most beautiful edifice in Paris, is in the style of a Greek temple, 330 ft. long, 130 wide, and 100 high, surrounded by Corinthian columns. In the colonade are niches containing figures of saints. Couture contributed to the designs. The pediment, 120x25, represents the *Last Judgment.* The bronze doors are subjects from the Old Testament. On *Grand Altar*, the Assumption, in white marble; and painting of Magdalen at the feet of Christ. Flower-market on each side of the ch., Tues. and Fri. Very fine music, Sun. **St. Augustin,** Boulevard

Malsherbes, contains many fine paintings.—The *Chapelle Expiatoire*, Rue d'Anjou, is to the memory of Louis XVI. and his Queen, and other victims of the Revolution. The new **Ste. Clotilde**, Place Bellechasse, and *St. Pierre de Montmartre*, are worth seeing. *Notre Dame de Bonnes Nouvelles*, on the summit of Montmartre, is a new church and one of the largest in Paris.

The Palaces.—The best place from which to see the imposing front of the **Louvre** is the park before St. Germain. The *Colonnade* was constructed in 1685, on the E. façade. The central portion of this front is known as the *Pavillon Henri Quatre*. See statues of Napoleon I.'s generals on the *Rohan Pavillon*. The interior courtyard is an architectural marvel. See the 86 colossal statues of illustrious Frenchmen in the Square du Louvre. The entrance to the *Museums*, which are among the richest and most remarkable in Europe, is through a door on the l., coming from the Cour du Louvre, under the Sully Pavillon, and through the *Pavillon Denon*, in the middle of the N. façade of the building erected by Napoleon III. Collections open, free, daily, except Mon., and a few holidays, in summer, 9–5; in winter, 10–4. A few of the sculpture rooms and collections of antiquities are not opened until 1 P.M. Guides 2 fr. an hr., but the catalogues will enable most visitors to find their way about. The *Venus of Milo*, the *Fettered Slaves* of Michael Angelo, and a noble group of the works of Raphael, Titian, and Veronese are the chief treasures. In one gallery there are 21 large pictures by Rubens. The *Salon Carré* contains the most striking works of art. There are 2,000 paintings in the Louvre. See the

Apollo Gallery (Henri IV.), with plafond by Delacroix. The *Marine* and *Chinese Museums* should not be omitted. The Palace of the **Tuileries**, begun in 1564 by Philibert de Lorme for Catherine de Médicis, is now gone, the site being a garden. It was almost entirely destroyed during the Communal insurrection of 1871. The whole front was so utterly ruined that restoration was considered out of the question. The *Pavillon de Flore* and the *Gallery* on the Seine bank unite the Louvre with the Tuileries. Fine sculptures by Cavelier and Carpeaux. The courtyard is the *Place du Carrousel.* It takes its name from a carousal, or ball, held there by Louis XIV. in 1662. The *Triumphal Arch* which stands here is an imitation of the Arch of Severus at Rome, and was erected by Napoleon I. to commemorate his victories of 1805–6. It was originally crowned with the horses taken from the portal of St. Mark's Ch. in Venice, but these were sent back to Italy by the Emperor Francis in 1814. Bonaparte, when French Consul, lived there; and Louis XVIII., Charles X., Louis Phillippe, and Napoleon III. made it their home. Read Carlyle's account of the attack on the Tuileries by a mob of 40,000 rioters in 1792. In front is the **Tuileries Garden,** 2,340 ft. long, which extends to the Place de la Concorde, and in summer is a delightful resort thronged with people. Military music twice a week in summer. The *Terrasse des Feuillants*, on the N. side, is a pleasant promenade.

The **Palais du Luxembourg** was built 1615–20, and enlarged in 1804. It was once a royal habitation, a prison during the Revolution, the palace of the Directory and the Consulate, and

is now the meeting-place of the Senate of the Republic. Chapel and museum open daily (except Mon., and certain holidays), 10–4. The *Little Luxembourg*, supposed to have been built by Marie de Médicis, is near by. The Luxembourg contains the productions of many of the most distinguished French artists, which have been purchased by the State. After remaining here ten or twelve years, if they are meritorious enough. they are sent to the Louvre or sometimes to some important collection in another city. Galleries open daily (Mon. and certain holidays excepted), 9–5 in summer; Sun. and Fri., 10–4. In the garden, where military music is played on Sun., Tues., and Thurs. afternoons, there is a fine fountain, and statues of celebrated Frenchwomen.

The **Palais Royal** is always interesting to strangers. It was built 1625–34 for Cardinal Richelieu. The famous galleries, which now form such a charming promenade, and are filled with attractive shops, were built by Philippe-Egalité. The *Theatre of the Comedie Française* is adjacent to the palace. It was destroyed by fire on March 8, 1900, but has been rebuilt.

The **Palais de l'Elysée,** having façades on the Faubourg St. Honoré and the Champs Elysés, is at present the residence of the President of the Republic. It was built in 1718, and restored under Napoleon I. Fine old garden on the Champs-Elysées side. The **Palais Bourbon,** in which the *Corps Législatif* held its sessions under Napoleon III., was built for the Duchess of Bourbon in 1722. Fine peristyle fronting on the Seine, with 12 Corinthian columns and flight of steps decorated with colossal statues. The *Hô-*

tel de la Présidence is near by. The *Palais d'Orsay* was partly destroyed in May, 1871.

The two **Palaces of Fine Arts,** the *Grand Palais* and the *Petit Palais*, occupy the triangle between the Champs Elysées and the Seine, where formerly was the *Palais de l'Industrie.* This was used for the first international exhibition in Paris in 1855, and since then until its demolition the annual *Salon* was held there. The salon is now held in the Grand Palais. Here also is the approach to the handsome *Pont Alexander III.*, the memorial stone of which was laid by the Tsar Nicholas II., in 1896. In the Avenue Montaigne is the *Palais Pompéien*, built for Prince Napoleon after the one of Diomed at Pompeii. Admission 1-2 fr.

The *Palace of the Institute*, on the site of the old Hôtel de Nesle, was completed in 1662. It is an odd structure, with a Corinthian porch adorned with figures of lions and with fountains. During the Revolution it was a prison. The academy holds its sessions here. The annual meeting of the five departments combined is held in Aug. in the Great Hall. 2 fine libraries. The *Mazarin Library* (250,000 vols.) is open to the public 10–4 (except Sun.).

The *Palais des Beaux-Arts*, in the Rue Bonaparte, is the seat of the School of the Fine Arts, founded in 1648 (open Sun., 12–4.) On the railing which separates the court from the Rue Bonaparte are colossal busts of Puget and Poussin. Near the *Invalides*, in Rue de Grenelle, is the *Archbishop's Palace.*

The quaint mediæval **Hôtel de Cluny** (founded about 1500), Rue du Sommerard, contains about 4,000 objects in marble, wood, stone,

ivory enamels, terra-cotta, prints, stained glass, pottery, etc. (catalogue at the door). The old *Palais des Thermes*, which fronts on the Boulevard St. Michel, was built by Constantius Chlorus and by Julian the Apostate, who has left on record his predilection for spending part of his time in his "dear Lutetia" (open daily, 11–4.30). The *Musée Municipal*, at the Hôtel Carnavalet, Rue Sévigné, can be visited with an order. A library of 45,000 vols., composed of works relative to the history of the city of Paris, is here. The interesting *Artillery Museum* is at the Hôtel des Invalides (open Tues., Thurs., and Sun., 1–4). The *Mint Museum*, on the Quai Conti, may be visited Tues. and Thurs. (1–3), by order.

Parks and Gardens.—The **Bois de Boulogne** is the chief park of the French capital, and comprises a tract of about 2,250 acres, of which 70 are artificial lakes, just opposite the fortifications, and extending along the banks of the Seine. The Bois is connected with the Champs Elysées by several magnificent avenues; and the principal one, the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, is 4,200 ft. long and 315 ft. wide. The drive *Around the Lake* is the rendezvous of the fashion of the capital, in winter from 3 to 5 o'clock, and of strangers from all parts of the world in summer from 5–8 o'clock. The *Cascade;* the Field of *Longchamps*, on which races and reviews are held; the *Jardin d'Acclimation* (zoölogical gardens); *Model Dairy*, Pré Catalan; the *Allée des Acacias*, through the centre of this park; the pretty suburbs of Passy and Auteuil; and the towns of Boulogne, Suresnes, and St. Cloud, are the principal objects of interest.

E. of Paris is the **Bois de Vincennes**, a vast woody tract, which furnishes a delightful breathing-place for the Parisians. The Château (open Sun. and Thurs., 12–4, by order from Commandant at the Hotel des Invalides), was built in 1164, and is a strong fortress, containing barracks and arsenal and a military school. There is a monument to the Duc d'Enghien; and from the *Donjon*, a square tower 190 feet high, a fine view may be enjoyed. The *Chapel* was founded in 1379.

The **Buttes Chaumont** is a picturesque park of 55 acres, in the Belleville quarter. In the centre is an island bearing a reproduction of the Temple of the Sibyl at Tivoli. Great battle near here on the 30th of May, 1814. The **Parc de Monceaux** may be entered from the Rue de Courcelles. It covers 18 acres, and is surrounded by magnificent residences of wealthy Parisians. Great numbers of Communists were executed here at the close of the insurrection.

The **Champs-Elysées** is a world-famous promenade. The illumination on the 14th of July (national *féte*) is a superb spectacle. Most of the *Café-Concerts* of importance have summer theatres here.

The **Jardin des Plantes**, easily reached by omnibus, railway, underground, tramway, or river steamboat, is open daily, 10 till dark. The fine *Menagerie* is open daily in summer, 11–5; the *Galleries*, containing the collections, Sun. and Thurs., 11–4, library daily, except Sun., 10–3. *Botanic Garden* here, one of the pleasantest promenades in the city.

The **Place de la Concorde**, one of the finest squares in the world, is a good starting-point

for any excursion about Paris. In the centre is the *Obelisk of Luxon*, given to Louis Philippe by the Khedive of Egypt. It is 76 ft. high, and weighs 240 tons. On either side is a handsome fountain. Arranged about the Place are 8 stone figures, representing the chief towns of France. On the statue of Strasbourg the visitor may generally observe a mourning wreath. The Germans bivouacked here in 1871. In 1792–99, 3,000 people perished here on the guillotine. Louis XVI. was executed near central gate of the Tuileries garden. The *Place de la Bastille* has in its centre the **July Column**, 153 ft. high, with figure of Liberty. See *Place du Château d'Eau*, *Place du Chatelet*, *Place Louvois*, and *Place Dauphine*.. On the *Place du Pont St. Michel* there is a fine fountain, with a bronze statue of Michael overcoming the Dragon. On the *Place St. Georges* stands the house in which Thiers lived during the latter years of his life. in the centre of the *Place de l' Etoile*, at the top of the Champs-Elysées, stands the noble **Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile**, begun in 1806 by Napoleon I., and finished in Louis Philippe's reign, at a cost of $2,000,000. The structure is 160 ft. high, 146 ft. wide, and 72 ft. deep. The vast arch is 67 ft. high and 46 ft. wide. On the side are groups representing the Napoleonic campaigns. Names of nearly 150 battles appear on the vault. Spiral staircase of 261 steps to platform at top, whence a grand view. From the Triumphal Arch to the *Porte Maillot* runs the *Ave. de la Grande Armée.*

In the **Place Vendôme** is a column 140 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of Napoleon I., in costume of a Cæsar. The column, pulled down

by communists in 1871, was made of cannon taken from the Austrians. Notice curious heads over the houses round the Square. The *Place Louvois*, near the National Library; the *Place de la Bourse*, where stands the Bourse, or Exchange (from a gallery in which visitors can notice the curious financial crush from 12 to 3); the *Square Montholon*, on the Rue Lafayette; the *Esplanade*, in front of the Invalides; the *Champs de Mars*, where several great exhibitions have been held, and where the celebrated Eiffel Tower (984 ft. in height) is located; the *Trocadéro Gardens*, now crowned with a superb palace used for historical collections and for concerts; the *Place Clichy*, at the head of the street of the same name; and the *Place de la Nation*, should not be forgotten by the visitor. The *Place de Grève*, where the stake and the scaffold were erected so often in the 15th and 16th centuries, is now called the *Place de l'Hótel de Ville;* and directly in the rear of it is the new City Hall, a magnificent structure, erected on the ruins of the one burned to the ground by the Communists, May 24, 1871. With the old building, 1533–1628, a library of 100,000 vols. was consumed. The new Hôtel de Ville is ornamented with hundreds of statues. The *Place de la Roquette* is a gloomy square in front of the prison to which criminals are transferred when they are sentenced to death. Many notorious executions occurred on this Place. In the *Place des Victoires* see the clumsy statue of Louis XIV.; also the statue of Jeanne d'Arc, on the Rue de Rivoli, in the *Place des Pyramides;* and that of Marshal Ney at the Observatory.

The **Porte St. Martin** and the **Porte St. Denis**, on the Boulevard St. Denis, are triumphal arches, erected in 1674 and 1672 respectively, to commemorate the victories of Louis XIV. in Holland and on the Lower Rhine. The allied armies, when they entered Paris in 1814, passed through the Porte St. Martin, just as the German armies entered under the Arc de Triomphe in 1871. Near these 2 arches there were sanguinary conflicts in the insurrections of 1830, 1848, and 1871. One of the most formidable barricades, and one most fiercely defended by the Communists in 1871, was near the Porte St. Martin. On the *Square St. Jacques*, which occupies a portion of the site of the old Ch. of St. Jacques la Boucherie, is a beautiful tower (1508–22), 160 ft. high, all that now remains of the old church; statue of Pascal, by Cavelier, in a crown of the arch. Great number of other statues on the monument. The *Square Monge* contains a statue of Voltaire. See in the *Square du Temple* the group of lime-trees under which Louis XVI. used to sit when he was a prisoner. The *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*, opening on the Rue St. Martin, has a magnificent industrial school. Collections most extensive of their kind in Europe (open 10–4; Sun., Tues., Thurs., free; Mon., Fri., Sat., 1 fr.); articles are all labelled. See *Refectory* of the old abbey. The handsome *Gothic Hall* is now a library, 20,000 vols. (open to students, 10–3, 7.30–10 daily). The *Fontaine de l'Observatoire* is ornamented with columns bearing vases, and statues of Morning, Noon, Evening, Night. See *Fontaine Cuvier*, in the Jardin des Plantes; *Fontaine Gaillon*, in the Place of the same name; *Fontaine de*

Grenelle, one of the finest in the city; the *Fontaine des Innocents*, in Square of same name; *Fontaine Louis le Grand; Fontaine Molière*, entrance to Rue Moliére; *Fontaine Richelieu*, in the Rue de Richelieu; *Fontaine Nôtre Dame; Fontaine St. Sulpice;* and the *Fontaine de la Victoire.*

The Passages, or arcades, of Paris should not escape the stranger's attention. The most noticeable are the *Passages Jouffroy, des Panoramas, de l'Opéra, des Princes*, on the grand boulevards; the *Choiseul*, Rue des Petis Champs; *Passage Verdean*, a continuation of the Jouffroy; *Passage du Saumon*, in the Rue Montmarte; *Passage Vivienne*, from Rue *Vivienne; Passage du Havre*, from the Rue Caumartin to the Rue St. Lazare. Beware of beggars and people who offer their services in these arcades. The best shopping streets are the Rue de la Paix, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Avenue de l'Opéra, Rue Scribe, Boulevard Hausmann, Rue des Capucines, Rue Royale, Rue Auber, Boulevard St. Germain, and all the grand boulevards. The shops in the Avenue de l'Opéra are usually reasonable in their prices, but those of the Rue de Rivoli are not.

Cemeteries.—There are 14 within the walls. The most noticeable is **Père-la-Chaise.** Here the Communists made their last stand, and from the hill-top bombarded the neighborhood of the Place de la Concorde. See graves and tombs here of Héloise and Abélard; Alfred de Musset; the composers Bellini, Grétry, Boïeldieu, Cherubini, Rossini and Chopin; of Bernardin de St. Pierre, Talma the tragedian, Dupuytren, Beaumarchais, Manuel and Béranger in the same

tomb, Benjamin Constant, Racine, Moliére, Lafontaine, Balzac, Eugéne Delacroix, Thiers, Marshal Ney; Clement Thomas and Le Comte, the first victims of the Commune; and in the Jewish Cemetery (closed on Saturday) the tombs of Rachel and the Rothschilds. See Prison of **La Roquette**, in which the Archbishop and other hostages were executed by the Communists. The **Montmartre Cemetery** has the graves of Heinrinch Heine, Cavaignac, Halévy, Théophile Gautier, Gozlan, Mürger, Horace Vernet and Troyon. On the Boulevard Montrouge is the *Montparnasse Cemetery.* Visit the **Picpus Cemetery**, Rue Picpus, where are tombs of Lafayette and many members of old French nobility, victims of the Revolution. See at end of burial-ground the *Cemetery of the Guillotined*, where 1,300 persons, executed at the Barriére du Trône, are buried.

Fortifications.—Paris is surrounded with ramparts (cost, $28,000,000), with 94 bastions, and 21 M. long. They are 32 ft. high, with parapet 19 ft. wide, moat 48 ft. wide, and a glacis. Since the war of 1870–71 the system of fortifications has been greatly enlarged. The approaches to Paris are now commanded by 16 detached forts, none of them farther than 2 M. from the city. **Mont Valerien** is the most imposing and picturesque. Those near St. Denis and on the l. bank of the Marne and Seine are best worth visiting.

The **Hôtel des Invalides** is S. of the Seine, in the S. W. portion of the city, and easily reached from the Place de la Concorde, and from the Champs-Elysées by the Alexander III. Bridge. It was founded in 1670 by Louis XIV. for the

veterans of the army. There are at present about 500 inmates, although the building was intended to accommoodate 5,000. The dome of the *Ch. of the Invalides*, which can be seen from a long distance, was gilded in the time of Napoleon I. The façade of the great edifice is 660 ft. long. In front of the wings are groups in bronze by Desjardins. Over the principal entrance stands an equestrian figure of Louis XIV. On the Esplande is the "Triumphal Battery," used in firing salutes on great occasions. Most of the guns are trophies. See the *Cour d'Honneur*, painted with scenes from various French warlike epochs, the *Refectories*, *Library*, the *Salle du Conseil*, the *Artillery Museum*, and the *Ch.*, in which is the **Tomb of Napoleon I.**, directly beneath the dome (entrance daily, 12–4, free). Above the entrance to the crypt are inscribed the words from the Emperor's last will: "I desire that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, among that French people I have so well loved." Note the bas-reliefs by Simart; colossal victories by Pradier; the sarcophagus, which weighs 67 tons; the decoration of the tomb; and the monument of Vauban and Turenne. In a chapel on the l. is the tomb of Jerome Bonaparte; on the r., the sarcophagus of Joseph Bonaparte, once King of Spain. The Hôtel des Invalides is shown daily from 12–3. except Sun. (small fee). Walk hence to the *Ecole Militaire*, founded in 1751 by Louis XV. A noble building; admission by special order. A great number of executions of Communists here.

Operas and Theatres.—The majority of the Paris theatres are closed in summer, but tourists will wish to visit the *Grand Opera*, or *Na-*

tional Academy of Music, and the *Théâtre Français*, which are open the year around. The new Opera House was built 1861–74; it covers nearly 3 acres, and seats 2,156 people. The façade is exceedingly rich in statuary. On the r. notice the celebrated group of *La Danse* by Carpeaux. The 7 others represent music, lyric and idyllic poetry, declamation, song, drama, and lyric drama. Note the medallions and busts of composers. The grand staircase of white marble, with balustrades of red antique marble and hand-rails of Algerian onyx, is the finest in Europe (see local guides for description). To gentlemen we recommend the *Stalles de Parterre*, 7 fr.; to families, if economy be an object, the *Troisièmes*, 8 fr. Ladies not admitted to the orchestra stalls, except occasionally on Sat. The *Amphitheatre* is the choice part of the house. At the other end of the Avenue de l'Opéra is the **Théâtre Français**, the rank of which is well known. Founded in 1600, it was under Molière's superintendence until his death. The building was burned in 1910 and many objects of historical interest which it contained were damaged or destroyed. It was immediately rebuilt, however (good seats here, 7–10 fr.). Paris is the home of genteel comedy; and the theatres where it can be best seen are the *Renaissance*, *Réjane*, *Vaudeville*, and *Gymnase*. For light opera go to the *Opéra Comique* (good seats, 8–12 fr.). The *Odéon* ranks next to the *Français*, and there, as at the leading theatre, classical drama is often produced. For opera bouffe go to the *Trianon*, the *Bouffes Parisiens*, or the *Folies Dramatiques*. The *Variétés* has a specialty of broad vaudevilles and comedies. The *Palais*

Royal and *Athénée* are the recognized temples of broad comedy and of those light buffooneries played nowhere so well as in Paris. The *Châtelet* is mainly devoted to spectacles, fairy pieces, and ballets. The *Théâtre Sara Bernhardt*, formerly *des Nations*, is where Bernhardt plays when in Paris. For other theatres, see daily papers or the English papers. There are several circus buildings and an immense *Hippodrome*. Concerts Sunday afternoons in winter, generally at the *Théâtre du Châtelet*, *Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt* and *Champs Elysées Circus*. The best music halls are the *Olympia*, *Casino de Paris*, *la Scala* and *Folies-Bergère;* in summer, the *Marigny*, *Jardin de Paris*, *des Ambassadeurs*, and *Alcazar d'Eté*, all in the Champs Elysées.

Museums.— The *Louvre;* paintings, statuary, antiquities; 10–4 in winter, 9–5 in summer, daily, Mondays excepted. The *Luxembourg;* paintings, statuary, chiefly works of living French artists; 10–4, except Mon. *Cluny*, Rue de Sommerard; antiquities and curiosities; 10–4 except Monday. *Molière;* collection of busts and portraits of great value as regards the literary history of France, in various parts of the Théâtre Français; authorization to visit the non-public parts of building from the archivist. *Carnavalet*, Rue de Sévigne; objects relating to history of the French Revolution; 10–4, 1 fr., Sun. and Thurs., free. *Archives Nationales*, Rue des Francs-Bourgeois; objects and documents relative to French history; 10–5 except Monday, by special ticket. *Cabinet des Estampes et des Médailles*, Rue Richelieu; 10–4 daily. *Musée des Beaux Arts*, Rue Bonaparte; casts, copies, engravings; 10–4 daily. *Instru-*

mental, Rue de Faubourg Poissonnière; musical instruments of all epochs; 12–4 Mon. and Thurs. *De l'Opéra;* autograph MSS. of composers, instruments, costumes; open 1–4, except Sun. and Mon. *De la Monnaie*, Quai Conti; medals, coins, postage stamps; 1–3 Tues. and Thurs. on authorization obtained from the director of the mint. *Des Gobelins*, ancient and modern tapestries; 1–3 Wed. and Sat. *Trocadéro;* on the ground floor, casts of architectural and other sculpture; 11–4 except Monday; first floor, ethnographical museum; 12–4 Sunday and Thursday. *Guimet*, Avenue d'Iéna; collection relative to the history of eastern religions; 12–4 daily, ex. Mon. *Du Garde-Meuble*, Quai d'Orsay; furniture, tapestries, bronzes, etc. from Louis XIV. to present time; interesting; 10–4 except Monday. *Des Arts et Métiers*, Rue St.-Martin; collection relative to applied science and industries; one of the halls has remarkable acoustic properties; 1–4 ex. Mon. *Dupuytren* and *Orfila*, Rue de l'Ecole de Médicine; anatomy and pathology; 10–4 except Sunday; tickets obtained at the office of the secretary of the Faculté de Médecine. *D'Artillerie*, at the Hôtel des Invalides; arms and armour; 12–4 Tues., Thurs., and Sun. *Caen*, 1 Rue de Seine; paintings offered in competition for the Prix de Rome; admission on request. *Cernusci*, 7 Avenue Velasquez; Chinese and Japanese art; open daily, ex. Mon., 10–4, Tues., 12.30–4; Sun. and Thurs., free; other days 1 fr.

National Library (3,500,000 vols.), in the Rue de Richelieu; the beautiful *St. Geneviève Library* (320,000 vols. and 3,500 MSS.), Place du Panthéon.

The **Halles Centrales**, vast pavilions covering many acres, reached from the Rue Montmartre or Boulevard Sébastopol, should be visited between 6 and 8 A.M., when the marketing is most active. The *Bourse de Commerce*, in the Rue du Louvre, replaces the old wheat exchange called the Halle au Blé. The *Halle aux Vins*, or the wine depot of the city, is next the Jardin des Plantes; 20 million gallons can be stored there. The *Abattoirs*, or slaughter-houses, cover 67 acres, and 1,000 persons are employed there.

The **Hospitals** of the *Hôtel Dieu*, *Beaujon*, Faubourg St. Honoré; *La Charité*, Rue Jacob; *La Pitié*, Rue Lacepede; *Lariboisière*, near the N. Rly. stat.; *St. Louis*, Rue Bichat; *Du Midi*, Rue des Capucines; *De Lourcine*, street of same name; *Des Cliniques*, Place de l'Ecole de Médecine; *Des Incurables*, at Ivry,—may generally be visited without difficulty. For descriptions of the great *Asylums*, of the *Mont de Piété*, of the *Prisons* (historical ones mentioned elsewhere), and of the minor military establishments, see local guides. The *Institut Pasteur*, 25 Rue Dutot, founded by the eminent scientist whose name it bears, is the centre for bacteriological research. In addition to the laboratories there is a dispensary for the treatment of persons who have been bitten by mad dogs. In a beautiful crypt is the tomb of Pasteur (adm. 1–4 on 1st and 3d Sat. of each month, at other times by special request).

An excursion through the **Sewers**, from the Bastille to the Place de la Concorde, in boats and wagons, may be made twice a month in summer. The *Catacombs*, which contain the bones of most of the victims of the Revolution,

and of nearly 6,000,000 of other dead, may be occasionally visited with permission.

Of the 27 bridges over the Seine, the most noticeable are the **Pont d'Austerlitz**, which has 5 stone arches, is 390 feet long, and has the names of the principal officers killed in the celebrated battle inscribed on the ornaments of the bridge. It was built in 1808, and rebuilt in 1858. The **Pont Neuf** was begun in 1578, and completed in 1624. Upon it stands an equestrian statue of Henry IV. The *Pont des Arts* was built for pedestrians only. The **Pont du Carrousel** has 4 colossal stone statues, those on the left bank representing Abundance and Industry, and on the right the Seine and the City of Paris. The *Pont Royal* was built in 1668. Just below is the pier for the steamers which run to St. Cloud and Suresnes. Farther down the Seine are the *Pont de Solférino*, 155 yards long, with the names of the principal French victories in the campaign of 1859 inscribed upon the cornices; the *Pont de la Concorde*, opposite the Palais Bourbon; the *Pont des Invalides*, which has statues representing victory by land and victory by sea; the *Pont de l'Alma*, with statues between the arches representing different types of French soldiers; the *Pont d'Iéna*, built 1806–13, opposite the Champ de Mars, with colossal statues of men and horses; the **Pont Alexander III.**, built in 1899; and the **Pont du Jour**, a superb viaduct, 570 feet long.

Excursions Near Paris.

Versailles (*Hótel des Réservoirs*, where the German princes dwelt during the siege

of Paris; *Trianon; Moderne*) is reached by half-hourly trains from St. Lazare or Mont-Parnasse stat. (11½–12¼ M.; or by tramway from the Louvre (10 M.); or by carriage, through the Bois de Boulogne, the Park of St. Cloud, and Ville d'Avray. Versailles is a sleepy old town of 60,000 inhab., which has grown up around the palace that Louis XIV. built on an isolated plateau between low, forest-covered hills, at a cost of $200,000,000. The palace overlooks the town. See *Hôtel de Ville;* the *Palais de Justice;* the *Library* (60,000 vols.); the *Salle du Jeu de Paume*, the cradle of the French Revolution; the *Statue of Horace Vernet;* and the *Theatre*, restored in 1850; the *Place Hoche*, with the statue of the General; and the *Cathedral of St. Louis.* The courtyard contains many statues, among which are those of Bayard, Colbert, Masséna, and Turenne, and an equestrian bronze statue of Louis XIV. In 1661 Louis XIV. formed his great scheme of a palace and park; and Levan and Mansard erected the buildings, while Le Nôtre laid out and decorated the gardens. The palace has not been inhabited since 1789; and in the reign of Louis Philippe it was converted into a museum, devoted, as the inscription shows, "To all the Glories of France." The *Chapel* is gorgeously decorated (1696–1710). The Museum is open daily, 1–4 (except Mon.). The entrance is at the l. in the Marble Courtyard. Notice the *Marble Staircase*, leading to the first story; and the *Queen's Staircase*, to the second. The Museum is vast, and its magnificent halls are crowded with statues and portraits of the generals, admirals, and sovereigns of France, and with hundreds of pictures of her battles in

all four continents, painted by Vernet, Scheffer, Delacroix, Regnault, and others, forming an unrivalled panorama of military glory. 33 grand battle-pictures in *Galérie des Batailles*, a hall 396x52 ft. in area. In the *Salle du Sacre* is the great picture of the "Consecration of Napoleon," by David; also, Gros's famous painting, "The Battle of Aboukir." The *Grande Galérie des Glaces* is the most notable hall, 240x35 ft. in area, adorned with Le Brun's paintings (1679–83), and overlooking the gardens. The *Bedroom of Louis XIV.*, the *Salle des Gardes*, the *King's Antechamber*, the *Council Hall*, the *Salle de la Guerre;* and, on the ground floor, the *Halls of the Marshals*, of the *Kings of France* (67 portraits, from Clovis to Napoleon III.), and of the *Royal Residences*,—are especially worth visiting. The *Sculpture Galleries* are extremely interesting. In the *Queen's Chamber* the 3 queens Marie Thérèse, Marie Leczinska, and Marie Antoinette, have lodged. Catalogues, giving descriptions of all the rooms, for sale at palace. Fine view of the *Grand Canal* and the *Basin of Apollo* from the steps in front of the palace. The fountains (Grandes Eaux) play afternoons on the first and third Sundays of the month (except in winter) and at certain other times (generally announced in the Paris papers). The chief curiosities of the gardens are the *Orangery* (1685); the *Parterres du Midi and du Nord;* the *Pièce d'Eau des Suisses;* the *Neptune Fountain;* the two fountains near the Orangery; the *Latona Basin;* and the *Grande Allée du Tapis Vert.* The Grand Canal is 4,674 ft. long, and about 186 ft. wide. It was here that Louis XIV. gave his Venetian festivals, fa-

mous in history. The *Grand Trianon*, a horse-shoe-shaped villa, built by Louis XIV. for Madame Maintenon, is open daily (12–4). Richly furnished rooms, in which Bazaine was tried. The gardens of the *Petit Trianon* are also open daily. Notice the curious display of old state-coaches used by the sovereigns of France, in a coach-house near the Grand Trianon.

St. Cloud (Restaurants: *Pavillon Bleu; de la Gare; Maurice*) is visited by rail from St. Lazare or by steamer, which is preferable in warm weather. From the bridge over the Seine turn to the l., and walk through the *Park* to the *Great Cascade*. Then turn up to the ruined *Palace* (built in 1572), mainly destroyed by French shells, thrown into the wood to dislodge the Germans. This was a favorite residence of Napoleon III. Beautiful new ch. in the 12th-century style, with a lofty stone spire. New *Hôtel de Ville*, near by. Magnificent outlook over Paris from the hill above the station. The *Palace* was inhabited by most of the French sovereigns, from 1785. The rly. from Paris to Versailles runs through the beautiful park, which is ornamented with statues, fountains, and lakes. See the *Trocadéro Garden*, N. of the palace; the *Pavillon de Breteuil;* and the great water-jet, to the l. of the Cascade. The *Park of Montretont*, near the rly., was the scene of a desperate fight, in the *sortie* made by the French, Jan. 19, 1871, in which they lost 3,000 men. Monument here to the slain.

Sèvres is easily reached from St. Cloud. Here is the noted porcelain factory. Exhibition room of the Ceramic Museum open daily, 12–5; strangers admitted without cards. The Work-

shops may be inspected Mon., Thurs., and Sat., 1–5 (get cards at 3 Rue de Valois, Paris). Rly. from Paris to *Bellevue*, 5 min. walk from the factory.

St. Germain-en-Laye. This is one of the most beautiful excursions near Paris. The principal sights are the *Pavillon Henri Quatre*, in which Louis XIV. was born, and Thiers died; the magnificent *Terrace* on the border of the forest of St. Germain; and the gloomy old *Château*, where James II. of England lived after the Revolution of 1688. In the *Ch.* is a *Mausoleum*, erected by George IV. to the memory of James. *The Forest of St. Germain*, one of the largest near Paris (9,000 acres), is full of charming walks, and a day or two may well be spent in this lofty and healthy old town. The *Museum of National Antiquities* is in the chateau (open Sun., Tues., and Thurs., 11–4). The *Terrace*, constructed by Le Nôtre in 1672, is 1½ M. long, with superb view. From St. Germain to Versailles is a pleasant walk.

Rueil is 8¾ M. from St. Lazare stat. In its *Ch.* are monuments to *Empress Josephine* and *Queen Hortense*. *Malmaison* (tramway from Ruell, 2 M.) was the favorite home of Napoleon, and there Josephine died in 1814. Not far away is the Chateau of *Buzenval*, near which the artist, Henri Regnault, was killed in the fight of Jan. 19, 1871. About 2½ M. from Rueil is **Bougival**, a resort of celebrated painters. See the *Restaurant*, with walls decorated with landscapes by Corot, Français, etc. From thence go to *Louveciennes*, a lovely village, with a 15th-century ch. It is but 7-8 min. walk thence to *Voisins*. On the hill is **Marly-le-Roi**, where stood

a beautiful palace built by Louis XIV., and destroyed during the Revolution. Victorien Sardou lived here. To the W. is *Monte-Cristo*, in which Dumas the Elder lived so long.

St. Denis is 4 M. from Paris. Chapel begun here, A.D. 275, in honor of St. Denis, who had his head cut off on Montmartre, and who is said to have taken it on his arm and walked off across the fields. Dagobert built the ch., which was the nucleus of the one begun by Pepin, finished by Charlemagne in 775, and demolished and a larger one built on its ruins 400 years later. During the Revolution the ch. was pillaged. It was restored by Viollet-le-Duc. Beautiful monuments and statues here. Here Charlemagne was anointed; the Oriflamme was kept; Abélard dwelt; Joan of Arc hung up her arms; Henri I. abjured Protestantism; and Napoeon I. was married to Marie Louise. The bones of the Kings of France from Dagobert (630) to Louis XV. (1774) were buried here; and the mad Revolutionists tore them from their tombs, and buried them in a common ditch. They are now in the crypt, and the superb royal monuments adorn the ch., whose interior is 354 ft. long and 129 ft. wide, lighted by splendid stained windows, and enriched with mosaics and statuary.

Enghien and **Montmorency** are on the N. Rly. *Enghien* is noted for sulphur baths; and at *Montmorency* is the *Hermitage* which Rousseau inhabited, and where he began *La Nouvelle Héloise*. Robespierre and Grétry also lived here. **Chantilly** was the Versailles of the Princes of Condé, and was beautified by them from the 13th century until the Revolution. It has two fine châteaux (described by Madame de Sévigné), and

a famous forest of 10 square M. Spring and autumn races here. **Compiègne** has always been a royal residence. Napoleon I. was fond of it, and Napoleon III. entertained there with great magnificence. The *Galérie des Fêtes* is superb The Library was the favorite work-place of Napoleon III. The *Compiègne Forest* is 59 M. around. From Compiègne to **Pierrefonds**, excursion by omnibus through the forest, 9 M. Grand feudal fortress, built in 1400, and restored by Viollet-le-Duc, with 8 huge towers and a donjon, on a rocky height over Pierrefonds. *Hôtel des Ruines*, near by. **Ermenonville** is the beautiful retreat where Rousseau died, in 1778. Celebrated Park just beyond, at *Mortefontaine*.

Trains run to **Fontainebleau** (*Aigle-Noir; Savoy; de la Chancellerie*) from the Gare de Lyons. (Return tickets 9 fr. 90c., 7 fr. 15c. for 1st and 2d class). On the road is *Charenton*, with its celebrated lunatic asylum and fortress; *Alfort*, where there is a horse and dog hospital; *Montmesly* and *Melun*, with two handsome old chs. and a Gothic town-hall. From stat., omnibus or tramway (1½ M.; 30c.–1 fr.) to the *Château* (open daily, 10–5 in summer, 11–4 in winter). This stately palace was built by Francis I., on the site of Louis VII.'s castle; and here Condé died, the Edict of Nantes was revoked, Louis XIII. was born, Josephine was divorced, Napoleon signed his abdication, Pius VII. was imprisoned, and Napoleon III. was baptized. It is crowded with rich frescoes and paintings, Gobelins tapestries, and antique furnishings. See the boudoir of Marie Antoinette, the bedrooms of Anne of Austria and Catherine de Médicis, and the splendid Salle des Fêtes. This was a favorite

abode of the Empress Eugénie and her son. The Forest, dear to artists, and one of the most beautiful in the world, must be seen. It is 56 M. around, with many fine gorges, crags, and heaths, and has 12,400 M. of roads and pathways. On the borders are many charming villages inhabited mainly by artists; and the lovers of Millet will visit **Barbizon.**

Sceaux (*Etoile du Nord*) is a beautiful hill-town, with a delicious Park and the *Château* where Colbert once lived and Voltaire wrote several of his famous tragedies. **Chatillon** was the scene of many combats during the siege.

Meudon is reached from the Tuileries by boat every 15 minutes. In the Château, built in 1695 and burned by the Germans in 1871, the Empress Marie Louise and Prince Napoleon lived. This was also the parish of Rabelais. Fine view from Terrace; noble trees. The walk through Meudon to Versailles is charming.

Orleans (*Terminus; de la Boule d'Or*), founded by the Romans, on the Loire, contains a noble Flamboyant *Cathedral*, the only Gothic cathedral built in Europe since the Middle Ages. It has a grand interior, with double aisles; and 2 towers, each 280 ft. high. See the bronze replica of a marble statue of Jeanne d'Arc made by Princess Marie, the Museum, and the Mairie. Orleans was the capital of the first Kingdom of Burgundy. The forest of Orleans is one of the largest in the country. **Blois** (*Hôtel d'Angleterre; Grand Hôtel*) has a stately old Château, for centuries a residence of kings and queens. Fine old houses in the town. 12 M. (2 hrs.) hence, by omnibus, is the grand, many-towered,

and historic Castle of Chambord, built by Francis I. and still in the Bourbon family. It is surrounded by a park 20 sq. M. in area. The Château de Chaumont, 1 M. from the station of *Onzain*, is a high-towered hill-fortress, where Catherine de Medicis lived, Cardinal d'Amboise was born, the Prince de Condé was imprisoned, and Voltaire wrote *La Pucelle*. Eleven M. beyond is Amboise, with its famous Castle, perched on a lofty crag, and dating from 1470. In the gardens is an exquisite Gothic chapel, with marvellous stone-carving. Ten M. south is the castle of Chenonceaux, built by Francis I., inhabited by Diane de Poitiers and Louise of Lorraine, and the favorite resort of Voltaire, Rousseau, Bolingbroke, etc. Mary Queen of Scots and Tasso also visited it. It is still in perfect order, and elegantly furnished. Adm. 10–12, 2–6 daily; 1 fr.

Tours (*Hôtel de l'Univers; Métropole*) in Touraine, on the Loire, has the reputation of being the place where the best French is spoken. See Gothic *Cathedral*, founded in 1170; *Episcopal Palace;* many famous schools; a *Museum* with 200 paintings; a fine Public Library; and two ancient towers (relics of the old Cathedral), beneath one of which the wife of Charlemagne was buried. Many American and English families reside here. See *Plessis les Tours*, the home of Louis XI.

Routes From Paris to Switzerland.

Our itinerary leads to Germany, before entering Switzerland.

From Paris to Geneva, by Dijon and Macon.— In 11 hrs., by express train (distance, 388¼ M.). Many stop at Macon over night. Dijon (*Hôtel du Jura; de la Cloche, Terminus*), 75,000 inhab..

is in the wine-growing district. See *Palace* of the Dukes of Burgundy, now a town-hall, with very interesting museum; the *Castle*, built by Louis XI.; the *Burgundian-Gothic Ch. of Nôtre Dame* (built 1220-30), with a curious clock. **Macon** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*) is an important rly. junction (good buffet). Fine views of the Jura Mts. from the train. At *Amberieu* you begin to climb the mts. Junction at Culoz for *Aix-les-Bains*, *Chambery*, and *Turin*. Near here some fine viaducts, and the *Fort de l'Ecluse*, the key to the Rhone valley. From this point you traverse a picturesque mt. country to *Geneva*.

From Paris to Switzerland, via Pontarlier. Same route as previous one to Dijon. From *Pontarlier* the route leads up through the mts. to Berne; the scenery is wildly beautiful. A branch leads from Pontarlier to *Lausanne*.

From Paris to Basle, by Troyes, Chaumont, Vesoul, and **Belfort**, the fortress which made a heroic resistance in 1870, and thence either through Alsace, touching at **Mulhouse**, or by *Delle* to Basle.

From Paris to Basle, via Nancy, Strasbourg, and *Mulhouse*. The interesting towns on this route are **Meaux** (*Hôtel des trois Rois*), 25 M. from Paris, in a lovely situation on the Marne. Superb Gothic *Cathedral of St. Etienne*, with *Monuments of Bossuet* (who was Bishop of Meaux) and *Philip of Castille*. *Château Thierry* was the birthplace of Lafontaine. From Epernay, branch to **Rheims** (*Hôtel Lion d'Or; Grand*), city of 110,000 inhab. In its cathedral the kings of France have been crowned. See magnificent Gothic *Abbey Ch. of St. Remi*, founded by Clovis in 6th century; and *Cathe-*

dral, built 1212–1430, and one of the grandest in Europe. It is 466 ft. long and 124 ft. high; filled with beautiful statues and monuments. Splendid rose-windows and interesting Treasury. Charles VII. was crowned here, Joan of Arc standing by his side. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a fine public library. Rly. to **Sedan** (*Hôtel de la Croix d'Or*), a town of 20,000 inhabitants, where MacMahon's army of 80,000 men surrendered.

Beyond Epernay on the main line are **Chalons-sur-Marne** (*Renard*) with interesting ch. of *Notre Dame,* and **Bar-le-Duc** (*Hôtel du Cygne*), with statues of Marshal Oudinot and Gen. Excelmans; monument of the Prince of Orange. **Toul,** on the Moselle, is a fortress which was besieged in 1870. **Nancy** (*Grand; Américain*), the old capital of Lorraine, and the prettiest town in France, with a large *Cathedral,* an interesting *Museum* (in the Hôtel de Ville), a splendid new *Prefecture,* and a fine specimen of Flamboyant Gothic in the *Palace of the Dukes of Lorraine. Nótre Dame de Bon-Secours* contains the *Tomb of Stanislas,* ex-King of Poland, who lived in Nancy after abdicating his throne in 1735. See triumphal arch; two fountains; and *Statues* of *Thiers, Callot, Drouot,* and *Stanislas.* Near the gate of *St. Jean* is the *Cross of the Duke of Burgundy,* close to which was found the body of Charles the Bold, after the celebrated battle (1477). Beyond Nancy you pass through the **Vosges Mts** and down to Strasbourg.

BELGIUM.

WE now invite your attention to the route from Paris to Brussels and other sections of Belgium, our advice being that it is well to see portions of Belgium, Holland, and Germany before visiting Switzerland and Italy.

The most direct route from Paris to Brussels is from the Gare du Nord, *via Tergnier*, *Maubeuge*, and *Mons* (time, 6½ hrs.; fares, 36 fr. 20 c., 27 fr. 20 c., 18 fr. 90 c.). You pass through St. Denis; Chantilly; Creil; Compiègne; **St. Quentin**, an important manufacturing centre, with a noble ch. as well as a magnificent City Hall of the 14th and 15th centuries; through the valley of the Sambre to *Maubeuge* and thence to *Feignies*, the French frontier. **Mons** (*Grand Hotel; Monarque*) had a castle built by Julius Cæsar. It is the centre of a great coal-mining country. Splendid interior of the *Cathedral of Ste. Vaudru* (St. Waltrudis) (1450–1589) and *Hôtel de Ville* (1458). Belfry built in 1662 by the Spaniards. At *Malplaquet*, 3 M. S. E., Marlborough defeated the French in 1700, and lost 20,000 men. Between Mons and Brussels is **Hal** (*Hôtel St. Martin*) with the elegant 14th-century church of Notre Dame, still a place for pious pilgrimages. Before reaching Brussels you can see Ste. Gudule's towers.

Another route from Paris to Brussels traverses Amiens, Arras, Douai, and Mons (fares, 39 fr. 25 c., 29 fr. 45 c., 20 fr. 55 c.). **Douai**

(*Hôtel de Flandre*) is an important *place de guerre*, and has an interesting museum and town-hall. Valenciennes is also a strong old fortress and a great manufacturing town. Here is a statue of Froissart, the chronicler, born in Valenciennes. From thence to Mons you pass through a fertile and populous country, by *Jemmapes*, where the French won a great victory over the Austrians in 1792.

There is also a direct route from Paris to *Ghent* by Lille, Roubaix, and Courtrai (9 hrs.; fares, 37 fr. 70 c., 28 fr. 25 c.). Lille (*Hôtel de l'Europe; de la Paix; Grand*), a manufacturing town of 210,000 inhab., is a first-class fortress on the river Deule. *St. Catherine's Ch.* has an altar-piece by Rubens. In the *Palais des Beaux-Arts* (daily, ex. Satur., 10–4) are many paintings by Dutch and Flemish artists and a precious collection of drawings by the Italian masters. In the *Grande Place*, a square in the center of the old town is a column commemorative of the defense against the Austrian siege of 1792. On one side of this square is the modern *Hôtel de Ville*. In the Lycée Faidherbe is a *Natural History Museum*. In the court of the Bourse is a statue of Napoleon by Lemaire. **Roubaix** (*Hôtel Ferraille*), 5 M. beyond, is a great woollen and cotton working town of 125,000 inhabitants. **Tourcoing** (*Hôtel Terminus*), on the French frontier, is a factory-town of 82,000 inhabitants.

From London one may go *via* Calais to Brussels by Lille and Tournai (fares from Calais, 21 fr. 30 c., 15 fr. 95 c., 11 fr. 40 c.). Leaving London at 8.05 P.M. you reach Brussels at 6 A.M. (fares, £2 11 s., £1 18 s.)

From Paris to Liège, via Charleroi, is 228¼ M. (express in 8 hrs.; fares, 42 fr. 40 c., 31 fr. 90 c., 21 fr. 35 c.). This is also the route from Paris to Cologne (fares from Paris, 59 fr. 35 c., 44 fr. 20 c.). **Charleroi** (*Siebertz; Grand*) is a modern town of 28,000 inhabitants, an industrial centre of Belgium. The environs are fine. The line crosses the Sambre 13 times on the way to **Namur** (*Harscamp; St. Aubain; Flandre*), a pretty fortified town, of Roman origin, with a vast old citadel, on the Meuse. It has several spacious squares, and a Renaissance *Cathedral*. Namur has sustained several celebrated sieges,—among others that of 1692, commanded by Louis XIV. in person. *Archæological Museum* (daily, 10–1, ½ fr., Sun. free) worth visiting. From Namur you may go to *Luxembourg*.

Liège (*Hôtel Arnold Mohren; Grand; de Suède; Dounen*), the Flemish *Luick* and German *Luttich*, has 175,000 inhab., and is picturesquely situated on the Meuse. See *Quentin Durward* for a recital of the striking events in its history. This town, "the Sheffield of Belgium," is noted for its weapon-factories, and one quarter is given up to workshops. The Chs. of *St. Jacques, St. Denis, St. Martin, Ste. Croix* (10th century), *St. Barthélemy*, as well as the *Cathedral St. Paul*, should be seen. The *Choir* of the cathedral dates from the 13th century. The splendid Gothic *Palais de Justice* (described in *Quentin Durward*) was the palace of the prince-bishops, built in 1508–40 by Cardinal de la Marck, a relative of the "Wild Boar of the Ardennes." *Musée des Beaux-Arts* (daily, 10–4, free) containing a number of excellent modern paintings and a few by old Flemish masters; *Musée d'Ansem-*

bourg and *Archæological Museum* (both daily ex. Sat., 9–1, 2–4, free); *Palais de Justice; University* (library, 250,000 vols.); the *Communal Museum;* the *Citadel*, with grand views; the *Royal Cannon-foundry*, the *Parc d'Auroy*, and *the Parc du Champ des Oiseaux*. The environs have beautiful scenery.

The route to Cologne traverses a picturesque region to *Verviers* (15½ M.), a modern city of woollen-factories; thence to *Aix-la-Chapelle*. From Liège you may visit Spa. On the way is **Chaudfontaine** (*Hôtel des Bains; de la Rolonde*), a famous watering-place. The waters (used in baths) are beneficial in nervous diseases. Eight M. beyond is *Pepinster*, whence runs a branch line (½ hr.) to **Spa** (*Grand Hôtel Britannique; des Bains; de Spa; Continental; de la Poste*), one of the oldest European watering-places. The climate is remarkably fine, although exposed to sudden variation, dangerous for consumptives. The waters are tonic (iron). 3–4 glasses should be taken daily, and the cure demands 6–8 weeks. Season, May 15–Oct. 15. 10,000 to 15,000 visitors come here annually. The village (8,000 inhab.) is in a pretty glen, among wooded hills and scenery famous for beauty.

From Namur you may go to Luxembourg and Trêves, and thence make a delightful excursion down the Moselle by steamboat to Coblence. You may also go from Liège (109¾ M. in 5–6 hrs.) to Luxembourg.

Luxembourg (*Grand Hôtel Brasseur; de Luxembourg*), formerly a famous fortress, the capital of the grand duchy, was made a neutral state by the Treaty of London in 1867. It is very picturesquely situated on a rocky plateau, with

precipices on 3 sides. The Alzette valley is divided by a fortified rock called the *Bock*, on which is the ancient *Melusina Tower*. See *Cathedral*, *Hôtel de Ville*, *Archæological Museum*, and the *Park* on the site of the old fortifications.

Rlys. hence to Trêves or Metz, by *Thionville*.

Brussels and Environs.

Brussels (Lower Town; *Palace Hotel; des Boulevards;* Upper Town; *Astoria et Mengelle; Carlton; Bellevue*), the capital of Belgium, has (including suburbs) 675,000 inhab. To appreciate Brussels, read the histories of the old town,—the terrible period of the Spanish domination, the riots and bombardments in the 17th century, the annexation to France, and the union with and secession from the Low Countries. Brussels stands on an undulating plain. It is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower* Towns. On the hill are the palaces, the Park, and the fine *Rue Royale*. Below, in the picturesque older portion, are the commercial classes. Brussels is on the line between the Walloons and Flemings; and you will hear French and Flemish spoken, the former prevailing. Go first to the *Grande Place*, the ancient forum of Brussels. Note the exquisite façade of the *Hôtel de Ville* (built 1402–43), and the stately spire, 370 ft. high, at whose top is a colossal statue of St. Michael. Entrance fee, ½ fr., ascent of tower ½ fr. additional. Beautiful tapestries and paintings in the *Salle des Fêtes*, etc. Opposite is the *Maison du Roi*, built by Charles V. (1514–25). There were imprisoned Counts Egmont and Hoorne, and in front they were decapitated, in

1568. Many of picturesque houses on the Place were built by the Guilds, as meeting-places. Tournaments were held here in the 15th century. The famous *Mannikin* fountain is back of the Hôtel de Ville. The *Galérie St. Hubert* is one of the finest arcades in Europe. In the steep Rue Montagne de la Cour are the finest shops. At the top is the *Place Royale.* On the left is the great *Palais de l'Industrie*, with statue of Prince Charles of Lorraine. The *Museum of Modern Painting* (10–4) contains about 400 paintings of varying degrees of excellence. The *Museum of Old Paintings* (10–4), in the Palais des Beaux-Arts, contains 13 canvasses by Rubens; many Van Dycks, Holbeins, and Rembrandts. In the Musée de Sculpture, in the same building are some very good works by modern Belgian sculptors. Next take the Rue de la Régence, ending at the *Palais de Justice*, which covers more ground than St. Peter's at Rome, and cost $8,400,000. Vast dome. Near by are the *Palace of the Comte de Flandres;* the *Place du Petit Sablon*, with monuments to Counts Egmont and Hoorne; the *Royal Conservatory of Music;* and the *Synagogue.* Next, going by the *Rue Royale*, visit the Park, a lovely promenade (military music, 3–4½, in summer); then to the *King's Palace*, simple, but well stocked with fine pictures. When the flag is up, the King is there. When he is not, strangers are admitted (2 fr.). Ministries in elegant buildings near the Park. The *Palais des Académies* is near the Park. This building, in Italian style, contains the Academies of letters, arts and sciences, and medicine; and a noble concert hall, with paintings of episodes in Belgian history. The *Palais*

du Cinquantenaire, with a triumphal arch, erected by King Leopold II. contains the *Musée Royal des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels* in which are a fine collection of lace, casts of oriental and antique sculptures, and many silver, copper, and glass works of art; and the *Musée Royal des Antiquités*. On the Parc Léopold is the *Musée d'Historie Naturelle*, the collections in which are limited to animal species either now or in prehistoric times native to the country corresponding to the present kingdom of Belgium.

Ste. Gudule, the great Gothic Church (12–4, 1 person, 1 fr.; 2–6 persons, ½ fr. each), was founded in the 11th century; choir and transept, 13th century; towers and nave, 14th. The carved pulpit, made in 1699, represents the Expulsion from Paradise. Superb stained-glass windows; and many rare old tombs.

Other Objects of Interest.—Place des Martyrs, with monument to those who perished in the Revolution of 1830; *Place des Barricades*, and statue of Vesalius, the anatomist; *Place du Luxembourg*, statue of Cockerill; *Place de la Monnaie*, and Opera House; *Bourse; Rue Neuve;* handsome new boulevards around the old city; Observatory; hospitals; National Bank; *Musée Wiertz* (fantastic compositions of a Belgian painter); Museum of Antiquities, and *Porte de Hal;* precious paintings in Aremberg Palace; *Botanical Garden; Bois de la Cambre*, the Bois de Boulogne of Brussels.

At *Laeken*, 2 M. N., is the Ch. of *Ste. Marie*, where members of the royal family are buried. In the cemetery, grave and statue of Malibran.—Royal Palace, the King's favorite residence. Monument to Leopold I.—Manor of Bouchout.

where dwelt Carlotta, ex-Empress of Mexico.

Waterloo may be reached by rly. to Braine l'Alleud and steam tram to the *Butte du Lion*, or to Waterloo and tram to *Mont St. Jean;* or you can go by mail-coach from the *Place Royale*, at 9.30 A.M. (round-trip, 7 fr.; coachman, 1 fr.). Guides, Belgian and English, on the field (fees, 2–4 fr.). Waterloo is a Flemish village. The *Mt. St. Jean* and the *Butte du Lion*, on which is a pyramid and a colossal lion, should be visited. Museum at *Hôtel du Musée.*

Louvain (*Hôtel de Suède; Métropole*), population 45,000, may be visited from Brussels in 1 hr. (fares, 2 fr. 30 c., 1 fr. 75 c., 1 fr. 15 c.). This was one of the great weaving-centres; but after 1383 the weavers went to England. The *Hôtel de Ville* is one of the marvels of Belgium. This jewel of Gothic art was built 1448–63. Exterior lavishly decorated with statues. The great Gothic *Ch. of St. Pierre* (open daily, except 2–4; fee to sacristan ½ fr.) has a fine tabernacle and many remarkable paintings. *Les Halles*, built 1317, and the vast prison, should be seen. The University, founded in 1426, is Roman Catholic, and has 1,600 students.

Ghent, Bruges, Antwerp, etc.

You may visit Ghent and Bruges from Antwerp or Brussels; or, if you come directly from England to Ostend, you can go through Bruges and Ghent to Brussels. Fares, Dover to Ostend, 15 s., 10 s.; 68 M.; time, 4–6 hrs. Fares, Ostend to Brussels, 9 fr. 30 c., 6 fr. 95 c., 4 fr. 65 c,

Ostend (*Continental; de la Plage; de l'Océan; Splendide; Regina; Léopold Deux*) is the sec-

ond maritime town in Belgium (40,000 inh.) and the summer residence of the king. It receives about 18,000 visitors annually. Renowned sea-baths; magnificent stone dyke, ½ M. long; monumental Cursaal; Leopold Park, filled with *cafés*. Celebrated oyster-parks here, where English oysters are stored in purified sea-water tanks. From Ostend it is 14 M. (fares, 1 fr. 75 c., 1 fr. 35 c., 90 c.) to

Bruges (*Hôtel de Flandre; Du Commerce; de Londres; Panier d'Or*), 60,000 inh., on the grand canals to Ostend, Ghent, and Sluys. It is, like Amsterdam, called the "Venice of the North," because seamed with canals. Handsome rly. stat. Guides, 1–3 fr. The 13th century was the epoch of Bruges' greatest prosperity. It was the centre of the trade of the Hanseatic League, and the chief commercial city of Europe. Its decline dates from 1545. In the Grand Place is the *Fleur de Blé Inn* of which Longfellow sings. There also stood the house in which Maximilian was confined in the revolt of 1488; and opposite is the home of Charles II. of England, in his exile. The Cathedral of Saint Salvator (open daily, except 12–4; opened then for small fee) stands on the site of one built in 1358, and has a great number of fine old Flemish pictures (fee to climb the tower, 1 fr.). *Nôtre Dame* contains some veiled paintings, shown for a fee of ½ fr. The choir and nave date from 1186; the tower from 1250. It is the largest brick tower in Belgium,—390 ft. high (fee, 1 fr.). Handsome bronze doors; exquisite marble group of the Virgin and Child, by Michael Angelo, over the altar. In chapel on r. (1 fr.), sumptuous ancient tombs of Charles the Bold and his

daughter Marie. Carved pulpit. Large collection of paintings.

The *Belfry of Bruges* (see Longfellow), one of the quaint monuments of the *Communes*, is 350 ft. high, (fee, ½ fr. below, ½ fr. above). The chimes (48 bells) play every quarter-hour.—The *Hôtel de Ville* (1377) is a noble Gothic edifice, with 6 towers.—The *Hospital St. Jean*, W. of Nôtre Dame (open daily, except Sun., 9–4 or 6, 1 fr.), is renowned for its marvellous paintings by Hans Memling. Do not fail to see these. The *Chasse de Ste. Ursule* is the best. The *Musée Communal* (9–1, 2–3.30 or 6, ½ fr.; Sun. 11–1, free) has many remarkable pictures by the old masters. In *St. Jacques* are brass engraved monuments of Spanish families.—The *Chapelle du St. Sang* was built in 1150 as the receptacle for a phial that the Patriarch of Jerusalem had given to Theodoric of Flanders, with some drops of the Saviour's blood. Portal and staircase, Flamboyant Gothic. The *Palais de Justice* (rebuilt, 1722) has a carved chimney-piece (1528–29) in the Court Room (½fr.). Bruges, though decadent and melancholy, is celebrated for pretty girls and decorated old houses. See statues of Membling and Jan van Eyck. From Bruges it is ¾ hr. (fares, 3fr. 40c., 2fr. 55c., 1fr. 70c) to

Ghent (*Hôtel Ganda; de la Cour St. Georges; de la Poste*), a city of 165,000 inhab., on the river Scheldt. The town is divided into 26 islands, and has 88 bridges. The history of Ghent is romantic. It became the capital of Flanders in 1180. 200 years earlier, Baudouin had introduced weaving. The great Guilds, under Jacques van Artevelde, etc., ruled this region for 2 centuries, and often came to blows among themselves, as

on May 2, 1345, when 1,500 men were slain in a terrible street-battle. In the 15th century there were 40,000 weavers; and the woollen workers alone furnished 18,000 men to the civic army. Charles V. was born in Ghent in 1500. From the Spanish domination dates the decline. 11,000 inhab. emigrated at once to England and Holland. Louis XIV. took the town after a siege of 6 days, in 1698. In 1810 Napoleon I. made a ceremonial entry, with Marie Louise.

Notice the *Marché du Vendredi*, a great square surrounded by old houses. In the middle, the political forum of Ghent, stands a statue of Van Artevelde. In the *Cathedral of St. Bavon* (open daily, except 12–1) see the vast crypt, built in 991 and restored in 1228; the noble nave and transepts (1533); and the tower, built in 1533–34 (416 steps; fee, 2 fr., 1–4 persons). See the picture of "The Adoration of the Spotless Lamb," by the brothers Van Eyck. Although more than 400 years old, it preserves its brilliancy of coloring. Here also is a *chef-d'œuvre* of Rubens. Two statues of Sts. Peter and Paul ornament the choir. The *Hôtel de Ville*, built 1481–1628, is a remarkably beautiful Flamboyant building, whose E. façade is very striking. The *Belfry*, built 1183–1339, whose bells assembled the citizens, is 386 ft. high, and commands an extensive prospect over Flanders (ascent, 2 fr.). There are 44 bells in the chime, including *Roland*. The Béguinage, the chief curiosity in Ghent, is a community of women who are not bound by vows, but live by their own labors or resources. This institution of secular saints had its origin in the 7th century. The old Grand Béguinage formed a separate quarter of the

city, surrounded by walls, and included 18 convents and 100 houses. The new suburban one has many handsome Gothic houses, and a vast ch. 600 women live here, and make rich laces. See *St. Jacques Ch.; St. Nicholas* and *St. Michael*, crowded with pictures; *St. Pierre*, with rare old paintings; the imposing *Palais de Justice;* the University, with a splendid marble rotunda, and a library in old *Baudeloo* Monastery (200,000 vols.); and the *Museum* (½ fr.). The *Musée d'Archéologie* (10–4 or 6, ½ fr., Sun. free) contains a very valuable collection of Flemish antiquities. The *Musée des Beaux-Arts* (10–4 or 5, ½ fr., Sun. and Thurs. free) contains some good paintings, old and modern, and a number of modern sculptures. The *Palace of the Counts of Flanders*, built in 1180, where John of Gaunt was born, 1340, is open daily, 10–4 or 6, ½ fr. On Marché du Vendredi is an old cannon, such as stone missiles were fired from. See *Botanical Garden* (Ghent is called "The Queen of Flowers"); Zoölogical Garden (fee, 1fr.); ruins of *Abbey of St. Bavon.* Fares from Ghent to Brussels, 4fr. 35c., 3fr. 25c., 2fr. 20c.

From Brussels to Antwerp trains run in 1 hr., passing **Malines**, or **Mechlin** (*Hôtel de l'Europe; de Beffer; de la Couronne*), a city of 60,000 inhab., the ecclesiastical capital of Belgium. In 1572–80 the town was sacked and burned by the Spaniards, the troops of the Prince of Orange, and the English. See the *Cathedral of St. Rombold*, begun in 1451. Imposing interior and carved pulpit. Huge tower, 320 ft. high, with a splendid chime of 44 bells. In the S. transept is The Crucifixion, by Van Dyck. In *Nôtre Dame* is Rubens' Miraculous Draught of Fishes (1 fr.).

In *St. Jean* is a fine *Triptych* by Rubens (½ fr.). Mechlin is renowned for its beautiful lace.

Antwerp (*Grand Hôtel; des Flandres; St. Antoine; de l'Europe*) is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in Europe (400,000 inhab.), and one of the quaintest and most replete with historical and artistic interest. Napoleon I. wished to make Antwerp a great maritime arsenal, and built vast docks; but the Antwerp people have constructed others yet more vast. Climb the Cathedral Tower (75 c.), and look over the crowded Scheldt, and over the Low Countries from Breda to Brussels. The *Cathedral* (built 1352–1530) is the most imposing ch. in Belgium (Sun. and Thurs. 8–12, free; other days 12–4, 1 fr.). The majestic interior (384 ft. long, 130 ft. high) is divided into 7 aisles, by 6 rows of columns. Choir built 1352–1411. Philip II. once held a Chapter of the Order of the Golden Fleece here. In 1566 the Iconoclasts did irreparable damage. (See Motley's "Dutch Republic," for romantic episodes in Antwerp's history.) In the south transept is Rubens' Descent from the Cross, usually kept veiled. In the north transept is Rubens' The Elevation of the Cross. Above the high altar is The Assumption, also by Rubens. See stone outside with the epitaph of Quentin Matsys, and the sculptured pulpit and tabernacles. The magnificent tower is 402 ft. high (finished 1530); the chimes have 99 bells. Napoleon likened this tower to Mechlin lace. Near the portal is the celebrated iron well-canopy made by Quentin Matsys. *St. Paul*, *St. Andrew*, and *St. Antoine* contain rare old Flemish paintings. The *Ch. of St. Jacques* (built 1429–1507) contains the tomb of Ru-

bens, and many good pictures and sculptures (small fee). *St. Augustine* has pictures by Rubens, Van Dyck, etc. The *Hôtel de Ville*, built in 1561–65, contains splendid mural paintings (done in 1864–69) in the *Salle Leys*. Many old Guild houses (1513–79) near by. Visit the beautiful new Gothic *Bourse;* the *Palais de Justice;* and the *House of Rubens* (Rue Rubens), where the painter died. The *Musée Royal des Beaux-Arts* (daily, 10–4 or 5, 1 fr.; Sun. free) is the best picture gallery in Belgium, containing several hundred paintings, old and modern, with many Rubenses and Van Dycks (catalogue, 3 fr.). For notable private collections inquire here. The *Musée Plantin* (10–4 or 5, 1 fr., Sun. free) is an old Flemish dwelling house and printing establishment containing antique furniture, tapestries, and a number of paintings. The *Musée de Folklore* contains articles and documents relating to the customs of the Low Countries in all ages. The new Boulevards, on the site of the walls; the vast docks, quays, and warehouses; the Park; and the statues of Rubens, King Leopold I., Van Dyck, and Teniers, are worth seeing. The Citadel and fortifications are interesting.

Steamers from Antwerp to Rotterdam thrice weekly, in 9 hours; fares, 5 fr. 30 c., 3 fr. 20 c. To London, Sun., Wed., and Fri., 34 fr. To London *via* Harwich, daily, 34 fr., 26 fr. 70 c. Regular departures for all the great ports of the world.

HOLLAND.

THE tourist may very pleasantly and profitably spend 2 or 3 days to a week in Holland. Go from Antwerp (time, 4 hrs.; fares, 10 fr. 45c., 7 fr. 70c., 4 fr. 90c,) to

Rotterdam (*Maas; Leygraaf; Weimer; Coomans*), the second city in Holland (400,000 inhabitants). The Maas is here navigable for the largest ships; and the scene on the quay is very animated. Superb docks, and many canals. The steamboats land passengers near the *Boompjes* quay. Here stood the Dutch East India House, now turned into colonial warehouses. Rotterdam builds many ships; has a heavy trade with Java and Sumatra, and steam lines to London and other Atlantic ports; and is a great point for the departure of emigrants for America. The canals are bordered with trees, and the suburbs are pleasing. The *Hoogstraat*, the Willemskade, the new quay, are worth seeing. The *Boymans Museum* (open daily, 10–3; 10 c.) has fine examples of Rembrandt, Rubens, Durer, Wouvermans, and Ary Scheffer. In the *Groote-Kerk* is a noble organ; also monuments of several famous admirals. Good view from the tower, 297 feet high (60 c.). The *Old Ch.*, the *S. Ch.*, the new *Town Hall*, the *Exchange*, the *Botanical Gardens*, the *Zoölogical Gardens*, may be easily seen in an afternoon. The statue of Erasmus stands in the Groote-Markt; and on the house which was his birthplace is the inscription, *Hæc est*

parva domus, magnus quâ natus Erasmus. The *New Park* is W. of the town. Walk along the Maas, noting the peculiar costume of the peasantry and the singular neatness of the houses. From Rotterdam to the Hague takes ½ hr. (fares 2 g. 20 c., 1 g. 60 c.). On this route is **Schiedam,** renowned for its distilleries (see *Hôtel de Ville* and *Exchange*), and **Delft** (*Hôtel Lubrechts*), a very ancient Dutch town, once famous for porcelain, but now dull and dignified. The staircase on which William of Orange was shot (1584) is still shown. It was from Delft that the Pilgrims embarked for Plymouth and America (1620). In the *Oude Kerk*, see the tomb of Admirals Van Tromp (1653), Hein, etc. In the *Nieuwe Kerk* (1412–76) is the magnificent Mausoleum of William of Orange.

The Hague (*Hôtel Bellevue; des Indes; Panlez; Vieux Doelen; Central*), the capital of Holland (256,000 inhab.), is in summer one of the most charming places in Europe. It nestles in a delightful forest, where all the characteristics of Dutch scenery—mossy trees, green banks, and winding brooks and canals—appear. The **Mauritshuis** Picture Gallery (open free daily, 10–3; Sat., 10–1; catalogue, 50 c.) contains the very best examples of the Dutch school of art, and many other celebrated paintings,—Paul Potter's famous Bull, Rembrandt's School of Anatomy, the Presentation in the Temple, etc. On the E. is a statue of William the Silent (1848). In the *Buitenhof*, statue of William II. Opposite the *Royal Palace*, equestrian statue of Prince William I. See the *Marine Museum*, with its wonderful collection of models for ships; the *Royal Library* (500,000 vols.); the collection of

40,000 coins and medals; the *Groote Kerk*, with its beautiful tombs; the *Kloster Kerk;* the *New Ch.*, where Spinoza is buried. The ponderous old *Binnenhof* Palace and the *Buitenhof* square are of great historic interest. The *Grand Council* now holds its sessions in the ancient torture-room. Beyond the Buitenhof you reach the gloomy *Gevangenport* tower, where De Witt was slain in 1672. In the Willems-Park is the grand *National Monument* (built 1863–69), covered with statues. The national buildings are plain and substantial. On the *Noordeinde* is the *Royal Palace*, and the old *Museum of King William II. Prince Frederick's Palace* is not far from the *Park*. See the pretty royal villa called **Huis ten Bosch**, built in 1647, and filled with treasures of art (fee, 1 g.).

From The Hague it is about 3 miles (steam tramway or electric road) to the pretty seaside resort of **Scheveningen** (*Palace Hôtel; d'Orange; Kurhaus; Park; Central; Wittebrug*), a fishing-village among the dunes. In summer, the fashionable world of North Germany, Holland, and England, and many people from the S., assemble here. Beautiful sea views and fine forests. *Leyden and Haarlem* may be visited between The Hague and Amsterdam (fares to Amsterdam, 4 g., 3 g. 5 c.; to Leyden, 80 c., 60 c., 40 c.; from Leyden to Haarlem, 1 g. 40 c., 1 g. 10 c., 70 c.).

Leyden (*Hôtel Levedag; Lion d'Or; Central*) 60,000 inhab., famous for the great siege (see Motley). Leading objects of interest; the spacious *Hooglandsche Kerk;* the *Natural History Museum* (open daily, free), with the finest cabinet of comparative anatomy in Europe (open

daily, 2–5, except Sun.); the *Museum of Antiquities* (open free daily, 10–4 or 5); the *Ethnographical Museum* (open daily, 50 c.); the *Municipal Museum* of antiquities and paintings (open daily, 10–3); the *University* (600 students), founded after the siege, with excellent observatory; Library, 200,000 volumes, 6,000 MSS.; the *Botanic Gardens* (E. Indies plants). The *Hôtel de Ville* (Stadhuis) has many inscriptions relative to the siege of 1574.

Haarlem (*Lion d'Or; Funckler; Leeuwerik*) is a town of 78,000 inhab. The siege by the Spaniards in 1572, and the heroic defense, are described in Motley's picturesque history. The *Cathedral* is very spacious; 28 columns in the nave. The vast organ, with 5,000 pipes, is played Tues. 1–2, and Thurs., 2–3; at other times 12 fl. for a party. Visit the interior. Marble crypt under the organ. From the tower extensive view. See the *Teyler Museum* (Mon. to Fri., 11–3 or 4, free) of paintings, etchings, and natural history objects; the *Municipal Museum* (10–3 or 4, 25 c., Sun., 12–3 free) with several hundred paintings.; the statue of Coster, inventor of printing with metal types; *Coster's House* and the *Haarlem Forest*, a fine park.

Amsterdam (*Amstel; Brack's Doelen; Bible; Américain; Victoria*) is a city of 590,000 inhab., named from the Amstel, an inlet of the Zuider Zee, communicating with the North Sea by the N. Holland Canal, 50 M. long, the most gigantic undertaking at the time ever executed. It commences opposite Amsterdam, and extends to the Helder and the Texel; cost $5,000,000. The town is built upon piles driven into the sand. Its canals are spanned by more than 300 bridges.

The finest view is from the *Hooge Sluys*. Near by is St. Anthony's Gate, with 5 towers (built 1488–1585). The Palace is a huge stone structure, standing on 13,695 piles. Near it are the *Dam*, the memorial of 1831, the *Exchange*, the *Post-Office*, the *Nieuwe Kerk*, *the Seaman's Club*. From the tower, one has a magnificent panorama of the city. Fine marble sculptures on the front of the *Royal Palace*, in which the *Throne Hall*, the *Grand Hall*, decorated with trophies, and the *Audience Hall*, are remarkable (fee, 50 c.). The *Botanical and Zoölogical Gardens* (latter, 75 c.) are equal to those of any other city. The *Ryks Museum* (free daily, 10–3), has the best collection of paintings in Holland (get catalogue) and also fine collections of furniture, textiles, jewelry, and sculptures. The *Municipal Museum* contains modern paintings and a collection of antiquities. The *Fodor* Museum has very good French and Dutch pictures. See statue of *Rembrandt; Admiral de Ruyter's House;* great range of state warehouses on Entrepôt Dock; *Park*, good music on Sun.; shops where diamonds are polished; *Jewish quarter*. Amsterdam is the cleanest city in Europe; on a bright Sunday it presents a charming spectacle. Notice the *Fountain*, commemorating the events in 1830–31. In the old church on the Dam, monument to Van Ruyter. Pleasant excursions to *Barmen*, and other pretty suburban towns. *Broek*, 6 M. out, is a wonderfully clean village. At *Zaandam* is the house where Peter the Great worked when learning the shipwright's trade. Good fish dinners here. It is 1 hr. (23 M.; fares. 2 g. 0c., 1 g. 25c.) from Amsterdam to

Utrecht (*Kasteel van Antwerpen; Pays Bas; de l'Europe; de la Station*), the Roman *Trajectum*, a fine city of 120,000 inhabitants, the home of many Dutch families of rank. Noble *Cathedral* here, constructed in the 13th century, and much tried by hurricanes and iconoclasts. The people of Utrecht boast that from the tower, 321 ft. high, you can see all Holland. In the church, fine organ and magnificent mausoleums. South of the cathedral is the *University*, founded in 1636, very rich; 1000 students. See the excellent collection in the *Antiquarian Museum* (daily, 10–4, 10 c.; Sun. and Wed. 1–4 free) and the many specimens of Dutch ecclesiastical art in the *Archiepiscopal Museum* (daily, 10–4, 50 c.). The *Palace of the Popes*, founded by Adrian VI., with a statue of St. Salvador, is now the palace of the provincial government. Adrian was born in Utrecht. Fine new boulevards around the city.

From Utrecht you can begin your journey up the Rhine. Take rail to *Düsseldorf*, passing *Arnhem*, the *Arenacum* of the ancients. The Romans encamped here 70 years B.C., and it was for a long time the residence of the Dukes of Guelders. See the *Cathedral*, with tomb of Count Egmont. Tower, 330 ft. high; wonderful chimes. The *Palace of Justice* has a fine court-room. **Emmerich** (*Hôtel Royal; Rheinischer Hof*) is the first German town, a neat looking place of about 15,000 inhabitants.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Düsseldorf (*Breidenbacher Hof; Royal; Park; Heck; Römischer Kaiser*), a city of 312,000 inhab., is the principal art-centre on the Rhine. The Academy of Arts was founded in 1767; it occupies Renaissance building erected in 1879–1881; contains lecture-halls, studios, etc. Here, also, are the remains of the famous Gallery of Art, and many drawings, of all schools (open Sun., Wed., and Fri.. 11–1, free). Handsome *Rhine Bridge*, from which extends the fine *Rhine Promenade; Hofgarten*, next to Pempelfurtergarten (now Malkasten Club), haunts of Goethe and Herder. *Ch. of St. Lambert* contains the tombs of the last Dukes of Cleve and Berg. *St. Andrew's* is very interesting. In the hall of the *Realschule* is a frieze by Bendemann (adm. 50 pf.). In the *Courts of Justice* see Schadow's "Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory." Many fine modern paintings in the *Kunsthalle.* See statues of Elector John William III., Cornelius, Emperor William I., Bismarck, and bronze group, representing the Rhine, which stands in front of the Provinzial-Ständehaus. *Museum of Industrial Art* will repay visit. Several exhibitions of pictures in the town; fees, 50 pf.

Cologne (*Dom Hôtel; Monopol; Kölner Hof; Westminster; Savoy; Belgischer Hof; Harms; Minerva*), the sixth town in the German Empire (510,000 inhab.), and an important garrison. Many of the streets in the older part of the city

are dark, narrow, and mediæval. Many houses date from the 13th century. Cologne was founded by the Ubii, when Agrippa transferred them to the left bank of the Rhine; and colonized by Roman veterans when Germanicus held command, as *Colonia Agrippina.* It was the residence of the legates of Lower Germany. Constantine the Great built a bridge here in 308, afterwards destroyed by the Normans. From the 5th century it was a part of the Frankish kingdom. Extensive Roman remains here.

The Cathedral, the grandest Gothic building in the world, was begun in 1248. The choir was consecrated in 1322, and the nave in 1388; but about 1500 the work ceased, and in 1795 the French troops used the half-ruined church for a hay-magazine. Construction was resumed in 1823, and $5,000,000 spent upon it between 1842 and 1880, when it was consecrated, with imposing ceremonies. Since that time nearly $2,000,000 more has been spent on the building. The superb W. *façade* and lofty portals are flanked by 2 huge towers, crowned by open spires, over 500 ft. high. The bells were placed in the S. tower in 1447; and in 1874 a new 30-ton bell, made from French cannon, was added. A forest of flying buttresses joins the nave and aisles. The total length is 444 ft.; breadth, 201 ft.; height of nave, 145 ft. There are 4 aisles; and the triple-aisled transepts extend to the imposing N. and S. portals. There are 56 vast columns inside. The stained windows in the N. aisle date from 1508–9; those in the S. aisle (equally beautiful) are Munich work of 1848. *The Choir* contains 14th-century statues of the 12 Apostles, 15th-century carved stalls,

ancient stained windows, modern frescoes of angel-choirs, modern tapestries, and 7 wonderful chapels, with venerable tombs of the archbishops, the Bavarian Electors, etc. The reliquary in the *Chapel of the Three Kings* contains the bones of the Magi, carried to Constantinople by the Empress Helena, thence to Milan, and presented by Barbarossa to Cologne's archbishop in 1164. The heart of Marie de Médicis is buried here. *The Library* contains Hildebald's precious MSS.; and many deeply interesting relics are in the *Treasury* and in the *Archiepiscopal Museum*, S. of the church (adm. 9–6, 50 pf. Sun. and holidays, 10–2, 30 pf.). See inner and outer galleries of the choir. The building is open all day, but walking about is not allowed during service. Adm. to choir and library 1.50 mark. The *Archiepiscopal Museum*, south of the Cathedral.

Over the rly.-bridge are equestrian statues of Frederick William IV. and William I. W. of the Cathedral is the great Gothic **Wallraf-Richartz Museum** (open 9–5, 50 pf., free on Sun. and Wed.) with many hundred paintings, and very interesting Roman and mediæval relics. In the adjacent *Minorites' Ch.*, Duns Scotus is buried. In front of the church is the monument to Kolping, who was the manager of the labor unions. Beautiful Gothic cloisters. *St. Gerden's Ch.* (fee, 1 mk.), contains the bones of the Theban Legion, martyred at Cologne, under Diocletian. Skulls and bones of the martyrs to be seen in the choir. Curious crypt. In *St. Ursula* is the tomb of that unhappy princess, who, with her 11,000 virgin companions, was massacred at Cologne on her return from Rome. The ch. (5th

century; restored) has a Gothic portal. You are shown the bones of the martyrs in all parts of the ch. In the Treasury (fee, 1½ mk.) is *St. Ursula's Reliquary. Great St. Martin* has a majestic tower, and an exquisite baptismal font, said to have been given by Pope Leo. III. *St. Maria im Capitol* is an imposing Romanesque church dating from the 11th century. *St. Peter* has an altar-piece by Rubens. *St. Cecilia* dates from 1200. The *Apostles' Ch.* (1200) has a picturesque choir. *St. Cunibert* (1248) has rich frescoes and glass.

See the *Gürzenich*, built for the holding of municipal celebrations and popular festivals (adm. 50 pf.); the *Roman Tower;* the house in which Marie de Médicis died in exile and poverty; the *Monument to Frederick William III.*, surrounded by statues of statesmen and generals who relieved the Rhine from French domination; and the bronze statue of Bismarck. The *Rathhaus* (adm. 50 pf.), dating from the 13th century, has the Lion's Court, and the quaint hall in which the first Diet of the Hanseatic League was held. See Botanic and Zoölogical Gardens, and the many "original and only" shops where the Farina Eau de Cologne is sold.

Aix-la-Chapelle (*Hôtel Grand Monarque; Nuellens; De l'Empereur; Union; Düren*), the *Aachen* of the Germans and the *Aquisgranum* of the Romans. This was the favorite residence of Charlemagne, and here he died in 814. Aix was at one time the capital of all the country N. of the Alps. 37 German emperors were crowned here. For centuries the Imperial Diets were held here. The modern town is handsome, with the characteristics of a watering-place. The

warm *Sulphur Springs* were renowned in the Roman era, and wonderful cures are still effected by them. The most important is the *Kaiserquelle.* At the *Elisenbrunnen* crowds assemble daily in summer to drink the waters. The *Kurhaus* has a superb concert-hall (fee, 50 pf.). In the *Market-place* is a fountain, with statue of Charlemagne. The great **Cathedral** is in two sections; the quaint-roofed Byzantine octagon (in the style of San Vitale, at Ravenna), built by Charlemagne, 796–804, and consecrated by Pope Leo III.; and the lofty choir, in the best Gothic style (1353–1413). The octagon contains many fine columns, brought from Rome and Ravenna; bronze doors, cast in 804; and the pulpit, rich in gold and gems, presented by Henry II. See the stained windows, designed by Cornelius; and the 14th-century statues. The tomb of Charlemagne was opened by Otho III. in 1000; and by Barbarossa in 1165 when the body was removed from the marble throne on which it was seated, and placed in a Parian sarcophagus. The throne (afterwards used in the coronation ceremonies) and the sarcophagus are now in the gallery. The bones of Charlemagne are enshrined in the Treasury, where are also the girdles of Christ and Mary, a piece of the True Cross, etc. (open daily, 9–1, 3–6; 3 marks for 1–3 persons. Notice the old Flemish paintings inside of the cabinets. Some of the holy treasures, such as the swaddling-clothes of the infant Saviour, are shown but once every 7 years.

The *Rathhaus* was built out of the *débris* of the palace of the Carlovingian emperors (1376). The *Hall of the Emperors* (75 pf.) has noble frescos. The *Warriors' Monument* commemorates

the soldiers slain in 1866 and 1870–71. The *Suermondt Museum* (10–1, 50 pf., free Sun. and Wed.; Mon. open only to strangers, 1 mark) has some good pictures.

Up the Rhine by Steamer.

The journey can be made in 1 day from Cologne to Mayence. It is better to take 2 days, stopping at Coblence. There is a rly. on either bank, but the steamboat is preferable. If, however, you wish to go from Cologne to Frankfort by rail, you can do so in 4 hrs. Through tickets by boat allow stopping off, but be careful to resume the journey by the boats of the same company.

Bonn (*Goldener Stern; Royal; Rheineck; Rote Kanne*) has a beautiful location. Just beyond, the banks become bold and precipitous, and the beauties of the famous stream begin. Bonn was the *Castra Bonnensia* of Tacitus, a great Roman fortress. It has suffered terrible sieges. The *University* occupies the old castle, built in 1717–30 as an electoral palace, and 1,800 ft. long. It has a library of 350,000 vols.; museums of Roman and Teutonic antiquities and of Arts (75 pf. each; catalogues for sale). See bronze statue of Beethoven in the Münsterplatz. The *Beethoven Museum* (adm. 1 M., Sun. and Wed. 50 pf.) is in the house where Beethoven was born in 1770. The **Cathedral**, said to have been founded by St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, is a cruciform basilica, with two choirs and a high octagonal tower. Bronze statue of the Empress Helena inside. The *Poppelsdorfer Schloss*, reached by a quadruple avenue of horse-chest-

nuts ½ M. long, contains a very large natural-history collection (9–1, adm. 30 pf., free on Sun.). *Chemical Laboratory* near by. The *Anatomie*, a noble edifice, finished in 1872, is not far off. Beyond Poppelsdorf is the *Kreuzberg*, 400 ft. high, on which is a ch. containing the *Holy Staircase*, built in imitation of that at Rome, and to be mounted on the knees only. The *Coblenzerstrasse* is very handsome. The *Provincial Museum* (10–1, adm. 50 pf., free Sun., Tues., and Thurs.), containing an interesting collection, and the *House of Arndt* are interesting. On the *Alte Zoll* is the *Monument to Arndt*. In the cemetery are buried Niebuhr the historian, Schlegel, Robert Schumann, Arndt, and Von Bunsen. The *Rhine Bridge* crossing to Beuel on the east bank is the most graceful of all the bridges on the river; it has a length of 1415 ft. with a central span of 615 ft. It is decorated with a number of humorous figures.

Königswinter (*Europäischer Hof; Mattern; Düsseldorfer Hof; Kölner Hof; Lommerzheim*), on the E. bank of the Rhine, is the point whence to visit the Siebengebirge. The *Drachenfels* (1066 ft. high) may be ascended donkey back, in carriages, or by cog-wheel railway. Half-way up is the far-viewing tower on the *Hirschberg*. To the W. is the *Monument* in memory of the events of 1813–15. The *Castle* stands near the *Terrace* (where there is a good hotel). It was built about 1100 by the first archbishop of Cologne, and takes its name from a dragon slain there by Siegfried, the Niebelungen hero. The red wine made from its vineyards is called *Dragon's Blood*. The castle was destroyed by Ferdinand of Bavaria,

after a long siege. Ruins still magnificent. Superb view of the Seven Mts., the basalt cliffs behind Remagen, Oberwinter, the ruins of Rolandseck, Bonn, and Cologne. See the cavern where the fabled dragon had his abode. An excursion may be made to the *Oelberg*, the view from which is the most extensive in the Rhineland. Thence it is 1¼ hr. to *Heisterbach*, an old Cistercian abbey, in a beautiful valley. Little is left of the magnificent ch., built about 1200. From the Oelberg, the *Löwenburg* (1,504 ft.), a castle where the Elector of Cologne had interviews with Melancthon before becoming a Protestant, may be reached. Fine view. Return from Heisterbach to Königswinter in ¾ hr. by the *Petersberg*, whence good view. Königswinter is near most charming scenery.

The boat touches at **Rolandseck** (*Hótel Rolandseck; Bellevue*), on the west bank, ½ hour above Königswinter. From restaurant at the railway station is a fine view of the Seven Mts., and the Rhine to Remagen. Rolandseck is a very popular summer-resort. Ruined *Castle* stands on a basalt rock, 347 ft. above the Rhine. It was founded by Roland, the Paladin of Charlemagne, who died at Roncesvalles. The island of **Nonnenwerth**, where stands the convent in which the beautiful Hildegarde is said to have taken the veil when she heard that Roland had perished in Spaín, may be reached by a small boat (return-fare, 1 M.). This event The convent was suppressed in 1802, reconsecrated in 1845, and closed again in 1876. It is now a girls' school. See Bulwer's *Pilgrims of the Rhine*, and Schiller's ballad of *Ritter Toggenburg*. *Rheinbreitbach* (E. bank) is a large town, with

towers, at the entrance of a valley filled with copper-mines. At *Unkel* (E. bank) the cliffs stand out into the bed of the stream, producing a rapid. The view from *Oberwinter*, on the W. bank, is very fine. Just above is

Remagen (*Fürstenberg; Rhein; Victoria*), noticeable for its church on the Apollinarisberg (a hill to the N.), a pretty Gothic edifice with four towers, entirely modern, on the site of an old pilgrimage-shrine of the Middle Ages. It was built by Zwirner, architect of Cologne Cathedral, and contains 10 grand frescos, masterpieces of modern German art (open 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sun., after 10; fee 30 pf.). The legend states that when the Archbishop of Cologne was descending the Rhine (in 1164) with the bones of the Magi and the head of St. Apollinaris, Bishop of Ravenna, his boat was stopped here, by some mysterious power, until the later was placed in the chapel on this site. Remagen was a Roman town (*Rigomagus*), but lost its importance in the Thirty Years' War. Beautiful excursions thence, between bold basaltic hills, up the **Valley of the Ahr,** where 4,000,000 bots. of red wine are produced yearly. It is 7 M. to the Baths of *Neuenahr*, a charming watering-place, with warm alkali springs, used for lung and liver diseases. *Ahrweiler*, a quaint little walled town, has fine view from Calvarienberg. Ruined castles and pretty villages abound.

Opposite Remagen, over *Erpel* (E. bank) is a basaltic cliff, the Erpeler Lei, 642 ft. high. **Linz** (*Weinstock*) is an ancient town on the W. bank, with walls and pavements of basal, and a 13th-century Romanesque ch., containing a triptych of the ancient Cologne school of art. The ad-

jacent hills have interesting basalt-quarries, and crosses commemorating the battles of Leipsic and Waterloo rise on two of them. **Arenfels** castle, above Linz, lately restored, has an ancient round tower, and, in the Knights' Hall, a collection of armor. Visitors are admitted to the park daily, to the castle on Wednesdays. **Rheineck** (W. bank), the boundary between the upper and lower Rhenish districts, is a lofty Romanesque castle on the site (and with a tower) of a fortress of the 12th century. It may be visited from *Brohl* (½ hr.), and has some fine paintings (fee, 50–75 pf.) and a superb view. It was sacked by the French in 1689 and by troops of Cologne in 1692. Farther up, near Brohl, is **Hammerstein,** a 10th-century castle, where Henry IV. took refuge from his sons, and which was held, during the Thirty Years' War, by Swedes, Spaniards, Germans, and Lorrainers. In 1660 the Archbishop of Cologne destroyed this too powerful neighbor. Roman ruins 4 miles to the east.

Andernach (*Hackenbruch; Anker; Schäfer; Glocke*), on the W. bank, has narrow streets, ancient walls, a many-towered Romanesque ch. (1206), and a lofty watch-tower, built in 1414–68, and breached by French guns in 1688. It was one of the 50 forts of Drusus; recaptured from the Alemanni by Julian in 339; a royal Franconian residence in the 6th century; an imperial town later; stormed by Cologne troops in 1496; and burned by the French in 1688. The deep moat and massive towers of the castle remain (see Longfellow's *Hyperion*). Tramway to the Benedictine Abbey of **Laach,** founded in 1093, with magnificent Romanesque ch. and cloisters,

on the vast crater-lake of the *Laacher See* (6 M. around).

The Rhine now flows through a defile, between rugged heights. **Neuwied** (*Anker; Wilder Mann; Moravian*), on the E., has the palace and park of the Prince of Wied, and a community of austere Moravian Brethren with admirable schools and workshops. *Monrepos* is a château of the Prince, 870 ft. above the river, easily reached on foot; and at *Altwied*, about a mile and a half from Monrepos is the ruined mediæval castle of the counts of Wied. **Weissenthurm** is opposite Neuwied, with a white watch-tower marking the boundaries of Trèves and Cologne. Above is an obelisk to General Hoche, erected by a French army crossing the Rhine in 1797. Near **Engers** (E. bank) are fragments of Roman masonry, supposed to be parts of Julius Cæsar's bridge across the Rhine (see *Commentaries*). Mühlhofen (E. bank) is 1½ M. from the ruins of **Sayn** castle, and the great modern château of Sayn, rich in art. *Kesselheim* (W. bank) is near **Schönbornlust**, an old palace of the electors of Trèves and of the exiled Bourbons. On **Niederwerth** island, where Edward III. of England lived in 1337, is an old convent ch. At *Neuendorf* the small timber-rafts from the Upper Rhine and Moselle are enlarged and strengthened, before drifting Hollandward. The high fortress of Ehrenbreitstein now comes into view, and the palace of the Prussian King.

Coblenz (*Riesen; Monopol; Anker; Palast; Scheid*), the capital of Rhenish Prussia (40,000 inhab.) is at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, whence the Romans called it *Conflu-*

entia. It is a powerful fortress, with heights crossed with enormous fortifications. The *Palace* was built by the last Elector of *Trèves*, and contains interesting Electoral Hall and Festival Hall, with portraits, tapestries, etc. (10–12, 2–6, fee, 25 pf.). The *Mainzer-Thor* and others of the city gates are worthy of notice. *St. Castor* is a handsome 4-towered basilica, founded in 836 and rebuilt in 1208. Before it is the historic *Castor Fountain.* The Moselle Bridge (14 arches) dates from 1344. *Monument of Emperor William I.* at junction of Rhine and Moselle. *Archiepiscopal Palace* (now a factory) dates from 1276; the *Liebfrauenkirche*, from the 13th century; the Merchants' Hall, from 1480. The *Rhine Promenade* is a beautiful waterside park, 1½ miles long; there is a statue here of von Schenkendorf, a German poet, and also a column commemorating the laying out of the promenade. The *Kühkopf*, 1,190 ft. high, commands a grand view over the Rhine and Moselle valleys, and the Rittersturz, about 500 ft. high, laid out as a park, commands a fine view. The Kartause is a fortified hill to the west. Across the Rhine is **Ehrenbreitstein,** "Honor's Broad Stone" (open daily; 50 pf.), "The Gibraltar of the Rhine," a vast fortress on a precipitous rock, 387 ft. above the river, and commanding a wonderful view. It was granted by King Dagobert to the archbishops of Trèves in 636, and has been beleaguered many times, but yielded only twice. The French destroyed the works in 1801; but they were rebuilt, 1816–26, at a cost of $6,000,000.

It is 1 hr.'s rly. ride or 7 M. walk from Ehrenbreitstein to **Ems** (*Hôtel d'Angleterre; Vier*

Türmer; Löwe; Quatre Saisons; Römerbad; Villa Bella Riva), a little town on the Lahn, amid wooded heights, a spa, annually visited by 12,000 health-seekers (season, July 15–Sept. 1). The waters (saline and alkaline) are beneficial in pulmonary and other affections, and have been used since 1354. The *Kurhaus* and *Kursaal* are the centre of the exotic life, and stand amid pleasant gardens.

From Coblenz a pleasant excursion may be made by steamer *up the Moselle*, 117¼ M. in 1½ days, passing the night at Trarbach, and reaching Trèves in the afternoon. Voyage back to Coblence, 12 hrs. Rly. to Trèves in 2½ hrs. (69½ M. The valley of the Moselle is very beautiful, and interesting historically. Over *Cobern* is a wonderful pilgrimage-chapel; over *Brodenbach* the splendid **Ehrenburg** ruin; over Cochem, two fine castles and a monastery; over *Trarbach*, the ancient *Gräfinburg;* and near *Neumagen*, Roman ruins.

Trèves (*Hôtel de Trèves; Porta Nigra; Römertor; Post; Reichshof*), on the Moselle, was the capital of the Treviri; then the Augusta Trevirorum of the Romans; then capital of Gaul, and Rome's rival in art and commerce. This oldest city of Germany has 50,000 inhab.; although its well-preserved amphitheatre, in which Constantine delivered thousands of Franks to be torn by wild beasts (A.D. 306), accommodates 30,000 spectators. The vast ruins of the *Roman Baths* were connected with the Palace of the Emperors. The *Porta Nigra* is a huge Roman gateway of blackened sandstone, 118 ft. long and 95 ft. high. The ruins of the *Roman Palace* (adm. 50 pf.) are interesting. The Cathedral dates

from 550,—a vast structure, under which repose the archbishops and electors of Trèves. Here are preserved Christ's seamless robe, a nail from the Cross, a fragment of the Crown of Thorns. The interior was renovated in 1907. Cloisters run thence to the *Liebfrauenkirche*, a beautiful circular ch. (1243). The *Basilica*, built before Constantine, successively a Roman court-house, exchange, imperial governors' palace, bishops' palace, and barrack, is now a ch. The *Town Library* contains valuable MSS. and some new printed books. The *Provincial Museum* (11–1, 50 pf., Sun. and Wed. free) contains objects of art, pictures, and a very interesting collection of Roman antiquities. Rly. from Trèves to *Thionville* and *Luxembourg* (¾ hr.).

Ascending the Rhine from Coblenz, **Capellen** (*Stolzenfels; Bellevue*) is reached (W. bank), over which rises the royal castle of *Stolzenfels* (10–12, 2–7, 25 pf.) 420 ft. above the Rhine, with a magnificent view. It was built in 1250 by the Archbishop of Trèves, and inhabited by his successors. The French destroyed it in 1688; and since 1823 it has been restored by the Prussian King. Rich historical frescos in Chapel and Knights' Hall, many rare old pictures and curiosities.

Niederlahnstein (*Douqué*) and **Oberlahnstein** (*Lahneck; Breitenbach*) are on either side of the Lahn River, opposite Capellen (ferry every ¾ hr., 10–20 pf.), near the lately restored castle of **Lahneck.** Above Capellen is **Königsstuhl,** where the 4 Rhenish Electors used to meet, in open air, to elect emperors and conclude treaties. The Emperor Charles IV. built a castle here in

1376. It had fallen in ruins but was restored in 1843. Farther up is **Rhens** (W.), with walls and a moat constructed by the Archbishop of Cologne in 1370. *Braubach* (E. bank) is under **Marksburg** (adm. 40 pf.), an imposing castle 492 ft. above the Rhine, founded before 1400, and still uninjured. The tower was raised a number of feet in 1905. Old Swedish and French cannon and armor here.

Boppard (*Spiegel; Bellevue und Rhein; Rebstock; Lange*), on the W. bank, was a Celtic town; fortified by the Romans, and named *Bodobriga;* headquarters of the 13th Legion: seat of a lodge of Knights Templar; and an Imperial town. The inner wall is Roman, the outer wall mediæval; and the two churches date from 1200 and 1500. The high-placed Marienberg, formerly a Benedictine nunnery, is now a water-cure. The situation is lovely, in a broad bend of the Rhine, above which the mts. recede, giving place to rich meadows and green fields. Opposite pretty *Salzig*, famous for cherries and for saline baths, employed in catarrhal troubles, are twin rocky peaks, whereon rise the ruined castles of *Sterrenberg* and *Liebenstein*, to which attaches the legend of Conrad, Heinrich, and Hildegarde. Over *Wellmich* (E.) rises the castle of *Thurnberg*, finished in 1363, and then derisively called The Mouse by the lords of the Cat at St. Goarshausen.

The handsome old town of **St. Goar** (*Schneider; Rheinfels*), founded in 570, is overlooked by the grandest ruin on the river, the famous **Rheinfels**, dating from 1245; besieged by 26 Rhenish towns in 1255; held by the French, 1758–63, 1794–97, and blown up by them; and now royal

property. St. Goarshausen (steam-ferry to St. Goar) is under the castle called The Cat, built in 1393, and blown up by the French in 1806. Many charming excursions from either of these towns. The noble and well-preserved ruin of **Reichenberg** castle (1280) is 3 M. E. (fee 1 mark). The picturesque *Swiss Valley* is back of St. Goarshausen. Above is the **Lurlei** rock, a precipice 433 ft. high, rising over whirlpools in the deepest and narrowest part of the Rhine, and the fabled seat of a siren who lured sailors to death. Farther up are the *Seven Virgins'* rocks, with their grim legend.

Oberwesel (*Goldener Pfropfenzieher*), on the W.; a picturesque Roman town, rich in wine and scenery; beloved by artists, who haunt the gray old walls, the massive mediæval towers, the 15th-century Ch. of Our Lady, with rare old carvings and pictures, and the Chapel on the riverward wall, commemorating a terrible deed in 1286. Above all, **Schönburg,** the lofty castle, the birthplace of Marshal Schomberg, who lies in Westminster Abbey. This many-towered cradle of a race of warriors was demolished by Louis XIV.'s troops in 1689. **Caub** (E.), abounding in wine (see statue of Blücher), is under the castle **of Gutenfels,** built in 1277, and destroyed in 1807. Above is the **Pfalz,** a hexagonal fortress in the middle of the Rhine, built by Lewis of Bavaria about the year 1200. Thence he used to swoop down upon passing vessels, and exact tribute. Hereabouts, Blücher's and York's Prussian and Russian armies crossed the Rhine, Jan. 1, 1814.

Bacharach (*Hôtel Herbrecht; Altes Haus; Bastian*) on the W. bank; a favorite resort; its

wines, celebrated in Longfellow's *Golden Legend*, still entitle it to the name *Ara Bacchi* (altar of Bacchus), which the Middle-Ages men gave it. A fire in 1872 destroyed many rare old houses; but the gray walls, descending from Stahleck, still envelop the town; and the beautiful Gothic ruin of *St. Werner's Ch.*, and stately Romanesque *St. Peter's Church* (now restored), still stand fast. A pleasant promenade runs along the river. Overhead is **Stahleck** castle, the home of the Counts Palatine until 1265, besieged 8 times by the French between 1620 and 1640, and blown up in 1689. **Fürstenberg**, another noble ruin, is near by. The robber-knights fired thence on the ship in which Adolph of Nassau was descending to Aix-la-Chapelle, to be crowned Emperor (1292). Excursion up the narrow *Steeg* valley; also to Kreuznach.

Lorch (*Krone*), on E. bk., the Roman *Laureacum*, has a Flamboyant 12th-century ch., with quaint monuments and fine bells. Near by, over the *Devil's Ladder* cliff, is castle. **Nollingen** *Niederheimbach* (W. bank is under *Hohneck*, or *Heimburg* castle. Above is Sooneck castle, built in 1015 by the Archbishop of Mayence; and **Falkenburg**, or the *Reichenstein*, destroyed as a robbers' nest by the Rhenish towns (1251), and again by Rudolph of Hapsburg, who hung its knights from the windows. **Rheinstein**, farther up (W. bank), is a picturesque castle, built before 1279, and restored 1825–29 by Prince Frederick of Prussia, who is buried here (entrance, ½ mk.).

Assmannshausen (*Hôtel Krone; Anker; Rhein; Park; Reutershan*) on the E., exports aromatic red wine all over the world. Above is the rapid of

the *Binger Loch*, where the raftsmen have hard work, although the dangerous rocks which formerly gave much trouble have been removed. **Ehrenfels** (E. bank) is a high tower, built in 1210 by the Governor of the Rheingau, damaged by the Swedes in 1635, and demolished by the French in 1689. Beyond are the terraced slopes which produce the Rüdesheim wine. Opposite Ehrenfels, on quartz ledges in the stream, is the **Mouse Tower**, where, as legend tells, Archbishop Hatto of Mayence was devoured alive by mice because he caused a crowd of famine-stricken peasants to be burned to death, comparing them to corn-destroying mice.

Bingen (*Hôtel Victoria; Weisses Ross; Starkenburger Hof; Distel; Göbel; Deutsches Haus*), under the heights at the mouth of the Nahe, amid charming scenery, where the Rhine bends around the **Niederwald**, on which is the new National Monument, with huge bronze statues, etc., and from which is a ravishing view. On the *Drususberg* are the ruins of *Klopp*, once a Roman castle, destroyed by the French in 1689. The **Rochusberg** (341 ft. high) overlooks the beautiful Rheingau. Rly. from Rüdesheim to Wiesbaden, Frankfort, Ems, and Nassau; and from Bingerbrück to Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, and **Kreuznach** (*Oranienhof; Kurhaus; Hôtel du Nord; Englischer Hof*), a prettily situated watering-place, where 6–8,000 persons go yearly for the salt-baths, efficient in cutaneous troubles.

From Bingerbrück one can go, by the Frankfort-Paris route, to Metz in 8–9 hrs., passing *Kreuznach; Oberstein*, a beautiful village on the Nahe, devoted to polishing agates; *Neunkirchen;* and *Saarbrücken*, 3 M. N. of the battle-ground of

Spicheren (1870). **Metz** (*Grand Hôtel; Royal; Post; Elsässer Hof; de Metz*) is a city of 75,000 inhab., on the Moselle, once the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, was seized by France in 1552, and regained by Germany in 1870, after a prolonged siege, and several terrible battles near Gravelotte and Mars-la-Tour. Since then the victors have greatly extended the vast fortress. Visit interesting E. side of town. The *Cathedral* (10.30–11 and 3–5) is a magnificent 13th-century Gothic ch., with a tower 387 ft. high, and with modern portals adorned with many sculptures, one of them of the Prophet Daniel having the face of Emperor William II. In front is a statue of Louis XIV.'s Marshal Fabert. Statues of Marshal Ney and Emp. William I. on *Esplanade* near Palace of Justice. The *Municipal Museum* (11–1, 2–4, Sun. and Wed. free) contains a collection of natural history objects, and some mediæval and Roman antiquities.

Rüdesheim (*Rheinstein; Bellevue; Darmstädter Hof; Jung*), op. Bingen, has rich wines, far-viewing heights, wild legends, and a Roman fortress. Farther up is *Geisenheim*, with monasteries and vineyards. On the heights is **Johannisberg**, where, on the site of a Benedictine convent of 1106, the Abbot of Fulda built a castle, afterward granted to Prince Metternich, and now amid the best vineyard on the Rhine, and commanding a superb view. Beautiful walks from Rüdesheim hence, or to *Eltville*. The river scenery above Bingen is less interesting, and many travellers go hence to Mayence by rail (¾ hr.; by steamer, 2½ hrs.). Above Geisenheim, well in-shore on the r., is Ingelheim, the site of Charlemagne's great palace. Elt-

ville (on the W.) has fine villas and venerable ruins, and is 4 M. from the famous warm baths of *Schlangenbad.* From *Biebrich*, rly. to Wiesbaden. Above is *Petersau*, where Louis the Pious, Charlemagne's son, died in 840.

Mayence or Mainz (*Hôtel de Hollande; d'Angleterre; du Rhin; Pfalzer; Germania*), is a city of 110,000 inhab., occupying a strategic position, commanding the confluence of the Rhine and Main (garrison, 8,000 men). It was the Roman *Mogontiacum*, fortified by Drusus (B.C. 14), and headquarters of the 14th and 22d Legions. The Citadel, on their camp-ground, has a monument erected by his soldiers to Drusus, who died here. Pope Zacharias (in 751) made St. Boniface, the English missionary, Archbishop of Mayence (the first German bishopric); and after 1250 "Golden Mayence" originated and headed the league of 100 Rhenish towns. In 1462 Archbishop Adolph of Nassau killed the foremost citizens, and Mayence became a mere archiepiscopal town. The French republicans took it in 1792, and it was a French town for 17 years. In 1814 it became Hessian. The **Cathedral** (until 11.30, 3–6) begun in 978, and 6 times burned and restored, is a vast structure, with domes and round towers (one 324 ft. high) and splendid brass gates (made in 1135). The interior is very grand, richly frescoed (by Veit), with choirs on E. (1175) and W. (1239), and 56 columns upholding the vaulting. There are scores of fine old monuments, including one to Fastrada, Charlemagne's wife. The restored *Cloisters*, built in 1412, are the finest in W. Germany, and contain Schwanthaler's monument to the pious minstrel Heinrich von Meissen (died 1318),

erected by the women of Mayence in 1842. Thorwaldsen's statue of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, stands near the Cathedral; and the house in which he was born is not far off. *St. Stephen's Ch.* (1257–1318) and cloisters are on high ground, and the tower overlooks Mayence. The **Electoral Palace**, built 1627–78, and used by the French for storing hay, is in the N. E. quarter, and contains a rich museum (10–1, sometimes also 2–5; 50 pf., Sun. and Wed. free) of Roman-Germanic relics, a library of 200,000 vols., together with the *Gutenberg Museum* of MSS. and works relating to printing, and a Picture-Gallery of 9 rooms, with many fine old paintings (Titian, Murillo, Holbein, etc.). The **Grand-Ducal Palace**, opposite, was a Lodge of the Teutonic Order, and has an arsenal attached. There are charming walks along the river in the *Esplanade*, and in the *Neue Anlage* Park (restaurant). An iron bridge crosses the Rhine from the Esplanade opposite the arsenal to Castel, a small but strongly fortified suburb. Here stood once a Roman bridge.

A Run Through North Germany.

With Frankfort and Wiesbaden.

The traveller should now determine whether to hasten on to Switzerland, or (which is much better) spend a few days in Germany, going from Mayence to Frankfort, Weimar, and Berlin; and thence down to Dresden, Prague, and Vienna; returning to the Rhineland by Nuremberg, Munich, and Heidelberg. Tourists going direct to Switzerland may pass S. from Mayence,

by Worms and Strasburg, to Basle, in 10–14 hrs., or by Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, Baden, and the Black Forest.

From Mayence it is ¾ hr. by rly. to the Prussian city of Frankfort-on-the-Main (*Frankfurter Hof; Schwann; Union; d'Angleterre; Carlton; Bristol; Monopol; Savoy; Deutscher Kaiser*), which has 372,000 inhab., and stands on a mountain-girdled plain. Charlemagne held a council here in 794 and later sovereigns granted high privileges. From 1356 to 1806 this was the place of election for the German emperors (beginning with Barbarossa), many of whom were crowned here. It was a free city from 1814 to 1866, when Prussia annexed it. Frankfort is a handsome and agreeable place, with good society and vast wealth. The ancient **Römer**, or Town Hall, contains the Emperors' Hall, and the room in which the electors met to choose the emperors. In front, the coronation festivals were given. Up to 1800 no Jews were allowed on this square. See *Cathedral* (before 11.30 and after 2), dating from 1238. *Historical Museum* in Archives building and restored Leinwandhaus (10–3, 50 pf., Sun., Tues., Wed., Fri. free). The bridge over Main (leading to *Sachsenhausen*), built 1342, has a statue of Charlemagne. The Saalhof has a chapel of the Carlovingian kings. The *Exchange* is a very handsome modern building. The 13th-century chs. of *St. Leonhard* and *St. Nicholas* are interesting. The house in which Goethe was born, and where he wrote *Werther*, is public property. His statue (with bas-reliefs) by Schwanthaler is near the *Rossmarkt* square; and there is another in the *Town Library* (150,000 vols.). There is a bust of Lessing in front

of the upper Main bridge, and one of Schopenhauer near the Rechnei-Graben. Schopenhauer's house is in Börne Strasse, formerly the Judengasse. *Bethmann's Museum* contains Dannecker's Ariadne, etc. (open 10–1, 3–5, 50–75 pf., free on Sun.). The *Museum of Art and Industry* (10–1, 50 pf., Sun. and Wed. free) is well worth a visit if time permits. The *Städel Art Institute* (11–1, daily, free; afternoons (ex. Thursday) 1 mark), in the suburb of Sachsenhausen on the opposite side of the Main, contains a valuable collection of sculptures, paintings, and drawings. The *Municipal Gallery*, near the Städel Art Institute, and open at the same hours, contains sculptures and pictures by modern Frankfort artists. The *Zeil* and the *Kaiser Strasse* are the most brilliant streets in Frankfort. See *Palm Garden*, sculpture in the railway station, Opera-House, Natural History Museum, and Zoölogical Garden. The Judengasse quarter, where the persecuted Jews lived, 1462–1806, and where the Rothschilds originated, is being modernized. Chains and gates formerly closed the streets at evening and on Sundays, and no Jew was allowed outside.

From Frankfort it is ¾ hr. by rly. to **Homburg** (*Grand Hôtel; Hotel du Parc; Augusta; Victoria; Bellevue; Adler; Kaiserhof*), a celebrated watering-place on the *Taunus Mts.* Iron and saline springs in the superb gardens of the *Kurhaus* (library, reading-room, and fine saloons). The *Kurpark* has fine walks and many mineral springs. See the castle of the Landgraves. 1¾ M. N. on the mts. is a massive Roman fort, built by Germanicus, and a remnant of the wall, 150 M. long, which protected the Rhineland.

From Frankfort it is 1 hr. by rly. to **Wiesbaden** (*Nassauer Hof; Vier Jahreszeiten; Palast; Kaiserhof; Métropole; du Parc; Taunus; Grüner Wald*), in the lovely valley of the Salzbach, on the vine and grove-clad S. W. spurs of the Taunus Mts. 200,000 visitors annually partake of the warm saline waters, beneficial in rheumatism and gout. Pliny mentions these *fontes calidi;* and the camps of the 14th and 22nd Legions were near by. The air is very healthy, and the town pretty. Back of the handsome Kursaal is an extensive park, the favorite resort of visitors. See the 2 palaces, the museum, and picture-gallery, the library, the Government buildings, and the 5-towered Gothic ch., with its colossal statues. The **Heidenmauer,** N. W. of the town, is a Roman wall, 650 ft. long. Beautiful walks to *Nerothal, Platte,* and other environs.

Frankfort to Hanover, Hamburg, and Bremen.

From Frankfort a rly. runs N. W. across Hesse (5–8 hrs.), by high-walled *Friedberg;* the mineral springs of *Nauheim,* used in the treatment of heart disease; the rly. junction of *Giessen;* and historic **Marburg,** with its splendid chs. and castle; to **Cassel** (*Nord; Royal; Schirmer; König von Preussen*), the beautiful old Hessian capital (150,000 inhab.), with its electoral palaces and vast *Museum Friedericianum* (10–1 Thurs., 3–5 Tues. and Wed. free), containing a library of 200,000 vols.; myriads of gems, mosaics, weapons, ivories, etc. In the *Bellevue* castle is a gallery of several hundred fine old paintings. The *Natural History Museum* (Mon., Thurs., 10–1; Tues., Sat., 3–5 free) contains a fine herbarium and a natural history collection. In the Picture Gallery (10–1, Mon., Thurs. 3–5, free; at other times 50 pf.)

are to be seen a number of fine ancient and modern paintings, especially of the Flemish and Italian schools. The brothers Grimm lived in Cassel, their home being No. 24 Wildemannsgasse. Wilhelmshohe, 4 M. distant, is a sumptuous palace, in a park famous for its fountains and cascades. Here Napoleon III. was imprisoned in 1870-71.

From Cassel it is 4–5 hrs., by Göttingen, famous for its university, to **Hanover** (*Royal; Bristol; Kasten's; Bornemann's*), a handsome city of 250,000 inhab., once capital of Hanover, and since 1866 a Prussian provincial capital. See the palaces of the Hanoverian kings; the *Royal Library*, of 170,000 vols.; the *Rathaus;* the handsome *Theatre;* the *New Provincial Museum*, incorporating the Guelph Museum and the Cumberland Gallery, and the *Kestner Museum* of Egyptian, Greek, and Etruscan antiquities; and numerous statues and monuments. N. W. is the imposing *Palace of the Guelphs;* also, *Herrenhausen*, the suburban palace and park of the dethroned dynasty. Hanover is 10 hrs. from Rotterdam, on the route to Berlin; and 7–10 hrs. from Berlin, *via* Brunswick and Madgeburg. Brunswick (*Monopol; Deutsches Haus; Kaiserhof; Schrader's*) the residence of the Duke of Brunswick, 135,000 inhab., has a mediæval air, with its ancient Gothic Town Hall; St. Martin's Ch., rich in carvings; the Cathedral, built by the Crusader Henry the Lion in 1172; the bronze Lion monument (1166); etc. The splendid modern *Ducal Palace* is near the *Ducal Museum*, in which are 900 pictures, and countless other relics and curios. See also the *Burg Dankwarderode*, the *Brüdern-Kirche*, the *Alstadt-Rathaus*, the *Victory Monu-*

ment, and the *Theatre*. The fortifications have been replaced by promenades and gardens. **Madgeburg** (*Central Hotel; Magdeburger Hof; Continental*) on the Elbe, has 240,000 inhab. The *Cathedral*, dating from the 13th century, is justly celebrated for its grandeur and beauty. See the *Monument of Otho I.*, erected in the latter part of the 13th century, the *Kaiser Friedrich Museum* of Arts and Crafts, the *Gruson Conservatories*, in the Friedrich-Wilhelm's Garten.

From Hanover it is 112 M. (4–5 hrs.) by *Lüneburg*, with its ancient houses and chs., to **Hamburg** (*Hamburger Hof; Esplanade; Palast; Vier Jahreszeiten; Kronprinz; Streit's; Moser's*), 860,000 inhab., ranking next after London among the important seaports of Europe. It is on the lower Elbe, and is the chief of the three Hanseatic towns. Charlemagne founded a castle here (805), and Louis the Pious an archbishopric; but the city is now all modern. There are vast and crowded quays, shipyards, rlys., docks, a busy Exchange, a Town Library (250,000 vols.), museums, monuments, and a good art gallery. The **Binnen-Alster** is a charming water-park, 1 M. around, surrounded by quays and promenades, lines of trees, and blocks of handsome houses and hotels, and enlivened by many pleasure-boats and groups of swans. It connects by a narrow strait, spanned by the Lombard's Brücke, with the *Aussen-Alster*, a still larger basin of water with handsome villas on its banks. See the *Prince Bismarck Monument*, the fine *Zoölogical Garden*, the *Rathaus*, the *Kunsthalle*, the *Gallery Weber*, and the *Museum of Industrial Art*. Trains carry passengers to and from Cuxhaven the home port of

the New York steamers of the Hamburg-American Line.

Adjoining Hamburg is **Altona** (*Kaiserhof*), near which is Stellingen, where is *Karl Hagenbeck's Zoölogical Garden* (8–4, 50 pf., Wed. 1 mark) in which an attempt is made to reproduce for the animals as nearly as may be the surroundings of their original homes.

From Hamburg, train runs S. W., 76 M. (2¼ hrs), across a poor flat country, to **Bremen** (*Central; Hillman's; de l'Europe; Siedenburg; du Nord*), a great Hanseatic commercial town, on the Weser River, with 215,000 inh. See the richly decorated *Rathhaus* (1410); the frescoed *Rathskeller*, famous for wines; the 11th-century Romanesque *Cathedral;* the *Kunsthalle*, with pictures; the splendid new Gothic *Exchange;* the colossal Roland statue (1412), and the *Promenades.*

Frankfort to Weimar, Leipsic, and Berlin.

This route passes through **Fulda,** an ancient ecclesiastical capital; and in 5–6 hrs. reaches **Eisenach** (*Grossherzog von Sachsen; Fürstenhof;; Kaiserhof*), the quiet town where Luther went to school. Near by is the **Wartburg,** a lofty Romanesque castle, founded in 1070, and lately restored and richly frescoed. Here Luther was hidden (1521-22), and many relics of his sojourn are shown. 4 hrs. S., beyond the Ducal capital of *Meiningen,* is **Coburg** (*Bahnols-Hôtel*), a handsome Franconian city, with a remarkable castle.

On the Berlin route is **Gotha** (*Deutscher Hof*), a pleasant ducal city, with 37,000 inhab. In and near the great *Friedenstein Palace* are remarkable collections of antiquities, coins, objects of

art, sculptures, engravings, a library of 200,000 vols., and a famous picture-gallery. The *Thuringian Forest* lies around the *Eisenach-Gotha* rly. **Erfurt** (*Erfurter Hof; Römischer Kaiser*) is an ancient Prussian fortress, with 120,000 inhab., a high-placed Gothic *Cathedral*, and the *Augustinian Monastery* in which Luther became a monk in 1505. The river Gera and its branches traverse various parts of the city, and there are so many bridges and such picturesque life along the water that Erfurt has long been known as the "Venice of Germany." The public parks, on the banks of the river, are very charming. Farther on toward Berlin is

Weimar (*Erbprinz; Russischer Hof; Elefant*), capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, an ancient town of 30,000 inhab. Goethe lived here 56 years, until his death in 1832; and his collections are shown in the *Goethe Museum* occupying the house in which the poet lived (open 11–4, 1 mark). Schiller's house is open daily (50 pf.). Herder and Wieland also lived at Weimar. Statues of all these are in the town; and frescos from their works adorn the handsome *Grand-Ducal Palace.* Their busts and many curiosities are in the *Grand-Ducal Library* (270,000 vols.; open daily, 1 mark). The *Museum* (open April-Sept., 10–4, 50 pf., Sun., Wed., free) has many curios and paintings. The *Stadtkirche* (1400) has a Crucifixion by Cranach, and the tomb of Herder. Schiller and Goethe are buried in the cemetery, S. of the town. Farther towards Berlin is

Leipsic (*Kaiserhof; Hauffe; Sedan; de Prusse; Hentschel*), a city of 520,000 inhab., the centre of the German book-trade, the seat of high imperial

tribunals, and the place where 3 great fairs are held yearly, drawing many traders even from Asia and the Levant. 30,000 strangers come to these fairs; and the annual sales (largely of furs, leather, and cloths) exceed $50,000,000. These picturesque exchanges have been carried on for over 700 years. There are 300 booksellers and 80 printing-offices here. The *Museum* has Thorwaldsen's Ganymede, and an immense collection of paintings and engravings, mostly modern (open Sun., Wed., Fri., free; Mon. 1 mark; Tues., Thurs., Sat., ½ mk). The *University*, which was founded in 1409, has over 4,000 students. The *University Library* contains 550,000 vols. and 6,000 MSS. See the *New Theatre*, with beautiful Corinthian façade; the *Supreme Court Building;* the *Pleissenburg* citadel; the *old houses* in the Grimma'sche Strasse; *Auerbach's Keller*, where part of the scene of Goethe's *Faust* is laid; the house in the Bruhl where Richard Wagner was born; the *Ethnographical Museum*, etc. In four Oct. days of 1813, 300,000 Prussians, Austrians, and Russians, headed by their sovereigns, defeated Napoleon and 140,000 Frenchmen here, and drove them out of Leipsic. In the Market Place is the *War Monument* by Siemering.

On the Leipsic-Magdeburg-Hamburg rly. is **Halle** (*Stadt Hamburg; Grand Hôtel Berges; Goldener Kugel*), with 175,000 inhab., and a famous university (2,000 students). In the market-place is the ancient Rathhaus, the many-towered Ch. of Our Lady (1530), a clock-tower 276 ft. high, and a statue of Handel (born at Halle, 1685).

Berlin.

(*Adlon; Alexandra; Carlton; Eden; Elite; Kaiserhof; Bristol; Royal; Savoy; Palast; Central; Continental; Minerva; Rome; Monopol; Westminster; Esplanade*), capital of Germany (3,000,000 inhabitants), is 3½ hrs. from Leipsic, on a sandy plain, by the river Spree. Originally a Wendish fishing-village, and afterwards a Hanseatic town, it was notably improved by the Great Elector (1640–88), and by Frederick the Great and his predecessor (1713–86). Since the accession of William I. in 1861 the population has increased greatly, and the arts and trades have flourished remarkably.

The best part of the city may be seen by walking down the **Unter den Linden,** a broad avenue, 1 M. long, with double rows of lime-trees, from the **Brandenburg Gate** to the Royal Palace. The Gate is an imitation of the Propylæa at Athens, crowned by a fine statue of Victory with horses. Outside is the *Thiergarten,* inside, the Pariser-Platz, with the Blücher Palace and officers' Club on the S., and the *French Embassy* on the N. There are several other embassies and palaces on the Linden, with various government buildings. The Florentine palace of Count Redern is the first building on the S., and beyond are the residences of the Minister of Religion and Education and of the Russian Ambassador. Opposite is the Ministry of the Interior. See the *Aquarium* and the arcade, *Kaiser-Gallerie.* At the E. end is the bronze statue of Federick the Great, by Rauch, called the finest of its kind in Europe. The king is on horseback, in his coronation-robes; and the lofty

pedestal is surrounded with life-size statues of his generals, princes, etc. To the S. is the *Palace of William I.*, behind which is the *Royal Library* (open 1–2), with 1,000,000 volumes and 30,000 MSS. N. is the *Academy Building* containing the Academies of Art and of Science; also the *University* (9,000 students), once Prince Henry's palace, and partly enclosing gardens in which are statues of the Humboldts. Fine anatomical, mineral, and zoölogical collections here; and a library of 100,000 vols. The *Opern Platz* contains statues of 5 generals, by Rauch, and is bounded by the Palace, University, *Opera House*, and *St. Hedwig's Ch.*, an imitation of the Roman Pantheon. Farther E., on the Linden, at the r. is the *Empress Frederick Palace;* and at the l. is the *Royal Guards-House* (military music in summer, 11–12), a copy of a Roman fortified gate. Back of this is the *Singing-Academy;* and on one side is the handsome *Arsenal*, with many rare trophies of war. Close by is the Schloss Bridge, adorned with 8 groups of statuary, and leading to the *Lustgarten*, a park in which stands an equestrian statue of Frederick William III. On one side is the **Royal Palace,** a vast double quadrangle, built since 1540, and containing 600 rooms (open daily, 10–1). See Swiss Hall, King's Hall, Red-Eagle Hall, Throne Room, now Ritter Saal, Velvet Room, Black Eagle Hall, Picture Gallery (fine modern battle-paintings), White Saloon (statues of the 12 Electors), and Chapel, rich in alabaster and gems, and splendidly frescoed. West of the Palace is the *National Monument to Emperor William I.* The magnificent new *Cathedral* must not be missed. Opposite the palace is the **Old**

Museum, the finest building in the city, with a grand Ionic portico, adorned with colossal bronze groups, and richly frescoed halls (open daily, 10–3). See the collections of antiquities; the sculptures; the Hall of the Heroes, and the Picture Gallery, unexcelled in its facilities for the study of art history. The *New Museum* contains Kaulbach's famous mural paintings, the Egyptian museum, an immense collection of casts, 12 cabinets of Northern antiquities, 4 rooms of objects of art, and 500,000 engravings. It has a Renaissance façade to the E.; and opposite is the new Corinthian temple of the *National Gallery* (open daily, 11–3), which contains a magnificent and world-renowned collection of modern paintings.

The **Friedrichs-Stadt** is the business centre of Berlin, and the streets in this section are interesting. The *Theatre* is a classic structure, on the Schiller-Platz, with several fine bronze groups; in front, a noble statue of Schiller. The *Wilhelmstrasse* contains notable palaces; and in *Wilhelms-Platz* are statues of 6 of Frederick the Great's generals. At the west end of the busy Leipziger-Strasse are the halls of the Prussian Diet, the offices of the ministers of War and Navy, and of the Postmaster-General; adjoining the latter is the interesting *Post-Office Museum.* Just beyond Leipziger-Platz is the Potsdamer-Platz, and near this on Königgrätzer-Strasse corner of Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse is the *Ethnographical Museum,* (10–3), next to which is the *Art Industrial Museum* (10–3). Belle Alliance Platz contains lofty granite column of Peace (1840), surrounded by splendid marble groups.

At the E. end of Leipziger-Strasse is the Spittel-Markt. Near this (5 Wall-Strasse) is *Ravené's Gallery* of modern French and German pictures (Tues. and Fri., 10–2): S. of the Schloss-Brucke is the *Academy of Architecture*. The *Schinkel-Platz* has statues of Schinkel, Beuth, and Thaer. The *Kurfürsten Bridge* leads from the square S. of the Royal Palace into old Berlin, where are the Imperial Post-Office and the 14th-century *Ch. of St. Mary*. The *Rathhaus* (open 10–3) is an immense Romanesque building of brick (1860–70), with a tower 286 ft. high, and several handsome halls. Underneath is the *Rathskeller*, a great refreshment-room. Opposite the Museum is the *Stock Exchange*, a sumptuous Renaissance building, with the greatest hall in Berlin, richly frescoed. Beyond the *Hercules Bridge* (on which are statues by Schadow) is **Monbijou**, a beautiful royal palace, in which is the *Hohenzollern Museum* (daily, 10–3). Near by is the great Synagogue, Moorish in style.

The splendid **Königs-Platz** adjoins the Thiergarten, and contains the *Monument of Victory*, 190 ft. high, commemorating the battles of 1870–71. Here is the Italian Renaissance *Hall of the Imperial Diet*, which cost 22,000,000 mks. Facing this on the west is the *National Monument* to *Prince Bismarck*. Avenue of Victory, Berlin's favorite promenade, leads through the **Thiergarten**, a park 2 M. long and ¾ M. wide, with many ponds and groves of large trees. At the end is a large Zoölogical Garden. S. of this is the *Emperor William Memorial Church*, erected in 1895. To S. E. is the *Botanical Garden* with plants of 20,000 species. A tramway runs through

the Thiergarten to Charlottenburg, a large town with a Palace (1699) in a handsome garden, and a *Mausoleum*, with sculptures by illustrious masters. In Berlin's *Old Trinity Cemetery*, Mendelssohn is buried; and in *Trinity Cemetery*, Schleiermacher and Neander. Cornelius rests in *Hedgwig's Cemetery;* Rauch, Schadow, Schinkel, Hegel, and Fichte, in the *Old Dorotheenstadt Cemetery;* and the Humboldts, at Tegel.

Potsdam (*Einsiedler; Eisenbahn*) is 16 M. from Berlin, among wooded hills and the lake-like expanses of the Havel. Here is the *Sans-souci Palace*, built by Frederick the Great, and full of reminiscences of him. Near by are the Picture-Gallery, the Orangery (adorned with fine statuary), and the Sicilian Garden. The *New Palace* (1769) has 200 richly adorned rooms, with fine paintings, and a noteworthy Marble Saloon. The *Marble Palace* is N. of Potsdam, and has many paintings. *Babelsberg* is a new Gothic palace, with rich art-treasures. The *Town Palace* (1660) is full of relics of the Great Frederick. The *Garrison Church* contains his tomb and military trophies. The *Church of Peace* is a noble Ionic basilica, with masterpieces of sculpture. The famous Sans-souci fountains play on summer Sunday afternoons. There are several châteaux of princes near Potsdam (60,000 inhab.).

Dresden and Prague.

Dresden (*Grand Union; Savoy, Europäischer Hof, Continental; Bristol; New York; Kronprinz; Vier Jahreszeiten*), "the German Florence," has 520,000 inhab., and has been the

capital of Saxony since 1485. Many British and American families dwell here, induced by the abundant facilities for culture and amusement, and also by the cheapness of living. The Elbe is crossed by five bridges, and bordered by the popular promenade, the **Bruhl Terrace**, adorned with statuary and trees. Here front the Synagogue, the Art Academy, the Exhibition Buildings, and the Court Ch. (famous music, Sun. and festivals, 11). Statues of Richter and Semper and the Maurice monument here. Opposite Court Church is the *Hof-Theater*, and near it *Guard House*. In the square is equestrian statue of King John. The *Royal Palace* (1534) is an irregular double quadrangle, with a tower 361 ft. high, and a richly frescoed Throne Room. The *Green-Vault* (8–2 daily, 1 mark) contains the largest existing collection of objects of art, bronzes, ivory carvings, mosaics, enamels, gems, crystal, and magnificent plate; also the regalia of Poland and Saxony, superb state swords, and precious stones of enormous value; and works of Dürer, Angelo, and Cellini. The **Museum** (part of the *Zwinger*) is a Renaissance building decorated with statues and sculptures, and containing the finest picture-gallery N. of Italy (open daily; Sun., Tues., Thurs., Fri. free; Wed., Sat., 50 pf., Mon. 1½ mark). Here are 2,600 paintings, including the Sistine Madonna, Correggio's La Notte, and Titian's Tribute Money; and choice works of Murillo, Dürer, Teniers, Veronese, etc.; also, 350,000 engravings. The *Museum Johanneum* contains the collection of porcelain (15,000 pieces of Dresden, Sèvres, and Oriental ware), and the most interesting Historical Museum in Germany (ancient

weapons, armor, furniture, and trophies of war). The *Albertinum* contains a sculpture gallery and a collection of casts. See the English ch.; the stone-domed Ch. of Our Lady; the Cross Ch., with tower 346 ft. high, and fountains and statues in the streets. Monument to the War of 1870–71, in the Old Market.

The **Japanese Palace,** across the Elbe, contains the **Royal Library,** with 500,000 vols., 6,000 MSS., and many rare old books and maps (open to visitors 12–1 summer, 1–2 winter, 50 pf.). In the rear is the pretty *Japanese Garden*, near which Körner was born and Schiller dwelt. The **Grosser Garten** is a royal park of 300 acres, wherein the French and Prussians fought in 1813. Here are *Zoölogical* and *Botanical Gardens;* also a *Museum of Ecclesiastical Antiquities.* Schlegel and Weber are buried in the Catholic Cemetery. The monument where Gen. Moreau was mortally wounded is 1½ M. S.; and the *Moritzburg*, a royal hunting-lodge, is 6 M. N. *Pillnitz* (7M.) is a handsome royal château. Many charming suburban excursions.

The **Saxon Switzerland** is a beautiful mt. region, some 500 square M. in area, filled with grotesque sandstone peaks and gorges, and traversed by the Elbe. A 2-days' tour leads from Dresden to Pötzscha (¾ hr. by rly.); thence (1½ hr.) to the **Bastei**, a hotel-crowned peak, overlooking the whole region and the Elbe valley; thence (5 hrs.) to *Schandau*, a summer resort (hotels) in the heart of the mts. and thence (1 day) by the *Lichtenhain Fall* and the *Kuhstall* and *Prebischthor* peaks, to *Königstein*, a lofty and imposing Saxon fortress. It is 5–7 hrs. up the Elbe valley and through the Saxon Switzer-

land, by *Pirna and Königstein*, with their fortresses, and *Bodenbach* (2½ hrs. from the *Schneeberg*, and opposite the handsome castle of *Teschen*), from Dresden to

Prague (*Palace; Erzherzog-Stephan; Schwartzes Ross; Blauer Stern; Central; Monopol*), the capital of Bohemia (600,000 inhab.), situated on hills near the Moldau River. The population is chiefly Bohemian, and the Germans are very unpopular. The city was founded by the Duchess Libussa. Here Huss and Jerome preached the Reformation, which took firm root in Bohemia until the Protestant army was crushed, just outside of Prague, in 1620, by the Bavarian forces of the Roman-Catholic League. The palace of the Bohemian kings is now an Austrian barrack; and the old Hussite ch., the *Teynkirche*, containing Tycho Brahe's tomb, is now Catholic; see the painting of the Assumption by Skreta above the high altar. In front of the Rathhaus 27 Protestant Bohemian nobles were executed, in 1620; and 11 of Wallenstein's officers, in 1633. See the Palace of Count Clam Gallas; the Gothic *Pulverthurn* tower; the great Jesuit College; the ancient *University*, founded in 1348; the *Bohemian National Museum;* the *Museum of Industrial Art;* the *Rossmarkt*, a grand street adorned with statues; the *Neustadt Rathhaus*, where the Hussite wars began; the *Jews' Quarter*, with 9 synagogues and a very ancient cemetery; and the Wyssehrad citadel. Walk through the *Graben* (in Bohemian Na Prikope), the principal shopping street, where beautiful glass and garnet jewelry may be seen in abundance, built on the site of the ancient moat. The **Charles Bridge** (1357–1507), with 16 arches, towers of

defence (on one of which the heads of the Protestant nobles were exposed for 10 years), and 30 statues of saints, crosses the Moldau to the splendid *Radetzky Monument* (made from Italian cannon) and the *Jesuit Ch.* On the rocky heights above is the marvellous **Hradschin**, where stands the *Cathedral* (1344–85), containing the marble and alabaster mausoleum (1589) of the Bohemian kings; the tombs of St. Adalbert, St. Vitus, St. Wenzel, and several Sclavonic kings, and many rare mosaics and paintings. The great *Imperial Palace* (open daily, 11–1, ½ kr.) contains, portraits, ancient halls, and the Council Chamber from which the imperial councillors were thrown, causing the Thirty Years' War. In the *Sternberg Palace* is a collection of 350–400 paintings (open daily). The vast *Czernian Palace* is now a barrack. Near it is a Capuchin monastery, with a chapel copied after the Casa Santa at Loretto. Higher up is the wealthy and imposing **Abbey of Strahov**, with the tombs of St. Norbert and Gen. Pappenheim, a painting by Dürer, a fine library, and splendid views over Prague, the Moldau plain, and the Giant Mts. Below the *Belvedere*, an imperial villa (1536) with Bohemian historical frescos, are **Wallenstein's Palace** (1636) and the *Nostitz Palace*, containing 400 paintings.

Carlsbad (*Savoy; Bristol; Pupp; Königsvilla; Imperial; National; Hopfenstock; Kroh; Angers*), 6–7 hrs. W. of Prague, is visited by over 20,000 yearly, who find the sulphur and saline waters beneficial, and pretty scenery of Tepl glens and pine woods very charming.

Franzensbad (*Post; Bristol; Grand; Königsvilla; Hübner*) is a watering-place with 14

carbonated iron springs, visited by 15,000 persons annually. Walk through the *Wandelbahn*, a covered walk near the Kurhaus, lined with shops; see the *Statue* of Emperor Francis I., that of the Empress Elizabeth, and the Goethe Fountain.

Teplitz (*Zum alten Rathaus; Kronprinz Rudolf*), 3–4 hrs. from Dresden, 4–5 hrs. from Prague, another famous watering-place, with warm alkaline springs, used for bathing. Scenery is mountainous, picturesque; and ruined castles, hill-top inns, and rich abbeys abound. From Prague to **Munich** is a ride of 11–12 hrs. (38 mks. 90 pf., 30 mks. 60 pf., 21¼ mks.). From Prague you can go to Vienna by night-train (217 M.; 8–10 hrs.; fares, 18 mks. 70 pf., 13 mks. 70 pf.), *via Tabor* and Gmünd. Berlin to Breslau and Vienna, 18–20 hrs. Dresden to Znaim and Vienna, 14 hrs.

Vienna.

Hotels.— *Imperial; Sacher; Grand; Bristol; Metropole; Kaiserin Elizabeth; Residenz; Meissl; Kratn;* (in the suburbs), *Continental*, Leopoldstadt; *Kummer*, Mariahilf; *Höller*, Neubau.

Restaurants.— Vienna is an expensive town, and a few hints may be useful. There is no obligation to take more than first breakfast in hotels where you lodge. *Sacher's*, near the Opera; *Hopfer; Hartman; Lehner; Bellaria; Dreher's*, close to Opera, and some of the café-restaurants on the Ring, are good. The Viennese sup from 9 to 11; and the traveller should not fail to take supper in one of the concert-halls, frequented by good society. *Table-d'hôte* is not general. Good

dinners can be had at the restaurants, at fixed prices. Austrian wines most in use are Vöslauer (red) and Gumpoldskirchener (white). The Hungarian wines are Erlauer, Carlowitzer, and Ofener (red); and Tokayer and Ruster (white).

Carriages (2-horse), 1 K. 20 h. for drive within the city limits; 60 h. per quarter hour; 1-horse, 80 h. an hr. Drivers expect liberal gratuity. Street-Cars, with smoking-compartments, run around the Ring, the Franz-Joseph-Quai, and across the Aspern Bridge to the Prater (fare, 14 h.). The railway termini are all joined by a circular connecting line.

The capital of Austria and Hungary, with upwards of 2,000,000 inh., stands on a mountain-walled plain near the Danube River, and is one of the handsomest, most enterprising, and most interesting of European cities. Vienna was first a Celtic village; then a Roman fort, where Marcus Aurelius died (180); left a desolation by the Huns; made a fief of the empire by Charlemagne; occupied by the Duke of Austria in 1156; enriched by the Crusades; fortified in 1251; occupied by the Hapsburgs in 1276; besieged by the Turks in 1529 and 1683; occupied by the French in 1805 and 1809; and in the power of Prussia in 1866.

The Cathedral of St. Stephan, in the centre of Vienna, was built of limestone in 1300–1510, and restored in 1860. The nave is 354 ft. long and 89 feet high; and its rich groined roof rests on huge pillars, adorned with 100 statuettes. See the old imperial burial-vault, the tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy, the stone pulpit (1512), the sarcophagus in the Thekla Choir, the carved choir-stalls, and the stained windows. Great cata-

combs beneath. On the outside, see Giant's, Eagle's, and Bishop's Doors, tomb of the Meistersänger, pulpit of Capistranus, and Heathen towers. The tower is 453 ft. high (40 h.), and the guides point out thence the battle-fields of Wagram and Essling. At the corner of the Kärntner-Strasse the chief business and shopping street, is the *Stock am Eisen*, a pine-tree stump full of nails driven on account of an ancient custom. In the Graben is the *Trinity Column* (1693), raised to commemorate the cessation of the plague in 1679. The *Kohlmarkt* is a street of shops, leading to the Imperial Palace. **The Ring** is the magnificent boulevard, 165 ft. wide and 2 M. long, which (with the Quay on the Danube Canal) surrounds the inner town, and occupies the place of the old ramparts and *glacis*. Beginning at the Aspern Bridge, is passes between the great barracks and the Custom House. The next section, the *Steuben-Ring*, passes the handsome new **Art-History Museum** (open 9–4, 60 h.), with 9 rooms, crowded with choice works in gold, brass, iron, ivory, bronze, tapestry, leather, etc., and paintings and statuary. This German S. Kensington is joined by a corridor to the *Technical School*, near which is a statue of Pallas Athene. The *Park-Ring* runs between the pretty **Stadt Park**, and the Horticultural Palace, behind which are the splendid modern palaces of the Duke of Coburg and the Archduke William. The *Kolowrat-Ring* passes the *Casino* (the club of the nobility) and the Gothic *Academic Gymnasium*. From the *Schwartzenberg-Platz*, with its monument and ducal palaces, the *Kärntner-Ring* passes the Imperial and Grand Hotels, the beautiful building of the Musical Union, and the Renaissance *Ar-*

tists' House (exhibitions of paintings). The busy *Opera-Ring* leads by the magnificent **Opera House,** with sumptuous frescos and decorations; and the *Palace of the Archduke Albert,* in which is the **Albertina** (open Mon. and Thurs., 9–2), a collection of 40,000 books, 200,000 engravings, and hundreds of drawings by Raphael, Rubens, Dürer, etc. The *Burg-Ring* is between the huge new buildings of the Imperial Museums and the Imperial Palace. The *Franzens-Ring* passes the Volksgarten, a popular park, with a temple containing Canova's Theseus. Near it is the superb **Votive Ch.,** commemorating the Emperor's escape from assassination in 1853, and adorned with twin spires, 345 ft. high, abounding in statues and wonderful stained windows. Near by is the Allgemeines Krankenhaus, an enormous group of hospitals unsurpassed in Europe; and the great new buildings of the University, the Gothic Rathhaus, the Courts of Justice, the Hofburg Theatre, the Military Offices, and the classic Parliament House. The *Schotten-Ring* contains the **Exchange,** a new Renaissance structure, the vast Police Office, and the *Stiftungshaus* erected on the site of the Ring Theatre, which was burned with great loss of life in 1881; it leads to the Danube Canal.

The **Hofburg,** or *Imperial Palace,* the home of Austria's sovereigns for 6 centuries, is a vast and irregular group of buildings, with a labyrinth of courts, gates, and corridors. See the magnificent *Knights' Hall,* in the *Residenz;* the apartments of Maria Theresa; the *Riding-School;* the Guard-House (military music daily, at 1); the *Augustinian Ch.,* with its monuments; the *Hofgarten;* and the statues of Francis I.,

Joseph II., the Archduke Charles, Prince Eugene, etc. The *Imperial Library* (open daily, 9–4) contains 1,000,000 vols., 30,000 MSS., and 350,000 engravings. The *Natural-History* and *Mineral Cabinets* are very interesting. The **Treasury** (open free Tues. and Sat., 10–1; 1 K. Thurs. 11–2; special permit Mon. and Fri. 10–12) is the most interesting in Europe, and contains the entire regalia of Austria, coronation robes, jewel-studded decorations, jewelry, caskets of gold, silver, and crystal, Napoleon I.'s regalia as King of Italy, the sabre of Haroun-al-Raschid, the crown and sword of Charlemagne, the lance which pierced the Saviour's side, etc. Among the jewels is the Florentine diamond 133 1/3 carats.

The homely *Capuchin Ch.* contains the Imperial Vault (open daily; gratuity for the poor), where you may see the coffins in which lie Maria Theresa, Marie Louise, Maximilian of Mexico, and other sovereigns. Near by is the *Imperial Printing-Office* (open Tues. and Fri., 9–12). The *University* (4,000 students) is in the Franzens-Ring.

The suburban **Lichtenstein Palace** (open daily, 9–6 has a gallery of 1,600 paintings, with many remarkable works of Rubens and Van Dyck. The **Schönborn Palace** (Mon., Wed., and Fri., 9–3) has a famous collection of pictures; the *Harrach Palace* (Wed. and Sat., 10–4) contains 400 interesting paintings; and the *Czernin Palace* contains some 350 pictures with many excellent Flemish and Dutch canvasses. There are many very interesting ancient and modern chs., in Vienna, many palaces, and civic and national institutions, monuments, squares, and

bridges, which should be seen. See also *Museum of Austrian Ethnography* (9–4, 1 K., Sun. and holidays free), *Museum of Natural History* (Sun. and Thurs. 9–1, Mon. 1–5, Wed. and Sat. 9–3, 1 K., Tues and Fri. closed), and the *Vienna Historical Museum* (Sun., Tues., Thurs., 9–2, 2 K.)

The Belvedere, an Imperial residence, built in 1693–1724, and once inhabited by Prince Eugene of Savoy, has a beautiful French garden. Its gallery formerly contained about 1,500 paintings, including a remarkable collection of early Italian and Venetian works, and Dürer's world-renowned "Trinity," all of which were removed to the Imperial Art Museum in 1891. The other of the two buildings forming the Belvedere, known as the Lower Belvedere, contained the famous Ambras collection, removed in 1889 to the Art-History Museum. It contains now a gallery of modern paintings. Near by is the vast **Arsenal,** with the richly frescoed Hall of Fame, and thousands of military relics and trophies of the Turkish, French, Swedish, and Italian wars. Here also are great barracks, gun-factory, and cannon-foundry.

The Prater is an immense forest-park on the E. (laid out in 1766), with cafés, band-music, theatres, and avenues. On May and June afternoons the fashionable world of Austria may be seen driving in the *Haupt-Allee*. *Wurstel Prater* is the part frequented by the humbler classes. In the cemetery of *Wahring*, 1½ M. N. W. of the city, Beethoven, Schubert, and Grillparzer are buried; Mozart lies at *St. Marx*, and Gluck at *Matzleinsdorf*.

Schönbrunn is a splendid suburban imperial

residence, where Napoleon I. had his headquarters, and where his son died (1832). Beautiful gardens, fountains, statuary, and flowers. On the W. are the villas of Hietzing. **Laxenburg** (¾ hr. by rly.) is another imperial château (built in 1377), with many interesting halls and monuments. The **Kahlenberg,** N. of Vienna, overlooks the Danube plain, the Carpathians, and the Styrian Alps. There are many other lovely excursions in the environs.

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

THIS interesting region is easily reached from Vienna, whence steamers descend the Danube to Pest in 12–13 hrs. (starting at 6.30 A. M.; fares, 12 K., 7 K. 50 h.). Pest to Vienna, by rly., 7–8 hrs. (fares 30 K. 14 h., 19 K. 70 h. by express). The steamer passes *Lobau* island, where Napoleon and 150,000 soldiers, with 700 cannon, were encamped in 1809; and the castles of *Deutsch-Altenburg*, *Hainburg*, and *Theben;* and in 2¼ hrs. reaches **Presburg** (*Grüner Baum; König von Ungarn*), the former capital (78,000 inh.), on the foot-hills of the little Carpathians. In the *Cathedral* (1090) the Hungarian kings were crowned. Before it is a statue of St. Martin. See the *Rathhaus* (1288); the beautiful *Franciscan Ch.* (1293); and the *Museums.* From the ruins of the imperial palace, on the *Schlossberg*, there is a lovely view over the villages and vineyards. Beautiful excursions in the vicinity.

Below Presburg the shores are flat. **Komorn**, or Komáron is a powerful fortress (24,000 inhab.); *Gran*, or Esztergom (10,000 inhab.) has lofty-domed cathedral; *Visegrád*, a venerable fortress, ruined by the Turks.

Budapest (*Grand Hotel Hungaria; Queen of England; Royal; Bristol; Continental; Fiume, Lucasbad* in Buda; *Margaretenbad*, on the island) has 880,000 inhabitants. It is the capital of Hungary, and is a handsome modern city,

next only to Vienna in importance in the empire-kingdom. The beautiful modern Renaissance *Academy* (Sun., Tues., Fri., 10–1.30, free; other times 1 K.) contains a library and botanical collection, and has many Hungarian landscapes and historical paintings. The *National Museum* (inquire regarding adm., as the different collections are on view at different times, sometimes free, sometimes 1 K.) is rich in Roman, Transylvanian, and Hungarian antiquities, and has a natural history collection and a library and waiting room. The magnificent Moro-Romanesque *Redoute Buildings* contain ballrooms, concert halls, assembly rooms, etc. The new *Museum of Fine Arts* (10–1.30 free; afternoon 1 K.) contains the great National (formerly Esterházy) Gallery with 900 paintings, 22,000 drawings, and about 75,000 engravings, and also a collection of modern pictures. See the *Industrial Art Museum* with exterior colored ornamentation in Magyar style; the *House of Parliament;* the *Palace of Justice;* the *Rathaus;* the *Opera House;* the new *Royal Agricultural Museum* in the Városliget Park; the *Post Office;* the promenades along the Danube; the statues of Stefan Szechenyl, Joseph von Eötvös, Archduke Joseph, Franz Deák, Alexander Petöfi, Semmelweiss (the discoverer, after Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the cause of puerperal fever), and George Washington; the colossal sculptural bulls in front of the slaughter house; the Városliget Park; the Kerepesi Cemetery with monuments of Kossuth, Batthyány, Deák, and others; the *Margarethen-Insel,* a pretty island-park (cafés and military music); and various new national buildings. A splendid suspension-

bridge and other bridges connect Pest and Buda (Ofen). The latter was once a Roman colony, and for 150 years a Turkish town. See the *Royal Palace*, the great modern fortress, and *St. Matthius Church*. There are famous baths in Ofen, founded by the Turks, near one of which is a mosque.

Steamers from Pest to Orsova, 50 hours, a superb trip, passing *Mohács*, where the Turks conquered Hungary (1526); *Neusatz*, a fortified modern town; *Peterwardein*, where Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade; *Carlowitz*, and *Semlin*, where is Hunyadi's castle.

Belgrade (*Hôtel de Paris; Moscow*), the capital of Servia, has 40,000 inhab., formerly a quaint Oriental town, with narrow streets curving under a fortress-crowned rock. Modern improvements have widened the streets and numbered the houses after western models. The *Kalemegdon Park* is interesting and affords fine view.

Baziasch, 4–5 hrs. below, is the end of the ry. from Pest. Travelers come down this way and take steamer at Baziasch, where the Danube enters the magnificent scenery of the Carpathians. On the right, in this tremendous defile, is the ruined fortress of *Golubacz*, and ancient Roman forts. At *Drencova* the rapids are entered. Servia is on the r., Hungary on the l. Through the **Defile of Kasan** the river is 500–600 ft. wide, between immense rocky cliffs. Trajan's Roman road is on the r. bank; and his inscription, commemorating the Dacian campaign, is near the end.

Orsova (*König von Ungarn; Ozanic*) is a pretty Wallachian village, just above the famous **Iron Gates,** where the Danube plunges through

a rocky cañon 1½ M. long. A rly. runs from Pest to Orsova (305 M.), by **Temesvár** (*Hungaria; Kronprinz*), an old walled town of 72,000 inhab. From Vienna to Bucharest by this favorite route, 29–30 hrs. (fares, 174 fr. 80 c., 131¼ fr.; the Roumanian currency is like that of France).

Fares from Vienna 49 K. 80 h., 30 K. 40 h. by express in 7 hours to **Cracow** (*Grand; Saxe*), once the capital of Poland, annexed to Austria in 1846. Here is a fine cathedral, with the tombs of the Polish kings; and a huge mound made of earth, erected by the people in honor of *Kosciuszko.* Fares, 41 K. 70 h., 25 K. 50 h. by express in 5½ hrs. to **Lemberg** (*Hôtel de France; George; de l'Europe*), the capital of Galicia, with 207,000 inhab. and a large university. Fare from Budapest to Bucharest on the Orient Express 99 fr. 25 c., time 20 hours.

Bucharest (*Hôtel Boulevard; Capsa; Frascati*), the capital of the kingdom of Roumania, "the Paris of the East," has 315,000 inhab., and is a semi-Oriental town, divided into the Yellow, Red, Green, Black, and Blue districts, or wards. See the Palace, Theatre, War-Office, University, the Ch. and Monastery of Radu Vod (1572), the parks, the equestrian statue of Michael III., and some of the chs.

Vienna to Gratz and Trieste.

Leaving Vienna at 7 A.M., one reaches Trieste in 11–12 hrs. (fares, 61 K. 20 h., 42 K. 90 h.), crossing the **Semmering Pass** by a wonderfully picturesque rly., with 30 tunnels and viaducts. *Semmering* stat. is 2,892 ft. above the sea; and here the rly. passes through the crowning ridge by a tunnel 1 M. long, and descends through the

narrow Styrian valleys by **Bruck**, where the rly. to Venice diverges, and by a score of castles, to

Gratz (*Elephant; Daniel; Wiesler; Steirerhof*), the capital of Styria (150,000 inhab.), a pretty, well-situated, and growing town, where many retired Austrian officers live. The *Castle* is 400 ft. above Gratz, and commands a grand view. See the Hall of the Styrian Estates, the Cathedral (1446), the Imperial Mausoleum, and the Johanneum Palace, with its library and picture-gallery.

Beyond Gratz the line traverses a picturesque mt. region, full of historical interest. At Steinbrück a branch diverges to **Agram**, the capital of Croatia. Farther on is **Laibach**, the capital of Carniola, with a fine castle and cathedral; and **Adelsberg** (*Grand Hôtel Adelsberg; Krone*), whence the famous *Stalactite Caverns* (one mile west of the town) may be visited. The long zigzag descent to the Adriatic gives many splendid views.

Trieste (*Hôtel de la Ville; Excelsior Palace; Delorme; Aquila Nera; Central*), chief Austrian port (250,000 inhab.), is an Italian city in sentiment and appearance, beautifully situated on a fortified harbor, and visited by 14,000 vessels yearly. It has a venerable cathedral, a sumptuous Greek ch., a tall Armenian ch., a far-viewing Capuchin monastery (with castle above), a Ghetto (Jews' quarter), many palaces, and several statues. The *Tergesteum* is a vast commercial building, headquarters of the Austrian Lloyds. The *Piazzetta di Ricardo* commemorates the imprisonment of Richard Cœur de Lion here. Beautiful drives on the St. Andrea Corso, to **Miramar**, the palace of Maximilian of Mexico;

and to Prosecco, of whose wine Virgil spoke, *Obelisco,* and the *Grotta Gigante.*

Steamers run from Trieste down the Istrian and Dalmatian coasts to Zara, Spalatro, Ragusa, Cattaro, Pola, and Fiume; and to the Ionian and Greek ports, and Constantinople; also to Venice. Rly. to Venice.

The Upper Danube, Salzburg, etc.

This region is full of beauty and picturesqueness. The descent by steamer from Linz to Vienna requires 8–9 hrs. (9 K. 40 h., 5 K. 20 h.); ascent, 18–20 hrs. The route to N. Germany is by rly. to Linz and Munich. Rly. from Vienna is 117 M. (3½–7 hrs.; express fares 22 K. 60 h., 13 K. 30 h.), by *Melk,* with its ancient Benedictine monastery; and *Enns,* once strongly fortified with the ransom paid by England for Richard Cœur de Lion, and 3 M. from the great Augustinian Abbey of *St. Florian;* to

Linz (*Erzherzog Carl; Goldner Adler*), the capital of Upper Austria (70,000 inhab.), a pretty town, with a museum, castle and Capuchin ch. 78 miles S. W. (express in 3 hrs., fare 15 K. 60 h., 9 K. 50 h.) is

Salzburg (*Hôtel de l'Europe; Mirabell; Autriche; Nelböck; Münchnerhof*), one of the most beautiful towns in Germany, with an Italian beauty in its flat-roofed houses, fountains, and marble façades, and environs of far-famed picturesqueness; 40,000 inhab. The Palace, Cathedral, and Government buildings are in the old quarter. Here is Mozart's birthplace, his house, his statue, and a collection of his MSS.; also the Ch. and Cemetery of St. Peter, and

the Benedictine Abbey with the cellar where Haydn used to enjoy his wine. See the Museum, the Franciscan Church, the imposing Fortress of *Hohen-Salzburg*, and the High and woody *Mönchsberg;* 250 stone steps lead to the monastery on the *Capuzinerberg*. The house of Paracelsus is near the river. The palace of *Mirabell*, Prince Schwartzenberg's château of *Aigen*, and the imperial villa of *Helbrunn*, are near by.

Railway (66 M., 2½–5 hrs.; express fare 13 K. 10 h., 8 K.) to **Bad Gastein** (*Straubinger; Gasteiner Hof; Badeschloss; Kaiserhof; Hirsch; Weismayr; Germania*), whose warm springs attract thousands of nervous, gouty, and debilitated folk. Beautiful hill-country, abounding in high waterfalls.

The **Salzkammergut,** or "Austrian Switzerland," in which the Government has great salt-mines, covers 250 square M. between Salzburg and Styria, and has the finest scenery in Germany, sequestered green valleys, crystal lakes, and far-viewing mts. Railway (42 M., 2½ hrs.; fare 8 K. 50 h.) from Salzburg to the fashionable watering-place of **Ischl** (*Kaiserin Elizabeth; Bauer; Post; Kaiserkrone; Austria; Victoria*), near the centre of the Alpine region, with splendid villas of the Emperor and many nobles. Mud baths and whey baths here. Grand excursions in every direction. From Vienna to Ischl (railway in 6 hrs., fare 34 K. 50 h., 21 K. 10 h.) to *Gmunden* (passing near the *Traun Falls*), a quiet little summer-resort on the **Traun See,** the most beautiful of German lakes. Here one may break the railway journey, if desired, for an hour's sail (9 miles) by steamer, amid grand lake

and mt. scenery, to *Ebensee*, a small town with extensive salt works; thence to Ischl.

Between Salzburg and Munich ry. traverses a picturesque mt. region.

Munich and the Tyrol.

Munich (*Bayrischer Hof; Russischer Hof; Rheinischer Hof; Regina-Palast; Vier Jahreszeiten; Continental; Englischer Hof; Wagner; Europäischer Hof; Deutscher Kaiser; Grünwald; Park*), the capital of Bavaria (560,000 inhab.), is on the Isar river, on a broad, lofty, and barren plain. The climate is variable, and almost severe. Living is cheap, and furnished rooms may be had reasonably for a stay of 2–4 weeks. The **Royal Palace** (adm. 10.45 daily), an imitation of the Pitti Palace, contains magnificent frescos from the Odyssey and the Niebelungenlied, and from the lives of Charlemagne, Barbarossa, and the Hapsburgs; and, in the Throne-Room, Schwanthaler's grand statues of 12 Wittelsbach princes. In the adjacent *Old-Residence* (1600–16) is the sumptuous Royal Chapel (open 9.30–11, 2–4; also the *Treasury* (Mon., Wed., and Fri., 9–11, 1 mark), with the Bavarian regalia, the great blue diamond, and the crowns of Bohemia (captured in 1620), and of the Emperor Henry II. and the Empress Cunigunda (1010), and the *Reiche Kapelle* (Mon. and Wed., 9–11, 2 marks) containing rich ecclesiastical objects. The *Festsaalbau*, with noble portico and statues, fronts on the *Hofgarten*, around which run richly frescoed *Arcades*, containing the *Ethnographical Museum* and the *Art Union* The *Hof-Theatre*, adorned with many fine statues, is the largest in Germany.

To the east of the palace is the *Bavarian Military Museum* (9.30–12.30, 3–5, ex. Sat.; Mon., Wed. and Thurs., 1 mark, Tues. and Fri. free), with elaborately ornamented cannon in front. The *Bavarian National Museum* (9–4, ex. Mon.; Sun. and Wed. free, other days 1 mark) in the Prinz-Regenten Street contains collections of great historical interest of industrial art, mediæval Christian art, and modern art; textiles, armor, ceramics; old MSS. and specimens of early printing.

The Ludwigs-Strasse runs from the *Hall of Generals to Gate of Victory*, a triumphal arch erected by Ludwig I. to the Bavarian army, with statutes and reliefs, and surmounted by a bronze Bavaria, in a chariot drawn by lions. On and near this street are the Odeon Concert-hall; the Theatine Church, with the royal tombs; the equestrian statue of Ludwig I.; the War Office; the *Royal Library* (8–1, 3–8 daily; closed Sun. and Sat. afternoon),—a Florentine building with fine statues and an imposing stairway, 1,000,000 vols., 50,000 MSS., and literary curiosities,—the Codex Aureus, Alaric's breviary, the prayer-books of Dürer and Emperor Lewis, the oldest Niebelungenlied MS., etc.; the *Ludwigskirche*, a splendid ch. in Italian style, with Cornelius's Last Judgment and other frescos; and a great square, with statues, bounded by the Priests' Seminary, the Max-Joseph School, and the University (6,400 students).

Beyond the Gate of Victory (see above) is the *Academy of Art*, with figures of Castor and Pollux at the entrance. From the *Max-Joseph Platz* (on which are the Theatre, Royal Palace, Post

Office and Max-Joseph's Statue) the handsome **Maximilian-Strasse**, 1 M. long, runs to the Isar, by the Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel, the Government buildings, a long square with statues (one of the Massachusetts Count Rumford), and the old National Museum, to the handsome **Maximilianeum** civil-service school, adorned with frescos and statuary. The **German Museum** (9–7, except Tues., 20 pf., with guide, 1 to 3 persons, 6 marks), housed in the old National Museum building and the Heavy Cavalry Barracks, contains a most interesting collection of objects illustrating the history of technical industries—mining, telegraphy, railroading, aviation, printing, spinning, watchmaking, photography, radiology, acoustics, heating, etc. A permanent home will be made near the cavalry barracks on an island in the Isar River. The huge brick *Cathedral* (1468–88) is 118 ft. high inside, and has towers 357 ft. high, and 30 windows 72 ft. high, several monuments, and a captured Turkish flag. *St. Michael's Ch.* has a noble dome, and Thorwaldsen's monument to Engene Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy. The *Allerheiligenkirche* is a magnificent Byzantine ch., rich in colored marbles and frescos on gold ground. *St. Boniface*, an imitation of a 5th-century basilica, is a very beautiful 4-aisled ch., with round arches supported by 66 monolithic columns of gray Tyrolese marble, gilded roof-timbers, royal tombs, and many frescos by Hess. The *statue of Maximilian I.* was designed by Thorwaldsen, and made of captured Turkish cannon. Near it is the mediæval *Wittelsbach Palace.*

The *Academy of Science*, in the old Jesuits College, has vast collections of fossils, minerals,

coins, casts, etc. See also the statues of Schiller, Gluck, Orlando di Lasso, and Max Emanuel; the *Marian Column* (1638); the Obelisk, 100 ft. high, of captured gun-metal, to 30,000 Bavarians who died in the Russian war; the ancient and imposing Isar and Neuhäuser Gates; the great bronze-foundry, with collection of models (daily, 1–6); the Museum of Schwanthaler's works; the great beer-gardens and breweries (especially the Hofbräuhaus on a street leading from the Maximilian-Strasse); and the splendid arcaded cemetery.

The **Old Pinakothek** (open daily, except Sat., 9–4) is a vast Renaissance structure, adorned with 24 statues of famous artists, and with a long arcade frescoed by Cornelius with scenes from the history of mediæval art. The Museum contains 1,100 paintings, including fine works of Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Holbein, Dürer, and Rubens. On the ground floor, 300,000 engravings, 9,000 drawings, and cabinets of Greek and Etruscan vases (catalogue, 1 mark, illustrated 4½ marks). The **New Pinakothek** (open free Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9–4, Mon., Wed., Fri., 1 mark 9–2), frescoed outside from Kaulbach's designs, contains 900 modern paintings (mostly of the Munich school) by Kaulbach, Overbeck, etc. The **Glyptothek** (free Mon., Wed. and Fri., 9–2, other days and hours, 1 mark, is a handsome Ionic building, with 12 richly frescoed vaulted halls, enshrining Egyptian, Greek, Latin, and modern sculptures, and choice works of Canova, Thorwaldsen, Dannecker, etc. Opposite is the Corinthian *Exhibition Building*, where new Munich pictures are exhibited and sold every summer; and N. W. is the famous *Stained-Glass Institu-*

tion. **The Propylæa Gate** in the Königz-Platz is a splendid copy of the gateway to the Acropolis at Athens, built in 1862, and adorned with sculptures. To the west of this gate is the *Schack Gallery* (10–2, Sun., 11–1, closed Thurs., Mon. 1 mark, other days free), containing excellent collection of the works of modern German authors.

The English Garden, laid out by Count Rumford, begins at the Royal Palace, and runs N. four miles. You can drive through it to the Observatory, 1½ M. A little over a mile outside the Carlsthor is the **Hall of Fame,** a Doric colonnade containing busts of 80 national celebrities. Here stands the bronze *Statue of Bavaria*, 56 ft. high. Ascend into its head, whence there is a fine view. The royal château and deer-park **Nymphenburg** and the Porcelain factory are 3 M. W. of Munich. The **Lake of Starnberg** (15 M.; rly. in 1 hr.) 12½x3 M. in area, has fine mt. views, villas of wealthy Munichers, and several châteaux.

Operas at Hof und National-Theatre (prices low), Sun., Mon., Thurs. and Fri., except in July (open, as usual in Germany, at 6.30 or 7). Good classical music on Sun. at St. Michael's, the Court church.

Ober-Ammergau may be reached comfortably from Munich by way of Murnau, passing the ancient abbey of *Ettal* and up the *Ammerthal.* This is a pleasant summer-journey among Bavarian mts. and lakes, and into the country of the Passion Play. See local guides.

Through the Tyrol to Italy.—From Salzburg to Innsbruck one must pass through Bavaria, change cars, and submit to the examination of

baggage. The rly. leads by *Rosenheim to* **Kufstein** (*Drei Königer; Egger; Post*), an ancient fortress commanding the Tyrolese frontier; and up the beautiful valley of the Inn; by busy and picturesque old **Schwaz,** among rich iron and copper mines; and *Hall,* whose ch. has a picture by Dürer.

From Vienna to Innsbruck by express in 12 hrs. (58 K., 37 K.).

Innsbruck (*Hôtel de l'Europe; Tirol; Kayser; Kreid; Habsburger*), the capital of the Tyrol 54,000 inh.), is beautifully situated in the midst of mts., 6–8,000 ft. high, whose peaks seem to overhang its streets. On the wooden bridge which gives name to the town, Höfer's Tyrolese riflemen thrice defeated Napoleon's Bavarians in the War of Independence (1809). The body of Höfer, the innkeeper who led the Tyrol in arms against the French for 14 years, and was shot by Napoleon at Mantua, now lies in the Silver Chapel of Innsbruck's *Franciscan Ch.*, under a splendid monument. In the same ch. is the monument (1513–83) of the Emperor Maximilian I., a bronze statue kneeling on a sarcophagus, and surrounded by 28 royal bronze statues and 24 exquisite historical reliefs, in marble (which the sacristan uncovers and explains). Queen Christina of Sweden abjured Protestantism in this ch. in 1654. See also the *Palace*, built by Maria Theresa; the *Golden Roof;* the *University;* the *Triumphant Arch;* the interesting *Museum Ferdinandeum;* the *Relief Map of the Tyrol,* made of stones, at the Normal School; the ancient *Capuchin Monastery;* the wealthy *Abbey of Wilten;* and the fine old castle of **Ambras**

(13th century), now a museum (daily ex. Mon. 9–12, 2–5, 40 h., Sun. and holidays free).

From Innsbruck to Verona, by express in 4 hrs. (fare 40 K. 65 h.)

The rly. ascends the Lill valley, and crosses the **Brenner Pass,** 4,495 ft. high, the water-shed between the Adriatic and Black Seas. At the fortress of *Franzensfeste* trains stop for meals. From *Sterzing* the glaciers of the Stubbaythal are visible. Then comes semi-Italian *Brixen*, an ancient ecclesiastical capital, with many chs. and cloisters; **Bozen** (*Hôtel Victoria; Kaiserkrone; Bristol*), frequented by invalids, and in one of the finest Tyrolese glens. Railway thence (20 M.; 3 K. 40 h.; round trip, 5 K. 60 h.) to **Meran** (*Palast; Bristol; Savoy; Grand; Kaiserhof; Tiroler*), a winter resort, 1045 ft. elevation, with dry climate and many sunny days; and also in summer a grape-cure station. There are many delightful walks and some beautiful views here, etc.; mountain-girdled **Trent** (*Imperial; Europa*), once an Etruscan town, known to Strabo and Ptolemy, and now rich in old towers, ruined castles, marble palaces, a grand 13th-century cathedral, and the Ch. of Sta. Maria Maggiore, where the celebrated Council of Trent held its sessions, 1545–63; and *Roveredo*, on the Adige. Beyond, the line runs through a region familiar to Dante, entering Italy beyond Alà.

Switzerland may be reached directly from Munich, by rly. to Lindau, whence boat across Lake Constance to *Romanshorn*, and rly. to Zurich. We recommended the tourist, however, to go on from Munich to Augsburg and Stuttgart, with a détour to Nuremberg, Baireuth,

etc.; and from Nuremberg or Würzburg to Heidelberg.

Augsburg, Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Heidelberg.

Rly. in 1½–2 hrs. from Munich to Augsburg (*Kaiserhof; Drei Kronen; Drei Mohren*, a very ancient hotel, in which Charles V. was entertained), once a free imperial town of vast wealth, and the centre of trade between Germany and the Levant, now has 100,000 inhab. There remain many picturesque old houses, frescoed outside; the ancient *Palace* in which the Augsburg Confession was given; the venerable chs. of St. Anna and St. Ulrich; the *Rathhaus* (1616–20), with its Golden Hall; the rambling Gothic *Cathedral* (995), with handsome cloisters; and the frescoed *Fuggerhaus*, the home of the richest merchants of 16th-century Europe. See also the fountains, the Arsenal, the Museum, and the gallery of Suabian pictures. It is 2–3 hrs. to

Ulm (*Münster; Bahnhof; Russischer Hof; Goldener Löwe; Baumstark*), a fortress of Würtemberg (55,000 inh.), on the Danube. The Gothic Cathedral (1377) has immense organ, finely carved oaken stalls, and a nave 137 ft. high. Grand view of the Alps from the tower (528 ft. high). Rly. to Lake Constance in 4–5 hrs. Rly. from Ulm across Würtemberg (2¼–4 hrs.) to

Stuttgart (*Marquardt; Victoria; Royal; Silber; Dierlamm*) capital of Würtemberg (260,000 inhab.), beautifully situated among the hills and vineyards, and the home of a large Anglo-American colony. The *Königsbau* (Royal Palace) has an Ionic colonnade and Corinthian porticos. Op-

posite, across the Schloss-Platz, is the new Palace (1746–1807), containing very fine sculptures (open daily, 9–6). Near by are the *Theatre* and the *Old Palace* (1553–70); also the *Stiftskirche* (1436–95), with statues of 11 Counts of Würtemberg; Thorwaldsen's statue of Schiller; and various national buildings. The *Royal Library* (open daily, except Sat. and Sun., 11–12, 3–4, 20 pf.) contains 500,000 vols., 3,800 MSS., and a collection of national antiquities; and the *Museum of Art* (open 10–1, 2–4, Sun., Tues., Wed., Fri., free; other days and hours, 50 pf.) has a collection of pictures and statuary. The *Königs-Strasse* and *Neckar-Strasse* are the chief streets. There are small but interesting museums, and good schools. The *Museum of Bad Taste*, where all sorts of monstrosities in furniture, house decorations, jewelry, etc., are shown, is well worth a visit. Charming views from the Hasenberg, Uhlandshöhe, and Schillershöhe. Visit *Stadt-Garten*. The *Anlagen* park, decorated with statues, extends over 2 M., to **Cannstadt** (*Bahnhof*), on the Neckar, with warm saline and chalybeate springs, much frequented by invalids. It is now united in one city with Stuttgart. See the Royal Villa, the Rosenstein, and other villas on the heights; also the Kursaal and the Wilhelma. The grave of Freiligrath is here. There are several other notable excursions to be made from Stuttgart.

From Augsburg or from Stuttgart, *via Crailsheim* and *Ansbach*, go to

Nuremberg (*Würtembergerhof; Grand; Wittelsbach; Victoria; Deutscher Kaiser*), a delightful old town 300,000 inhabitants), famous for its quaint mediæval houses, oriel windows, and toy

factories, and the centre of trade between North and South Germany. At one time there flourished here Veit Stoss, Vischer, and Krafft, the carvers; the teacher and disciples of Albrecht Dürer, and the great master himself; and Hans Sachs, the cobbler-poet. The latter two are buried in St. John's Cemetery; their houses are religiously kept; Rauch's statue of Dürer stands in the Milk Market, and Hans Sachs's monument is in the Spital-Platz. The lofty wall which encircles Nuremberg has 75 towers of masonry, the 4 largest of which were built by Unger. Take a walk around these walls, and also note the singular old bridges over the Pegnitz. Peter Vischer is buried at *St. Rochus*, and his house is preserved. The finest ch. is *St. Lawrence*, a red-sandstone structure (1287–1477), with a splendid W. portal and rose-window, Krafft's wonderful ciborium, 66 ft. high, and Veit Stoss's wood carvings. See fountains outside. In the *Goose Market* is the ancient bronze fountain-figure of the Little Goose Man. The Liebfrauenkirche has splendid façade, and rich old glass and works of art inside. On one wall is the clock from which issue every day at noon figures representing the seven Electors surrounding Emperor Charles IV.

Opposite is a tall Gothic column (1385–96), surrounded with statues of heroes. *St. Sebaldus*, a 13th-century Gothic basilica, contains rare old paintings, and the famous Shrine of St. Sebaldus, "the most exquisite gem of German art," whose multitude of statues and carvings were made by Vischer and his sons (1506–19). Opposite is *St. Maurice*, a Gothic chapel restored. *St. Egidius* (1140) has an altar-piece by Van Dyck. The

Germanic Museum (daily, 10–1, 2–4, 1 mark; Sun. 10–2, free), in an old Carthusian convent (beautiful cloisters), has a fresco by Kaulbach, and many mediæval relics and pictures. In the old Dominican convent is the *Town Library* (open daily, 9–12, 3–5), with 100,000 vols. and 2,000 MSS. The **Burg** is a Gothic castle on a rock to the N., built in 1024, and enlarged by Barbarossa in 1158, destroyed in 1420, and now partially restored. It is rich in ponderous towers, quaint chapels, and antique halls. In main tower (adm. 20 pf.) is a torture chamber, the chief instrument in which is an "Iron Virgin." Beautiful view from here over town and country. The *Rathhaus* contains many pictures. See also the new law-courts and the *Schöne Brunnen*.

Ratisbon (*Maximilian; Grüner Kranz; National; Karmelitenbräu*), called in German *Regensburg*, a very ancient free town, where the Imperial Diet was held from 1663 to 1808, is now Bavarian. There are many mediæval houses, with armorial bearings still upon them, and with towers of defence (especially in Ambassadors'-St.). The *Cathedral* (1275) has a rich façade and porch, lofty towers, and a very symmetrical nave, 129 ft. high; also, fine monuments by Canova and Vischer, an altar of silver, and cloisters. The 12th-century Benedictine Ch. of St. James has strange old sculptures; and the Benedictine Monastery of St. Emmeran, founded in 652, and enriched by Charlemagne, has since 1812 been the palace of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis. The 14th-century *Rathhaus* contains many implements of torture.

Seven miles distant (motor-bus, carriage, or

tramway), on a hill over the Danube, is the **Walhalla,** built 1830–42 (at a cost of $3,400,000) by King Ludwig I. as a Temple of Fame (open 9–12.30, 2–7 in summer, free.) It resembles the Athenian Parthenon, and is of huge granite blocks, surrounded with 52 Doric columns, and adorned in the pediments with Schwanthaler's sculptures of the Battles of Leipsic and Arminius. The roof is of iron and copper. The interior hall, 180x50 ft., decorated with friezes, contains 6 Victory statues by Rauch, and 101 busts of illustrious Germans. View of Bavarian Forest and Alps.

Kelheim (*Klosterbräu; Rosengarten*) up the Danube, has the huge circular *Hall of Liberation*, built by King Ludwig I., 1842–63, to commemorate the Battle of Leipsic. It is lined with marble, and contains 34 Victory statues, of Carrara marble; while outside are 18 colossal statues.

Würzburg (*Kronprinz von Bayern; Bahnhof; Russischer Hof*) has a vast Royal Palace, a *Cathedral* (1189–1240), the Neumünster Ch. (with tomb of Walther von der Vogelweide), the handsome *Mariencapelle*, and a university. Rly. to Baireuth, by

Bamberg (*Bamberger Hof*), a hill-town, with a splendid 12th-century Romanesque *Cathedral*, rich in monuments and relics. The *Royal Library* contains 4,500 MSS. and 300,000 volumes. In the *Palace*, Napoleon I. declared war against Prussia. The rly. runs around the Franconian Switzerland to

Baireuth (*Reichsadler; Post; Goldener Anker*), the seat of Wagner's great theatre, and of an old opera house. Jean Paul Richter's house, statue, and tomb are here. See Wagner's

house and grave, the Palaces, the War Monument of 1870–71, and the ducal châteaux of the *Eremitage* and the *Fantaisie* (each 3 M. out). Excursions into the *Fichtelgebirge.*

From Würzburg it is 5–7 hrs. to

Heidelberg (*Hôtel de l'Europe; Grand; Lang; Victoria; Prinz Carl; Schloss; Bellevue*), renowned for its history, its learned University, and its beautiful situation, where the mountainous Neckar valley enters the great Rhine plain. The *University* (founded 1386) has valuable museums, and a library of 400,000 vols. The buildings are homely. The *Castle*, 330 ft. above the Neckar, was founded in 1195 and added to by subsequent electors and kings. In 1689 the French Gen. Mélac, forced to retreat thence, burned and blew up the castle; and the destruction was completed by lightning in 1764. It is the grandest ruin in Germany. See the splendid Renaissance *Otto Heinrichs* building (1556); *Friedrichs* building (1601), rich in statues, and containing the great *Tun* (49,000 gallons); and other palaces, towers, and gardens. From the **Königsstuhl,** 905 ft. above the castle (1 hr. by road), grand view of the Rhine and Neckar valleys, the Black Forest, Taunus, and Odenwald, and out to Strassburg Cathedral.

Spires, Worms, Baden, Strassburg.

It is a short ride, down the Neckar valley to

Mannheim (*Deutscher Hof; Pfälzer Hof; Park*), a town of 200,000 inhab., on the Rhine, very regularly laid out, and adorned with a great palace and picture-gallery and several statues.

Fine rly.-bridge across the Rhine, to *Ludwigshaven.* 1 hr. by rly. to the S. is

Spires, German, **Speyer** (*Rheinischer Hof; Wittelsbacher Hof*), the capital of the Bavarian Palatinate (20,000 inhab.). The vast and imposing Romanesque Cathedral (open 10–11, 2–6, fee for adm. to choir and crypt, 50 pf.) was founded in 1030, and in 1146 St. Bernhard preached the Crusade in it. 9 German emperors and 3 empresses were buried here. See new façade and Emperor's Hall; magnificent modern frescos; and the imperial statues by Schwanthaler. A handsome *Memorial Church* has recently been erected here to commemorate the protests uttered against the decree of the diet of Speyer in 1529, whence came the designation "Protestant."

Worms (*Alter Kaiser; Hartmann; Kaiserhof; Bahnhofs-Hôtel*), ¾ hr. N. of Ludwigshaven, successively capital of Burgundian and Franconian kings, and of Charlemagne, is now a quiet Hessian town. The splendid Romanesque *Cathedral* (1110) has 4 towers and 2 domes, and a stately interior, 357 ft. long. On the square occurred events sung of in the Niebelungenlied; and on one side is the Renaissance *Heylshof*, on the site of the Episcopal palace where Luther defended his doctrines before Charles V. and the Diet of Worms (1521). *Luther's Monument* (built 1859–68) consists of his colossal statue, around and below which are statues of 6 Reformers, 2 Protestant princes, and 3 German cities. It is a grand work.

Darmstadt (*Traube; Britannia*), the handsome capital of Hesse (83,000 inhab.), has in its Palace a library of 600,000 vols., and a noble

gallery of 700 paintings (open daily). In the palace on Anna-Strasse is the celebrated Meyer Madonna, by Holbein (1 mk.). The *Museum* (Tues., Thurs., Sat., 1 mk., Wed. Sun., holidays free) contains pictures of the Dutch and German schools, collections of enamels, carving in ivory, etc.

From Heidelberg, 2 hrs. to

Carlsruhe (*Germania; Victoria; Grüner Hof; Hôtel Grosse*), the capital of Baden (140,000 inhab.), with handsome modern buildings, squares, and monuments. The streets radiate like fan-sticks from the handsome *Palace* and park. The Romanesque *Hall of Art* (Sun., Wed., Fri., 11–1, 2–4) contains about 700 pictures, and other collections. From handsome rly. stat. 1 hr. to

Baden-Baden (*Victoria; Regina; Bellevue; Park; Messmer; Terminus; Paris; Römerbad*), in a glen amid the foothills of the Black Forest. 40,000 foreigners come here yearly, to indulge in fashionable lounging, to enjoy the mild climate and beautiful environs, and to drink the mineral waters. Vast and magnificent Trink-Halle, Conversation-House, and Bath-House. The lofty *New Castle* (1 mk.), built 1479–1519, is the summer home of the Grand Duke. Band music in the town several times daily. Good theatre. Prices at Baden generally high. Excursions thence into the Black Forest. Rly. S. to *Kehl*, where the Rhine is crossed to

Strassburg (*Maison Rouge; Hötel Christoph; Ville de Paris; Pfeiffer*), the capital of Alsace-Lorraine (170,000 inh.), terribly bombarded in the war of 1870–71. The grand *Cathedral*, built 1015–1439, has magnificent façade by Erwin von

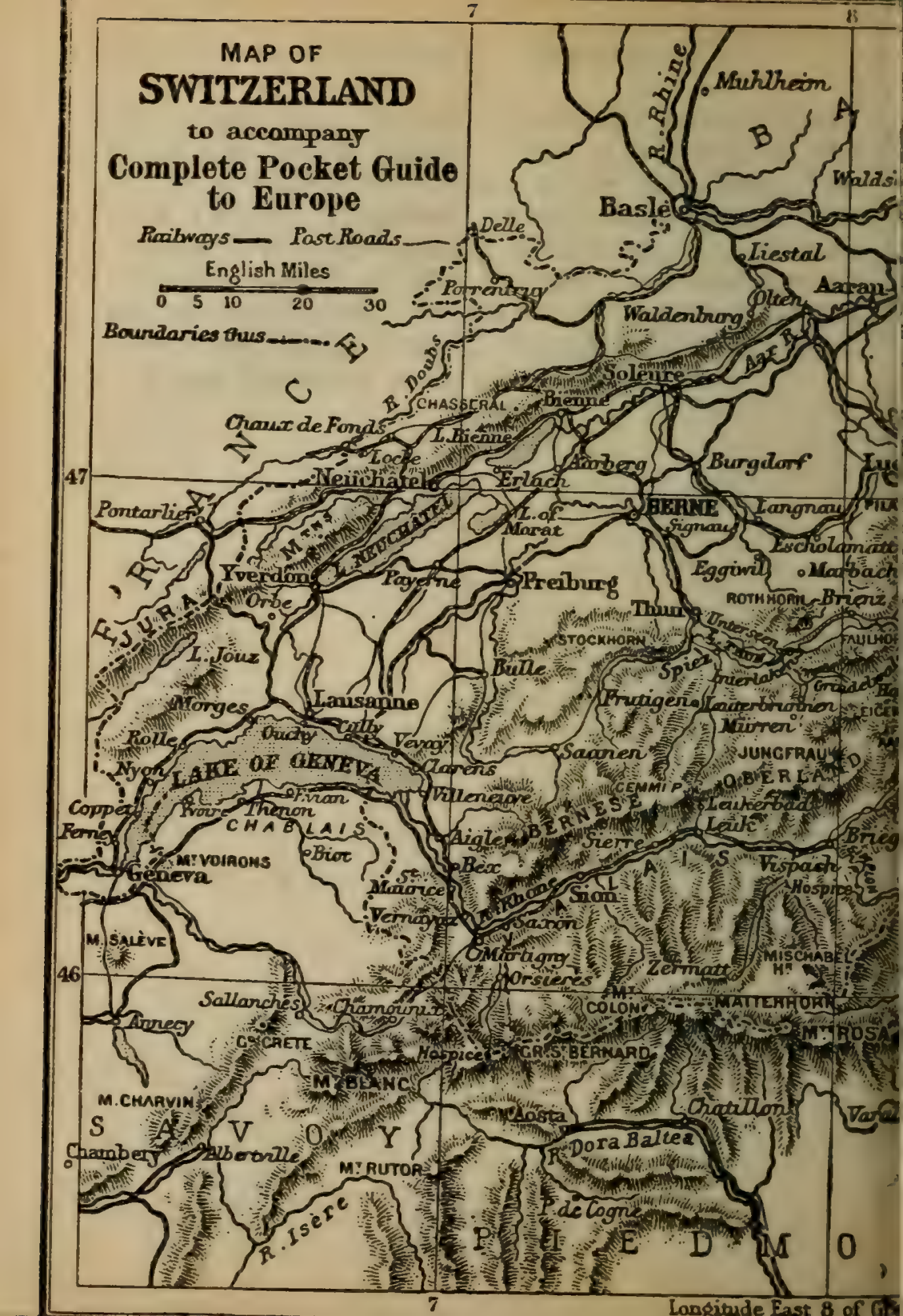
Steinbach (1318), and a spire 465 ft. high (ascent, 1¼ mk.), whence an extensive view is gained, even to the Jura Mts. The interior, 323 ft. long and 99 ft. high, with its 15th-century stained windows, slender and richly carved pillars, and Erwin's tomb and pillar, is impressive. The celebrated Astronomical Clock is in the S. transept. The bombardment of 1870, which destroyed the Library, Theatre, Picture Gallery, etc., spared the Cathedral. The new *University*, now specially favored by Germany, is at the Fischer Gate. The new Library already has 800,000 vols. In *St. Thomas Ch.* (10 pf.) is a vast marble monument to Marshal Saxe, which it took 20 years to make. In the Place Gutenberg is a statue of Gutenberg. The *New Temple* has been rebuilt magnificently. Many statues on the squares. The *Municipal Museum of Art*, containing a picture gallery and a collection of Alsatian antiquities, occupies the old Episcopal Palace. The Emperor's Palace, a renaissance building, is open daily, 10–6, 25 pf. Strassburg is an important strategic point, and vast fortifications have been erected by the Germans.

From Strassburg go to Basle along the Black Forest.

Freiburg (*Zähringer; Victoria; Europe*) is a pretty forest-town of 74,000 inhab., and the capital of the *Breisgau*. It has suffered much in many wars. The *Cathedral* is a symmetrical red-sandstone Gothic ch. (1122–1236), with a remarkable tower, 397 ft. high; a rich portal, with statuary; and an interior (342 ft. x 102 ft. and 85 ft. high) lighted from five stained windows, and containing many old monuments, paintings,

etc. (best time to visit, 10.30–12; fee at choir, 30 pf.; to tower, 20 pf.). The *Kaufhaus*, on the S., is a handsome 15th-century building. The new Victory Monument chiefly honors Gen. von Werder. See the quaint fountains, the streams of pure water in the streets, and the pretty pebble pavements. Climb the *Schlossberg*. Grand view over Black Forest, Vosges, and Rhineland.

From Freiburg to Basle, 2 hrs.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SWITZERLAND.

FOR direct routes from Paris, see page 199. Swiss money is in francs, like French. The Swiss season is Aug. in the high Alps, July 15 to Sept. 15 elsewhere. Return and excursion tickets on all Swiss rlys. *Pensions* (large summer boarding-houses) at all chief resorts, $.80–$2.00 a day.

Basle, Zurich, Lake Constance.

Basle (*Trois Rois; Schweizerhof; Victoria; Euler; Bauer; Central*), a town of 135,000 inhab., on Rhine, has rlys. in every direction. There are many handsome streets, and pleasant parks and promenades. The Cathedral, built by Henry II. in 1010–19, and restored after destructions by fire and earthquake, is an imposing Gothic building of red sandstone, now Protestant (Wed., 2–4, free; other times 25 c.) Ancient statuary on façades; 2 lofty towers, built in 1500. In rich and beautiful interior see the roodloft (1381) stained windows; Chapel of St. Nicholas; font (1465) pulpit (1486); tombs of Erasmus and of Empress Anna; sculptures on N. portal and around choir. Very fine cloisters 1362–1487), leading to the *Pfalz terrace*.

The **Museum** (½ fr.; Sun. and Wed. free), has many historic and scientific curiosities, and the

largest Swiss picture-gallery, including many choice Holbeins (The Passion, etc.) and works of modern Swiss and Germans. The **Historical Museum** (Sun. and Wed. 2–4, free; other days, except Mon., 10–12.30 and 2–4, ½ fr.) has many objects relating to Swiss history and also fragments of the 15th-century fresco of the Dance of Death. The *University Library* (reading room open 9–12.30 and 2.30–7) contains 250,000 volumes and 4,000 MSS. The *Mission House*, for education of missionaries, is one of the powerful local thelogical influences, and has an interesting museum (open daily). See the *Town Hall* (1508); the *Spahlen Gate* (1400); the quaint fountains; *St. Elizabeth's Church*, with view from tower; and the *Strassburg Monument* erected in 1895 in memory of the aid given to the women and children of Strassburg following the siege of 1870.

Basle to Lucerne, direct, 55¼ M.; fares, 9 fr. 40 c., 6 fr. 60 c., 4 fr. 40 c. It is better, however, to go *via* the Falls of the Rhine and Lake Constance, by rly. up the Rhine. From Basle it is 59 M. (9½ fr., 6 fr. 30 c., 4 fr. 5 c.) to

Schaffhausen (*Müller; Riesen; Rheinischer Hof*), a picturesque town, with quaint, old frescoed houses; a wall with 6 gates, and old towers; a massive castle (1564); and a Romanesque Cathedral (1101). The bell inscribed *Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango*, cast in 1486, is in room near cloisters, having been replaced by a new one cast in 1898. **The Falls of the Rhine** may be visited hence (carriage, 2 fr. 40 c., or tram). They are near *Neuhausen* stat. (*Schweizerhof*, with view of Alps and Falls; *Bellevue*). Here the Rhine, 380–400 ft. wide, descends 100 ft.

in rapids, whirlpools, and 3 falls, over limestone ledges. It is the largest fall in Europe, and should be seen by moonlight, or under its morning or late-afternoon rainbows. You may ascend the rock which divides the falls (3 fr.) ; or view them from *Laufen* castle (1 fr.), the best point, where the Fischetz platform should be visited. The falls are illuminated summer evenings by colored lights, for which a small charge is made in the hotel bill.

Constance (*Insel; Hecht; Halm; See*), a decadent town of 25,000 inhab. The *Cathedral* (1502) has notable stained glass, bas-reliefs, cloisters, choir-stalls, and the stone on which John Huss is reported to have stood when sentenced. W. of the town is a stone marking where Huss and Jerome of Prague were burned alive (1415–16). In the frescoed *Kaufhaus* (1½ fr.) the Council of Constance met (1414–18). See Town Hall (1593), St. Stephen's Ch., the Rosgarten Museum of natural history and antiquities (Sun. 10.30–12 and Wed. 2–5 free, other days ½ fr.), and former Dominican monastery, on an island, now converted into the Insel Hotel, with Romanesque cloisters.

Zürich (*Hôtel Baur au Lac; Bellevue; National; St. Gotthard; Simplon*), the largest city in Switzerland on the swift green river Limmat, at the foot of the beautiful Lake Zürich. Remarkable view (especially by moonlight) from bridge, of villages, villas, embowered spires, and distant Alps. Zürich is famous for learned schools, beautiful environs, and conclaves of political exiles. See the Romanesque *Cathedral* (12th century), with fine cloisters and statue of Charlemagne; *Town Hall;* the handsome *Quai-*

Brücke (1883); *See-Quai* on the Lake, with promenade, the *Hohe Promenade*, with fine view; *Library*, with rare MSS.; *Polytechnic School*, splendid view from terrace; *Kunsthaus*, with Picture Gallery on second floor (10 or 1.30–5, ½ fr. Sun. and Wed. free); *St. Augustine's Ch.*; *St. Peter's Ch.*, where Lavater preached 23 years; *Arsenal*, with Tell's bow. Zwinglius's battle-axe, etc.; and *Botanic Gardens*, with busts of de Candolle and other botanists.

In the *Platz Promenade*, in the triangle between the Sihl and Limmat rivers, is the **Swiss National Museum** (open daily, ex. Mon., 10–4 or 5; free in afternoon, 1 fr. in morning). This contains a miscellaneous collection of objects illustrating Swiss history, art, and industrial progress; the collection of stained glass is particularly fine. The *Tonhalle*, on the lake w. of the Quai-Brücke, has good restaurant; concert here every evening.

Lake Constance (in German the *Boden-See*, in Latin *Lacus Brigantinus*) is very pretty in summer, but has not the beauty of the other Swiss lakes. It is 42x8 M. in area, and 156½ M. around; very deep; with green water, abounding in trout; flat, or undulating shores; and distant views of the Alps of Vorarlberg and Appenzell. In 4 centuries it has frozen over but 15 times. It lies between Baden, Austria, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Switzerland. There is an immense traffic between the lake-ports.

The **Uetliberg**, 2,864 ft. high, 6 M. S. W. of Zürich, is ascended by a rly. with a gradient in some places of 7 in 100 ft. (3 fr. 50 c., 2 fr.; return tickets, 5 fr., 3 fr.). The view includes Zürich and its lake, the Limmat Valley, the

Alps from the Sentis to the Junfrau, the Righi, Pilatus, the Juras, Vosges, and Black-Forest peaks. Magnificent views from road up.

The Splügen Pass.

Zürich (or Rohrschach) is a good point from which to visit the Splügen Pass. Very pleasant trip to its summit, although it is not the best route into Italy. Go by steamer (be careful to start from the right pier; 2–2½ hrs.; fares, 2 fr. 20 c., 1 fr. 40 c.) up the lovely **Lake of Zürich,** 25½ x 2½ M. in area, with transparent bluish-green water reflecting the chain of happy shore-villages and the snowy Alps of Schwyz and Glarus, to **Rapperschwyl** (*Hôtel du Lac; Schwan*), which has the Lindenhof, Capuchin monastery, deer-park, and ancient castle, containing the *Polish National Museum.* Rly. from Zürich to Rapperschwyl, 22½ M.; fares, 4 fr. 70 c., 2 fr. 20 c.; to Coire, 4–5 hrs.; fares, 12 fr. 30 c., 8 fr. 90 c. The rly. follows Lake Zürich from Rapperschwyl to *Schmerikon;* ascends the Linth valley; runs along the shore of the magnificent **Lake of Wallenstadt** for 12 M.; enters upper Rhine valley; and runs S., through grand scenery, to

Ragatz (*Quellenhof* and *Ragatz,* both united with the Casino; *Schweizerhof; Tamina; Bristol*) favorite summer-resort at the mouth of the wonderful Tamina gorge, 2½ M. up which are the hot saline baths of *Pfäfers,* amid very impressive rocky scenery, and cliffs 600 to 700 ft. high. A cable tramcar runs to the springs every ½ hr., round trip 1 fr. 30 c. These waters have been prized for 800 years. They are conducted to the

baths at Ragatz. The philosopher Schelling is buried at Ragatz.

The rly. ascends the Rhine valley, by the 4th century Roman tower of *Mayenfeld*, and many pretty villages, vineyards, and castles, to

Coire (*Steinbock; Lukmanier; Drei Könige*), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons (12,000 inhab.), surrounded with picturesque walls and Roman towers, and nestling under the *Mittenberg*. The *Cathedral* (12th century) contains a fine High Altar of carved wood, dating from 1490, and rare Roman antiquities. The *Episcopal Palace* is very ancient (bishopric founded in 4th century). Grand views from the Rosenhügel and other hills.

The **Splügen Pass** is reached twice daily by rly. from Coire to Thusis (1 hr.; 17 M.; 5 fr. 60 c., 4 fr. 20 c.), thence by diligence (4 hrs.; 16 M.; 6 fr. 65 c.; *coupé*, 7 fr. 90 c.). **Thusis** (*Via Mala; Post; Adler*) is a centre of grand excursons. Many tourists walk from here up through the **Via Mala,** a tremendous gorge between calcareous cliffs 1,600 feet high, with the Rhine roaring heavily below. Thousands of lives have been lost by avalanches and land-slips in this "Bad Way." The safe new road, with its tunnels and bridges, was built in 1822. A stone dropped from Second Bridge (247 ft. high; here the scenery is grandest) makes a noise like a cannon.

The verdant farms of the *Valley of Schams* open out above; and the road passes *Zillis*, with its venerable ch.; Andeer, an old Romansch village; traverses the wild Roffna Ravine, 3 M. long, by the Rhine cascades; comes into view of the Einshorn and Pizzo Uccello peaks; and

reaches **Splügen** (*Hôtel Bodenhaus*), where the diligences all stop for dinner.

Diligences twice daily from Splügen to Chiavenna (10 fr., *coupé* 12 fr.); rly. thence to Colico (3 fr., 2¼ fr., 1½ fr.). It is about 7 M. from Splügen to the top of the pass 6,945 ft. high, the Italian frontier line, with *Surettahorner* (9,925 ft.) on one side, and *Schneehorn* (10,748 ft.; Milan and Suabia are visible from it) on the other. The road descends by leagues of zigzags and galleries, ravines and cascades, to the vineyards and chestnut fields of **Chiavenna** (*Conradi; National*), with its ruined castle and fine old ch.; thence rly. down a mountain-girdled valley by *Riva* to **Colico**, on Lake Como.

By the **Bernardino Pass**, diligences run daily to **Mesocco** (10 fr. 25), thence by electric ry. to Bellinzona (5f.5.) The road ascends the desolate Rheinwald valley 8–9 M. to the top of the pass (6,768 ft. high), surrounded by Alps and glaciers; and thence descends by long zigzags, to *San Bernardino*, *Mesocco*, *Cama*, *Rovcredo* and other charming Italian-Swiss villages, rly.amid very grand scenery. From **Bellinzona**; 14 M. to *Locarno* (¾ hr.; 2 fr. 30 c., 1 fr. 60 c., 1 fr. 15 c.), whence rly. to Lake Como and Milan.

The **Engadine** is a dry, cold, and silent valley, 3,300 to 5,800 ft. high, 57 M. long, and 1 M. wide, between the Engadine and Bernina Alps and glaciers. It is divided into the Upper Engadine and the Lower Engadine; the former extends 24 M. from the Malaja Pass to Punt Ota, a bridge crossing a small brook emptying into the Inn River; the latter, about 33 M. long, extends from Punt Ota to Martinsbruck on the

Tyrolese frontier. The Upper Engadine, near St. Moritz, is much frequented, especially by English and Americans, and for those who need a cool, bracing air it is a wonderful health resort, being particularly adapted to the outdoor treatment of consumption.

From Coire the Albula railway (59½ M.; 4 hrs.; 23 fr. 25, 15 fr. 50) runs through picturesque mountain scenery, over numerous viaducts, and through 41 tunnels, one of them 4¾ M. in length, to

St. Moritz (*Kulm; Belvedere; Palace; Grand; Schweizerhof; Savoy; Waldhaus*), the highest settlement in the valley (6,000 ft.), a village of 2,000 inhabitants. Here is buried the founder of the Children's Aid Society of New York, Mr. Charles Loring Brace. There are grand mountain views from several points in the village. Three miles distant (electric tram, fare 20 c.) are the

Baths of St. Moritz (*Neues Stahlbad; Victoria; Kurhaus; Du Lac; Bellevue; Engadinerhof*) famous for chalybeate springs, impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts. Alps and glaciers surround the place, and the air is invigorating to invalids.

Pontresina (*Roseg; Weisses Kreuz; Languard; Engadiner Hof; Palace*), 7 M. from St. Moritz, is the starting-point for excursions in the Bernina chain. The season is short, prices high, and society good.

The magnificent **Bernina Pass**, 7,657 ft. high, is crossed by electric railway from Pontresina to Tirano (3½ hr.; 13 fr. 90, 12 fr. 70); then rly. to **Colico**, on Lake Como (3 hr.; 22 fr. 75, 17 fr. 40).

Lucerne, The Rigi, the St. Gothard Route.

Rly. from Basle (3½ hrs.; fares, 9 fr. 40 c., 6 fr. 60 c., 4 fr. 70 c.); or from Zürich, by Zug (6½ fr., 4 fr. 55 c., 3¼ fr.); or from Berne (11 fr., 7½ fr., 5 fr. 30 c.); to

Lucerne (on right bank, *Schweizerhof; Luzernerhof; National; Swan and Rigi; de l'Europe, Tivoli; Montana;* on left bank, *Victoria; du Lac; St. Gotthard; Bristol; Sauvage; Engel*), beautifully situated at the outlet of the most lovely lake in Switzerland, between the Pilatus and Rigi, and facing the Alps of Uri and Engelberg. The *Town Hall* has ancient carvings; and in the *Stiftskirche* see grand organ, carvings, stained glass. Thorwaldsen's *Lion of Lucerne* is a statue of a dying lion 28 ft. long, cut in the face of a cliff, and commemorating 800 soldiers of the Swiss Guard, who died in defence of the Tuileries in 1792. *Capell Bridge,* built 1303, over river Reuss, has 154 old paintings on its roof, and ends at *St. Peter's Chapel* (12th century). The *Water Tower,* according to tradition, was once a light-house (*lucerne*), and gave name to the town. It now contains the archives. The *Mühlen Bridge* is ornamented with 30 singular pictures of the Dance of Death; the *Kapell Bridge* with historical pictures and episodes in the lives of the two patron saints of the town, Sts. Mauritius and Leodegar. See also *Museum* and *Library* (90,000 vols.); Stauffer's Alpine animals (1 fr.); the *Glacier Garden* (1 fr.); and the Jesuit ch. The *Schweizerhof* and the National Quays are beautiful promenades with many trees, between the palatial hotels and the lake.

The **Rigi** is a group of mts., 30–40 M. around, the chief peak, the *Kulm*, being 5,905 ft. high (4,470 ft. above the lake), and nearly surrounded by the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz. The Kulm is ascended by a mt. rly., like that on Mt. Washington, and has many hotels, among which are the *Rigi-Kulm; Rigi-Staffel; Rigi-Kaltbad; Sonne.*) Engage rooms in advance in July or August; for then hundreds come up here to spend the night and see the sunrise. Take plenty of warm wraps. It is but 2¼ hrs. from Lucerne to the top, by steamer to *Vitznau*, and mt. rly. thence (4½ M.; 7 fr.). Circular ticket, good 3 days, from Zürich by Zug to the Rigi-Kulm, down by rly. and steamer to Lucerne, and back to Zürich, costs 22 fr. 40 c., 19¾ fr., 16 fr. 70 c. From the crest you see a line of snowy Alps, 120 M. long, the Sentis, Bernese range, Wetterhorn, Jungfrau, etc.; elsewhere, the Juras, Vosges, Suabian Mts., Black Forest; many a famous Swiss town; and 13 lakes. The **Rigi-Scheidegg,** commanding a very noble view, is reached by branch rly.

From Vitznau go by steamer (2 hrs.; 2 fr. 20 c., 1 fr. 10 c.) to Flüelen, up the superb **Lake of Lucerne** (*Vierwaldstätter-See*, or Lake of the Four Forest Cantons), the grandest in Europe, 1,433 ft. high, 25 M. long, and ¼ M. wide. It forms an irregular cross, between vast mts. From the summer hotels at the numerous villages—Beckenried, Gersau, Brunnen, etc.—fine mt. excursions may be made. Just beyond Seelisberg are the sacred springs of the Rütli, on whose meadow Fürst, Erni, and Stauffacher founded the Swiss liberties, in 1307. Beyond is **Tell's Platte,** with its romantic chapel, on the

ledge where Tell leaped ashore from Gessler's boat. Marvellous scenery thence to the head of the lake.

Superb views are had from several points near the city. The finest is from the *Sonnenberg* (20 min. by electric car and inclined rly.; round trip 3 fr.) There is a golf course here near the hotel. A fine view of the mountains, the lake, and the town is also had from *Gutsch*, an elevation to the west, reached by tram in 15 min. (return ticket 90 c.). Another point where there is a good view is the *Drei Linden*, 20 min. by carriage along a good road.

Fluelen (*Adler; Kreuz; Tell; Moosbad*) is the port of Uri. 2 M. beyond is **Altorf** (*Tell; Schlüssel; Löwe*). Uri's capital in a mountain-walled valley, and the reputed scene of Tell's shooting the apple. The site is marked by a fountain. Colossal statue of Tell near by. His birthplace, near Bürglen, is occupied by a frescoed chapel. Nine M. beyond Altorf is **Amsteg** (*Stern; Kreuz; Hirsch*), where the Pass begins. This was the chief route over the Alps until 1800. The road was built 1820–32. The scenery here is grander than on any other pass. The Lucerne-Milan rly. runs under the St. Gothard, in a tunnel nearly 9 M. long, built 1872–82, at a cost of over $10,000,000.

Beyond Amsteg, the road ascends the narrow Reuss valley, with the huge *Bristenstock* on the l.; over the lofty *Pfaffensprung* bridge; by **Wassen** (*Hôtel des Alpes*) and *Wattingen*, near *Rohrbach* fall and the *Teufelstein; Geschenen*, at the mouth of the tunnel; up steep ascents, and over the *Devil's Bridge*, where French, Austrians, and Russians fought in 1799; through

the *Urner Loch* tunnel, into Urseren valley; and up to **Andermatt** (*Bellevue; St. Gotthard; Grand; Monopole*), among high and arid mts. crowned with snow. See chapel, and mineral collections. Nine M. distant in the summit of the St. Gothard Pass (6,936 ft. high), whence road descends steeply by the *Hospice* to *Airolo* and **Biasca,** whence rly. to Milan.

It is better to return from the top of the Pass, spend the night at Andermatt, and go over the

Furca and Grimsel Passes to Interlaken.

From Andermatt diligence run in 5–6 hrs. (21 M.; 8½ fr.; *coupé*, 10 fr. 20 c.), through **Hespenthal** (*Meyerhof; Löwe*), 2½ M. out; and by a zigzag route up the precipices, amid wonderful scenery, to the top of the **Furca Pass** (*Hôtel de la Furca*), 7,992 ft. high; past the grand and lofty Galenstock and Furkahorn; and thence to the **Rhone Glacier.** This vast sea of ice, 10,450 ft. high, is surrounded by lofty snowy peaks, and gives birth to the famous river Rhone. Longfellow, in *Hyperion*, describes it as a frozen cataract, 2,000 ft. high, and many miles broad. You may go thence to Brieg by diligence (5 hrs.; 10½ fr.; *coupé*, 12 fr. 75 c.) whence rly. to Visp, *en route* to Zermatt. It is better to pass the night at the *Hôtel du Glacier du Rhone;* and at morn go by horse (32 fr.) along the steep grassy *Maienwand;* up over the **Grimsel Pass** (7,103 ft. high); by the Lake of the Dead, in which the soldiers killed in the battles between the French and Austrians hereabouts, in 1799, were buried; down the steeps to the *Hospice* (now a hotel), in the rocky mt. basin of the *Grimselgrund*, near

the Agassizhorn and the Finster-Aarhorn, and 2 hrs. from the Unter-Aar Glacier, where Prof. Agassiz abode in 1841 (excursion to top of Little Sidelhorn, 3 hrs.; guide, 4 fr.); down the Aar ravine to the **Handeck Falls** (1½ fr.); where the icy river precipitates itself 250 ft., in a deep rocky gorge; by *Guttanen*, with its rock-strewn meadows; to *Im-Hof*, whence a good road leads to

Meiringen (*Sauvage; Meiringenhof; Couronne; de l'Ours*) is beautifully situated in the Hasli valley near the Reichenbach Falls. It was almost totally destroyed by fire in October, 1891. but has been rebuilt. From behind the Chalet l'Ami you can descend into the cañon of the Aar. It is 5½ hrs. hence to Handeck Falls (horse up and back, 15 fr.).

The **Brünig Pass** is one of the most frequented. Lucerne to *Alpnach* (whence *Pilatus* may be ascended) by steamer (1¼ hrs.), and thence by rail (10 fr.) to Brienz, *via* Meiringen. You pass the pretty hamlet of *Sarnen*, in a rich valley between high mts.; *Sachseln*, with a saint's relics in its ch.; over the **Brünig Pass**, 3,395 ft. high (*Hôtel Brünigkulm*); and then downward, with magnificent mt. views, to the Aar, where you meet the valley road. We advise the tourist to go from Lucerne to the top of the St. Gotthard, and thence over the Furca and Grimsel to Meiringen. You may go thence to the top of the Brünig in a morning.

Brienz (*Bär; Weisses Kreuz*), on the mountain-walled **Lake of Brienz.** 800 people are employed here in wood-carving. The lake is 7½x2¼ M., and the deepest in Switzerland. It is traversed by the whitish-green waters of the Aar.

The **Giessbach** is a series of 7 beautiful cascades, falling from rocks 1,148 ft. high, amid luxuriant herbage and stately trees, and illuminated at night by Bengal ilghts. A mt.-rly. leads from the landing on the lake, over the tree-tops, to the hotel (telegraph for rooms, and stay all night). By steamer in 10 min. from Brienz; thence by footpath in 20 min. Steamer from Brienz, 7 times daily (2 fr., 1 fr.), to *Interlaken.*

The Bernese Oberland.

Interlaken (*Victoria; Métropole; Jungfrau; des Alpes; Belvidere; Jungfraublick; Sonne; Cerf; Oberlander; Bellevue; Stadhaus; National; Park; Savoy*) in the beautiful glen "between the lakes" of Brienz and Thun, is the main rendezvous of tourists during the high season (July 15 to Oct. 1), and the best point for trips in any part of the Bernese Oberland. People remaining 2–3 weeks in this great town of hotels can get board for 8–9 fr. a day, or in the *pensions* at 5–6 fr. See the magnificent Höheweg promenade, lined with walnut-trees; the *Kursaal,* with concerts twice daily; the old wooden village of *Unterseen;* the ruined castles of *Unsprunnen* and *Weissenau;* and the precipitous *Harder* mt., where many fatal accidents have occurred. The Interlaken hotels are crowded with people of fashion; and parties, balls, and receptions continually occur.

Excursions.—The legal tariffs for carriages are printed in a pamphlet (to be had at the hotels), and are adhered to by drivers. Local guide-books (in English) describe routes and localities. Grindlewald (*Bär; Schönegg; Adler; Al-*

penruhe) is reached by railway or private conveyance, and is near two vast glaciers, in a valley surrounded by the Wetterhorn, Mettenberg, and Eiger.

Lauterbrunnen (*Steinbock; Staubbach*) is 7½ M. from Interlaken, in a narrow rock-girt glen, close to the famous **Staubbach** (dust-brook), a slender but unbroken fall 980 ft. high. Farther up the glen are the grand *Schmadribach Fall* and the far-viewing *Steinberg Alp.* A marvellous Alpine experience is gained by climbing (2¾ hrs.) to **Mürren** (*Grand Hôtel des Alpes; Mürren; Jungfrau; Eiger*), a hamlet 5,347 ft. high, on the edge of a cliff which fronts on one of the grandest Oberland ranges. The trip from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren can now be made by cable and electric rly. (return tickets, 6 fr.). Large English colony here, July-September, with church. Grand views of Jungfrau, Eiger, Breithorn, Mönch, etc. Excursion thence to the *Schingelhorn* in 4–6 hrs. (guide necessary; return, 3 hrs.).

From Lauterbrunnen bridle-path over the **Wengernalp;** by the *Hôtel de la Jungfrau,* whence is the finest view of the **Jungfrau,** 13,671 ft. high; over the **Little Scheidegg** (*Hôtel Bellevue*), 6,788 ft. high, with magnificent views; and down to Grindelwald (entire journey, 6–7 hrs.); or one can go (less desirable) by rly.

Meiringen to Grindelwald, 18 M. (7½ hrs. walk, or horseback ride), by the grand *Reichenbach Fall;* the *Baths of Rosenlaui* (*Kurhaus*), near the Rosenlaui Glacier; over the **Great Scheidegg** pass, 6,434 ft. high; and down by the Upper Grindelwald Glacier. Grand views of Wetterhorn, Faulhorn, etc., and from the low

Grindelalp. Grindelwald to Lauterbrunnen or Interlaken.

The **Lake of Thun,** reached by rly. from Interlaken (Interlaken to Thun, 4–5 times daily, in 1¼ hr.; 4 fr. 10 c.), 12x2¼ M. in area, and 1,837 ft. high, has many villas and hamlets on its banks, back of which rise vast mts. As the steamer leaves Därlingen, fine retrospect of the Mönch, Eiger, and Schreckhorn.

The Gemmi.—From **Spiez** (*Spiezerhof*, lake baths; *Schönegg*), road into the *Frutigthal* (2½ hrs.; also from Thun) and to *Kandersteg* (*Victoria*). Ry. to Frutigen. 1-horse carriage, Spiez to Kandersteg, 18 fr. 2-horse carriage, 18 and 35 fr. From Kandersteg a bridle path leads over the Gemmi pass (7,553 ft. high), amid magnificent scenery, and down to the **Baths of Leuk** (23¼ M.; guide, 7 fr.; horse, 20 fr.; horse to top of pass, 15 fr.) The steamer touches at *Spiez, Oberhofen*, etc., and backs down the Aar to *Scherzligen* close to **Thun** (*Hôtel de Thun; Bellevue; Beau Rivage; Freienhof*), a prettily situated village, with quaint street-architecture; a castle built in 1182; the Federal Military School; and numerous fashionable summer hotels. Rly. to Berne, 1 hr. (3 fr. 35 c., 2 fr. 35 c., 1 fr. 70 c.)

Berne, Freiburg, Lausanne, Geneva.

Berne (*Bernerhof* and *Bellevue*, both with fine views of the Bernese Alps; *Schweizerhof; de la Poste, Bär, Metropole, Cigogne*), the capital of Switzerland (80,000 inhab.), on a sandstone peninsula high over the Aar, has pleasant arcaded streets and mediæval houses and fountains, and

is a favorable place to rest after journeying in the Alps. See fine Gothic *Cathedral* (1598), with quaint carvings and famous organ. From the *Cathedral-Terrace*, one may see the entire Bernese range, Wetterhorn, Finster-Aarhorn, Mönch, Eiger, Jungfrau, etc., and the beautiful roseate sunset effect of the Alpenglow; beautiful views are also to be had from the Kleine Schanze, Grosse Schanze, Kursaal Schänzli, and De Gurten, and the Enge near Berne. See the statues of *Adrian von Bubenberg, of Rudolph von Erlach*, a victorious general of the Bernese in the battle of Laupen in 1339, and of *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Berne in 1191; the *Monument to the International Postal Union;* the *Kirchenfeld* and *Kornhaus bridges;* the numerous fountains, especially the *Ogre fountain;* the *Bear-Pit*, with bears, maintained at the cost of the municipality; *Arsenal*, and military curiosities; *Clock-Tower*, built in 1191, with quaint automata; *Corn-Hall*, over great wine cellars; and the Rathhaus built in 1406. The **Federal Buildings**, Bundeshaus, open 9–11.30, 1.30–4, free) are three noble Florentine edifices (1857, 1892, and 1901). The houses of the national legislature meet here. From roof of older building there is a famous view of the Alps and city. Visit *Historical Museum* (9–12, 2–4, ½ fr., Tues. and Sat. free); *Art Museum* (9–12, 1–5, ½ fr., Sun. and Tues. free), mostly modern paintings; *National History Museum* (hours vary, adm. ½ fr.; Sun., Tues., and Sat. free); *Alpine Museum* (9–12, 1.30–5, ½ fr. Sun. free). From Berne by ry. in 1¼ hr. (fares 3½ fr., 1 fr. 85 c.) to

Freiburg (*Hôtel Suisse; Terminus*), founded (like Berne) by Berthold von Zähringen in 1175, and standing on cliffs over the river Sarine, a nobly picturesque situation. See the Gothic *Church of St. Nicholas* (built 1283), in which is a renowned organ of 7,800 pipes, said to have the richest tone in the world (concert 1.30 and 8 p. m. summer evenings, 1 fr.); the 16-century *Rathhaus*, with its venerable lime-tree and stairway to the lower town; and the *Suspension Bridge*, 800 ft. long and 168 ft. above the river.

The descent hence to Lausanne (42 M.) is one of the most beautiful routes in Europe. Take seat on l. side, to see the Lake of Geneva and its picturesque shores. Exquisite view after emerging from the tunnel beyond *Chexbres* (the stat. for Vevay).

Lausanne (*Richemont; Beau Séjour; Cecil; Beau Site; Alexandra; de la Paix; Gibbon*, where Gibbon wrote part of his history), with its lovely views over the lake, has become a favorite summer-resort and place of residence (64,000 inhab.). See Gothic Cathedral (Protestant), built 1235–75, where Calvin and others held a famous debate, in 1536, resulting in Protestantizing Vaud. It is reached by 164 steps from the market-place; and the plain symmetrical interior is 300 feet long. Organ recitals (1 fr.) are given here Mon. and Thurs. afternoons. The old *Episcopal Castle* (now Cantonal Council-Hall) commands a broad prospect. See the two museums. From the *Signal*, half an hour walk out, the best view is gained.

Continue on this route, by the lovely villages of Morges, Nyon, and Coppet, to

Geneva (right bank, *Grand Hôtel de la Paix;*

des Bergnes; Beau Rivage; de Russie; Richemont; Bristol; de Bourgogne; left bank, *Métropole; du Lac; de l'Europe; du Parc; de l'Ecu*), a city of 125,000 inhab., in a pretty situation at the foot of the Lake of Geneva, and divided into two parts by the swift and rushing blue Rhone. The favorite promenade, the *Mont-Blanc Bridge*, crosses between the lake and *Rousseau's Island*, on which is a statue of Rousseau. Broad quays, lined with handsome buildings and hotels, face the river and lake. Beautiful views of Mont Blanc from the *Quai du Mont-Blanc* and the pier beyond; here also is the vast *Brunswick Monument*. The *Cathedral* (Protestant), "the St. Peter's of the North," is a plain 13th-century building, containing several old monuments. Organ recitals at 8.15 Mon., Wed., and Sat. in summer (adm. 1 fr.). Here Calvin preached. His house is close by; and his grave is in *Plain-Palais* cemetery. Rousseau's birthplace was No. 40 Grande Rue. See *Musée d'Art et d'Histoire*, containing the art collections formerly in the Musée Rath and the antiquities formerly in the *Musée* Fol; inquire regarding hours of adm., which vary for the separate collections. See also Florentine *Hôtel de Ville*, with inclined planes instead of stairs; *National Monument*, bronze group by the lake; the *University* (1868–72), with large library and MSS., and famous natural history collections; *Musée Ariana* (10–4, 1 fr., free Thurs. and Sun.) in the environs with the adjacent *Botanical Garden*.

Excursions.—To Ferney, 4½ M. N. W. (hourly electric tram over a route rich in views), where Voltaire founded a town, built factories, a château, and a ch. (inscribed *Deo erexit Voltaire*);

to the imposing Rothschild villa, at *Prégny;* to the *Salève*, 4 M. S. E., a limestone mt. 4,278 ft. high, giving a panoramic view of the Mont-Blanc chain, the Juras, and the Lake of Geneva; to *Les Voirons*, another far-viewing mt.; to the villas where dwelt Voltaire, Byron, Lola Montez, and the Empress Josephine; to the French stronghold of *Fort de l'Ecluse;* and to the *Perte du Rhone*, where, at low water, the river vanishes in a deep cañon.

The **Lake of Geneva,** the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, and *Lac Léman* of the French, is the largest Swiss lake, being about 50x9 M. (225 sq. M.) in area, and 1,230 ft. above the sea. It is in the form of a half-moon. The water is deep blue, and contains but few fish. It never freezes over, and has mysterious rises and falls, strong currents, and water-spouts. Voltaire and Rousseau, Byron and Goethe, have praised its magnificent scenery. Scores of villages line the shores, but have little commerce on the water. Capital steamboats ply here.

The S. coast boat runs in 4½–5 hrs. (6 fr., 3 fr.) by **Thonon,** capital of Chablais; and **Evian** (*Hotel d'Evian; Splendide; Royal; de Paris*), a beautiful and fashionable French summer-resort, with fine views of Lausanne; to *Bouveret*, at the end of the lake (rly. to Martigny).

The better route is along the N. shore, 4½ hrs. (7½ fr., 3 fr.) from Geneva by *Versoix*, once a French town; **Coppet** (*Du Lac*) whose castle was long time the home and is now the burial-place of Necker, the famous finance-minister, and his daughter, Madame de Staël; **Nyon** (*Hôtel des Alpes; National*), a lovely village, with massive 12th century castles, and a splendid view of

Mont Blanc; **Rolle,** birthplace of La Harpe, to whom an obelisk has been raised on an adjacent island; **Morges** (*Hôtel du Mont Blanc*), with a castle once occupied by Bertha, Queen of Burgundy; **Ouchy** (*Hôtel Beau Rivage; du Parc; Royal*), whence rl. in 6 m. (50 c., 25 c.) to Lausanne; **Corsier,** close to the imposing and far-reaching *Grand Hôtel de Vevey,* in gardens of magnolias and rose-trees; **Vevey** (*Grand Hôtel de Vevey; du Pont; du Lac; Mooser; du Château; des Alpes*), a sheltered nook with semi-tropical climate, much visited by invalids and summer loiterers, and celebrated in Rousseau's *Nouvelle Héloise;* **Clarens,** with many villas and *pensions,* and natural beauties extolled by Byron and Rousseau; and **Montreux** (*Lorius; Montreux Palace; Suisse*), a shelter for consumptives; to **Villeneuve,** at the end of the lake (ry. to Martigny, etc.). Pleasant walk thence to the famous **Castle of Chillon** (2 M.; entrance, 50 c.), whose dungeons and their illustrious prisoner have been immortalized by Byron. See **Rocher de Naye,** a beautiful mountain place above Territet, between Chillon and Montreux, at the E. end of the Lake of Geneva.

Neuchâtel (*Bellevue; des Alpes; du Lac; Soleil; Vaisseau*), 2 hrs. by rly. from Lausanne, stands on an amphitheatrical slope of the Jura, sloping down to the lake, and is famous for watches. Wealthy citizens have endowed it nobly. See splendid Gymnasium and Academy, museums, Library (150,000 vols.), College, Picture-Gallery (10–12.30, 1.30–4, ½ fr., Sun. and Thurs. free) of fine modern Swiss paintings, ancient Castle, and the 3 great hospitals. Agassiz was once a professor here. The Lake of Neu-

châtel, 24x5 M. in area, lies at the foot of the Juras, with level shores and deep waters. At its S. end is **Yverdon** (*Hôtel de Londres*), where Pestalozzi conducted his school (1805–25). Steamboats run from Neuchâtel to *Estavayer*, and into the gloomy **Lake of Morat**, famous in Roman and Burgundian history. To the N., 1 hr. by rly. from Berne, is **Bienne**, a lovely Bernese town of 8,000 inhab., near *Chasseral* mt. The *Lake of Bienne* (7 M. long) contains the *Peterinsel*, where Rousseau took refuge when driven from Geneva (in 1765).

Chamonix and Mont Blanc.

From Geneva to Chamonix by rail—steam to Fayet St. Gervais, thence by electric tram. The journey takes only a few hours. France is entered at *Annemasse*. Dinner at *Sallanches*. Fare 12 fr. 15; 7 fr. 20. One can also go by steamer to Villeneuve, thence by rail to **Martigny**—a pleasant way. Ascending the Rhone Valley from Villeneuve, the rly. passes **Aigle** (*Grand Hôtel d'Aigle*), a pleasant summer-resort; and Bex (*Grand Hôtel des Salines; de Bex*), whence route to Sion, across the Col de Chéville. Beautiful views of the Dent du Midi, while nearing **St. Maurice** (*Hôtel du Simplon; des Alpes*). This is a very old town with a 4th century abbey, enshrining rare curiosities; a stalactite grotto; and picturesque fortifications. Beyond *Evionnaz* stat. see the **Pissevache** fall (200 ft.) on the r. This is best visited from **Vernayaz** (*Hôtel des Gorges; des Alpes*), which is also very near the celebrated *Gorge du Trient*. **Martigny** (*Hôtel Clerc; de Mt. Blanc; St. Bernard*)

is starting point of the routes over the Simplon (to Lake Maggiore) and the Great St. Bernard (to Aosta), and over the passes to Chamonix. You can visit Chamonix; ascend to the top of the St. Bernard; return to Martigny; and go thence over the Simplon.

The Col de Balme.—Martigny to Chamonix, 8–9 hrs.; omnibus 16 fr. fee 1 fr., carriage 40 fr. fee, 3–5 fr. Grand view of the Mont-Blanc group. Path in 2 hrs. to **Col de Balme** (*Hôtel Suisse*), 7,231 ft. high, the boundary between Swiss Valais and French Savoy, with amazing prospect of mts.

Chamonix (*Couttet et du Parc; Cachat et du Mont Blanc; de Paris; Royal et de Saussure; Savoy; Belvedere; Beau-Site*), in Arve valley, 3,445 ft. high, at foot of Mt. Blanc, has 15–20,000 visitors yearly, and is one of the chief centres for Alpine tourists. Rooms should be secured in advance. The whole valley is worthy of study, and has scores of points of interest. Tariffs for guides and mules (strictly observed) may be obtained at chief guide's office. In a day you may ascend the **Montanvert** (easy bridle-path, 2½ hrs., cog-wheel rly. in 55 min. 12 fr. 50; 8 fr. 25), where Tyndall studied glacier movement; cross the wonderful **Mer de Glace** to the rocky cliffs of the *Chapeau* (path in the ice, 1¼ hrs.), where there is an inn; descend to *Les Praz;* climb thence to *La Flégère* (path in 2½ hrs.; inn on summit, 6,260 ft. high), whence magnificent view of the vast snowy Mont Blanc, Aiguille Vert, Mer de Glace, etc.; and return to Chamonix. On the descent to Les Praz, you may visit the source of the Arveiron. The *Jardin* is among the rocks on the *Glacier de Talèfre*, where

Alpine flowers bloom in August. The Brévent, one of the Aiguilles Rouges, 8,284 ft. high, commanding the best view of Mont Blanc, may be climbed by path in 4 hrs.

Mont Blanc, the highest of the Alps (15,781 ft.), on the boundary between France and Italy, was first ascended in 1786. Many parties now asecend yearly (3–4 persons, 100 fr. each, for guides, etc.). Many valuable lives have been lost here, but in fine weather and with due caution there is little danger. First day's climb to stone huts on *Grands Mulets* (10,007 ft.); second, to summit and back; third, from Grands Mulets to Chamonix.

The **Tête-Noire** affords a good route from Chamonix to Martigny (9–10 hrs.) One can now go by electric tram to *Argentière;* across the *Col des Montets;* near the *Poyaz and Barberine Cascades;* through *Valorcine* village and *Le Chatelard;* through the rocky *Tête-Noire* pass; and down through Trient to Martigny.

The St. Bernard and Simplon Passes.—Zermatt.

Martigny to the Hospice 9–12 hrs., a very interesting journey. Start at morn. (2-horse carriage, 40 fr. and gratuity); or electric rly. to Orsières (12 M., 1 hr., 4 fr. 60, 3 fr.), thence diligence (16 M., 8 hrs., 6 fr. 50) to breakfast, and return to Martigny after noon. In winter diligence to Bourg St. Pierre only. The road ascends the Dranse valley to **Orsières** (*Hôtel des Alpes*); climbs steeply 5 M. to **Liddes** (*St. Bernard*), whence mule and guide to Hospice, by **Bourg St. Pierre** (*Déjeuner de Napoléon*) and *Cantine de Proz;* 7 M. distant, through the *Dé-*

file de Marengo, at the top of the pass, is **St. Bernard Hospice**, 8,120 ft. above the sea, occupied since 962 by French Augustinian monks, who give free hospitality to all travellers. 20,000 peasants are fed here every year; and in summer many tourists come. No charge is made for food, etc., but well-to-do travellers put money in the poor-box of the ch. The convent, very rich in the Middle Ages, is now poor. Its provisions are brought from Italy. See Napoleon's monument to Dessaix, in the chapel; the great library; the Morgue; and the noble dogs. The pass has been crossed by vast armies of Romans, Lombards, Franks, and Germans; and in 1799 heavy fighting occurred here between the Austrians and Napoleon's troops.

It is 6 hrs. hence to **Aosta**, in Italy.

Zermatt (*Victoria; Mont-Cervin; Schweitzerhof; Beau Site; Gornergrat*), is approached from Martingy by railway, passing through Vispach. The traveller will find this a characteristic Alpine route, among gorges, cascades, and rocky peaks, with vast mountains in advance. The village is the highest in Europe (5,215 feet), continuously inhabited, and is in the very heart of the Alps, in a glen invaded by 3 glaciers and overtopped by the Matterhorn, Monte Rosa, and other vast peaks. Its ch.-yard has graves of several famous men who lost their lives on these mts. The **Riffelberg** (with hotel) is 3 hrs. distant, by bridle-path; and 1½ hr. beyond is the rocky crest of **Gornergrat**, 10,290 ft. high, with superb view of Monte Rosa's rocky pyramids (16,132 ft.), on the S. E.; the black Breithorn (13,685 ft.), on the S.; the craggy Matterhorn (14,705 ft.), on the W.; the Dent Blanche, Ga-

belhorn, Moming, the Mischabel and the Allaleinhorn, in the N. Gornergrat elec. ry. now completed. From Zermatt visit the *Gorner Glacier* (12 M. long), which is larger than the Mer de Glace; the *Findelen Glacier;* and to the *Cima di Jazi* (12,526 ft.), by the Riffelberg. The *St. Théodule Pass* leads to *Aosta*, **Monte Rosa** (15,217 ft.) offers a safe, but fatiguing climb (up and back, 12–14 hrs.). The fatal **Matterhorn** is ascended by several parties yearly (a severe 2-days' trip).

The **Simplon.**— Rly. Martigny to Brieg in 2½ hrs. (8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 10), by **Saxon-les-Bains**, with iodated waters, good for skin diseases; beautiful **Sion** (*Hôtel de la Poste; Suisse; Terminus*) with old castles, Gothic cathedral, 2 fine old chs., and 6,000 inhab.; mediæval **Sierre** (*Bellevue*), with the châteaux of the Valais nobles; *Leuk*, a few miles from the **Baths of Leuk**, French **Loèche** (*Hôtel des Alpes; Bellevue De France*), and at the foot of the Gemmi Pass; and **Visp** (*Hôtel de la Poste*), thence to **Brieg** (*Hôtel d'Angleterre; Victoria; Couronne*). About a mile from here the rly. enters the Simplon tunnel, 12¼ miles long, completed in 1906, emerging at Nelle and then passing through many tunnels and across deep gorges to Domo d'Ossolo. Diligences cross the Simplon Pass in 9–10 hrs. (39 M.; fares, 11 fr. 80 c.; two-horse carriage, 40 fr.), to Domo d'Ossolo. Napoleon built this great road, in 1801–6, at a cost of $3,600,000 for a military route into Italy. There are numerous houses of refuge where the road nears the glaciers. The crest of the pass is 6,594 ft. high, in an open valley among glaciers. Beyond, near Monte Leone, is the **Hospice**, whose

monks are hospitable to all comers. Magnificent mt.-scenery on upper reaches of pass. The road descends 5½ M. to **Simplon** (*Poste*), and through the *Gondo Ravine*. Half a mile beyond the hamlet of Gondo it enters Italy, and passes down, by several villages, through wild and picturesque gorges, by the *Crevola Gallery*, and over the lofty *Doverie Bridge*, to **Domo d'Ossola**. (See page 344.)

Map of
ITALY
Complete Pocket Guide
to
EUROPE
DOMODOSSOLA
LOCARNO
LUGANO
COLICO
BELLAGGIO
LAKE COMO
LAKE MAGGIORE
VARESE
GRONO
BIELLA
NOVARA
MILAN
LODI
CASSANO
TUFFIN
ASTI
ALBA
ALESSANDRIA
PIACENZA
Parma
MODENA
Bologna
IMOLA
FERRARA
RAVENNA
CESENATICO
RIMINI
FANO
ANCONA
LORETO
MACERATA
FERMO
ASCOLI
PESARO
JESI
AREZZO
FOLIGNO
SPOLETO
TERNI
TERAMO
CHIETI
RIETI
AQUILA
SULMONA
CHINSI
GROSSETO
ORBETELLO
MONTALTO
ORVIETO
SIENA
VOLTERRA
CECINA
PISA
LIVORNO
EMPOLI
PRATO
FLORENCE
PISTOJA
LUCCA
MASSA
SPEZIA
CHIAVARI
GENOA
SAVONA
GUNEO
S. REMO
GULF OF GENOA
BRESCIA
VERONA
MANTUA
RIVA
SCHIO
BASSANO
VITTORIO
UDINE
TREVISO
MESTRE
VENICE
ADRIA
ADRIATIC SEA
Bastia
Elba
CORSICA

TYRRHENIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SARDINIA
ALGHERO
TEMPIO
OSCHIRI
BOSA
MACOMER
TORTOLI
ORISTANO
CILIQUA
CAGLIARI
IGLESIAS
GAETA
TEANO
CAPUA
NORCONE
BENEVENTO
CANCELLO
Mt. Vesuvius
SALERNO
POTENZA
AGROPOLI
CASTELLABATE
VALLO
LAGONEGRO
POLICASTRO
METAPONTO
TARANTO
GULF OF TARANTO
BUFFALORA
ROCCHETTA
TRANI
BARI
MOLA
MONOPOLI
GIOIA
OSTUNI
BRINDISI
TARANTO
LECCE
GALLIPOLI
ROSSANO
COSENZA
CROTONE
NICASTRO
CATANZARO
S. ANDREA
PALAGNARA
SCILLA
REGGIO
MELITO
NASO
MESSINA
MT ETNA
TRAPANI
MARSALA
TERMINI
CEFALU
MAZZARA
S. CATERINA
AGIRA
CIRCEALE
ARAGONA
GIRGENTI
CALTANISETTA
LICATA
AUGUSTA
SYRACUSE
MODICA
SCICLI
NOTO

ITALY.

THE money of Italy is reckoned in *lire* and *centesimi*, which correspndo to *francs and centimes*. The paper money consists of notes of 5, 10 and 25 lire. Beware of counterfeits; also of taking large bank notes in one city which may not be good in another. See *Chapter on Travel*, for general observations on Italy. Many complaints have been made of thefts from baggage on the Italian railways. It is well, therefore, not to carry valuable jewelry or money in trunks.

Routes Into Italy.

1. *Paris to Turin*, by Mt. Cenis, 496¾ M. Route leads through Fontainebleau, Tonnerre, Montbard (Buffon's home), Dijon, Macon, Culoz, Chambéry, and Modane (frontier stat.; change cars). The Mt.-Cenis Tunnel, 8 M. long, was built 1861–71, at a cost of $15,000,000. Trains for Italy run through it in 45 min.; trains for France, in 25 min.

2. *Paris to Genoa, by* Marseilles *and Nice*, 790½ M. Rly. from Genoa *via Alessandria*, to Turin; or from *Savona*, W. of Genoa, to Turin.

3. *Genera to Milan*, by the Simplon, see p. 340.

4. *Lucerne to Milan*, by the St. Gothard (see p. 323), through Flüelen, Airolo, and Bellinzona.

and thence rly. by Como. Or rly. through from Lucerne to Milan.

5. *Coire to Milan*, by the Splügen, to Chiavenna and Colico, whence steamer to Como, and rly. to Milan. Or by *Bernardino Pass*, Coire to Bellinzona, whence rly. Or by *Julier and Bernina* Passes, Coire to Samaden, Tirano, and Colico, whence steamer to Como, and rly. to Milan.

6. *Basle to Milan*, by the Stelvio. Rly. to Colico; steamer and rly. to Milan.

7. *Munich to Verona*, by Brenner Pass, see p. 304.

8. *Vienna to Venice*, by the Semmering, all rly., by Bruch and Villach, through magnificent scenery. Or rly. from Vienna to Trieste, and steamer thence to Venice.

The Tour of the Italian Lakes.

Domo d'Ossola (*Hótel Terminus; de la Ville*) is a pretty southern village, with a charming view from the *Calvary*, ½ hr. distant. Railway to Novara (55 M.) passing the ruined castle of *Vogogna; Ornavasso*, with a castle of the Visconti, and the quarries whence Milan Cathedral was hewn; *Gravellona;* through the valley of the Strona to *Omegna* at the N. end of the Lake of Orta. Thence along the shore of the lake, beautiful views, to *Gozzano;* through the valley of the Agogna to *Novara*, whence *Milan* can be reached by rly. in 1¼ hr. Diligence from Gravellona to *Pallanza*, on Lake Maggiore (6 M.); to Stresa (7½ M.). It is wise to make a tour of the lakes (1–2 days) before going to Milan.

Lake Maggiore, 37x3 M. in area, and of vast depth, is very beautiful, with the rich plains and vineyards on the S., and the great mts. on the N. There are marble and granite quarries on its shores, and rich mines. **Arona** (*San Gottardo; Simplon*), on the S., is an old town, with rare paintings in its ch. On the hill is a copper and bronze statue, 70 ft. high, of St. Charles Borromeo (1697), the famous Cardinal-Archbishop of Milan, who died in 1584. The head will hold 3 persons (ladders ascend to it, inside). Steamer from Arona to Locarno calls at **Stresa** (*Hôtel des Iles Borromées; Bellevue*) with its fine monastery and cypress-trees; and **Baveno** (*Grand Hôtel Bellevue; Beau Rivage; Bellevue; Simplon*). The shores are lined with villas; and in the N. glimmer the Alps, Monte Rosa, St. Gothard, etc. The beautiful **Borromean Islands** are touched at (see Jean Paul Richter's description). Isola **Bella** (*Hôtel du Dauphin*) has the great palace and park of the Borromeo family (open daily; 1 l.), rising over 10 terraces of gardens, rich in flowers and fountains. *Isola Madre* has an empty palace, above 7 terraces laden with orange and lemon trees, cedars, and cypresses. Boat with 2 men, from Baveno, 5 l. first hr., 1 l. others. Opposite is Cannero, among the vineyards, with ancient brigands' castles off-shore. Lovely villages appear on either coast. The steamer keeps on N. to **Locarno** (*Beau Rivage; Locarno; Reber; du Parc; Metropole*), in the Swiss Canton of Ticino, to which the upper part of the lake belongs. See ch., with good pictures; Cantonal buildings; and Ch. of Madonna del Sasso, on the hill, visited by myriads of pilgrims. Rly. hence to Bel-

linzona, whence diligence over the Splügen. Return by boat to

Luino (*Hôtel du Simplon; Post; Vittoria*), a favorite summer-resort, with the Crivelli Palace and Garibaldi's statue. The Ch. of *San Pietro* has fresco by Luini. Steam tramway (1 hr.) to *Ponte Tresa*, thence steamboat (50 min.) to **Lugano** (*Hôtel du Parc; Grand; Splendide; Bellevue; Métropole; St. Gothard; Berna; Bristol; Beau Regard*), a Swiss cantonal capital, inhabited by Italians, amid exquisite scenery and rich villas. See *S. Lorenzo Ch.; Sta. Maria*, with Luini's frescos; William Tell's statue; and old convents and palaces. Excursion to **Mt. S. Salvador** (2,982 ft. high) in 2 hrs. (guide and horse, 7 l.). View of Alps.

Lake Lugano is a series of deep, sinuous gulfs among the mts., 14 M. long and 3 M. wide, Swiss on one side, Italian on the other, in a climate of perpetual spring, and amid very lovely scenery. The adjacent peaks overlook the Lombard plain, down to Milan. Steamer from Lugano, by *Osteno*, near a remarkable grotto, to Porlezza, a quaint village in an amphitheatre of hills; or S. to *Capolago*, whence railway to Como. Steam tramway (about 9 M.) from **Porlezza**, by Piano and Croce, and through a rich country, with Lake Como below and the Alps in sight from the Splügen to the Orther Spitz, to **Menaggio** (*Menaggio, Vittoria, Corona*), on Lake Como. This is a good point for excursions; and on the hill is the *Villa Vigoni*, with fine sculptures.

Lake Como, the *Lacus Larius* of the Romans, is shaped like the letter Y, and is 32 M. long, 2–3 M. wide, and 1,800 ft. deep. It is one of the love-

liest lakes in the world, and its natural charms of mts., vineyards, and forests are heightened by the white Italian hamlets and the splendid villas of Milanese families. Cross to **Bellaggio** (*Grande Bretagne; Genazzini; Bellaggio; Villa Serbelloni; Splendide; Florence; du Lac*), a favorite Anglo-American resort. The *Villa Melzi* (Sun., Thurs., Sat., 1 lira) has splendid sculptures (by Canova) and frescos, and a famous garden. From *Villa Serbelloni*, best view on the lake. Across the lake is **Cadennabbia** (*Bellevue; Belle Ile; Britannia*), near the celebrated **Villa Carlotta** (fee 1 l.), rich in finest sculptures of Canova and Thorwaldsen. Steamer from Bellaggio to *Colico* (*Croce d'Oro*), whence rly. to Chiavenna and over the Splügen, or to Tirano and over the Stelvio, to Switzerland. From Colico one can take steamer through the lake, noting castles of *Musso* and many beautiful hamlets, to **Como** (*Hôtel Volta; Italia; Métropole; Plinius*), a place of 35,000 inhab., with statues of its eminent natives, the elder and the younger Pliny, and Volta, the electrician. See marble Lombard-Gothic *Cathedral* (1396), with fine paintings (by Guido, Veronese, etc.) and sculptures, and vivid coloring; *Ch. of Crocefisso*, richly adorned; basilica of *S. Abbondio*, 1 M. out; ancient *Porta della Torre*; and handsome old *Broletto*, or town-hall. Steamers run from Bellaggio down the picturesque *Lake of Lecco*, an arm of Como, to **Lecco**, at the foot of the high *Resegone* peaks (rly. to Milan).

The **Lake of Orta**, 9x1½ M. in area, is charmingly situated among the Piedmontese hills. Omnibus (2½ l.) from Arona to **Orta** (*S. Giulio; Orta; Belvedere*), a marble-paved hamlet on a promontory, near the *Sacro Monte*, a height

dotted with chapels, and looking up on Monte Rosa.—The **Lake of Iseo** is 15x1½ M. in area, winding, in S shape, among groves of mulberries and figs and gardens of roses and camellias. Railway from *Brescia* (15 M.) to **Iseo** (*Hôtel Leone*), whence steamer to beautiful *Sarnico* and *Lovere*.—The great **Lake of Garda**, 37x10 M. in area, 1,000 ft. deep, with clear blue waters, abounding in fish, and very picturesque shores, is traversed by steamboats, running from *Desenzano* (the home of Catullus) or *Peschiera* (near the battle-field of Solferino), on the Milan-Verona railway, to **Riva** (*Hôtel Lido*), a beautiful village at the N. end.

The North-Italian Cities.

Milan (*Hôtel de la Ville; Cavour; Palace; Métropole; Milan; Roma; Europa; Manin; de France*) is a beautiful and enterprising city (590,000 inhab.), 9 M. around, in the centre of the rich Lombard plain. It was founded 400 B.C.; a capital in the 3d-century; sacked by Attila in 452; a Lombard city in 568; annexed by Charlemagne; destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1162; rebuilt by the Lombard League; governed by the Visconti and Sforza families, 1312-1545; conquered by Francis I., in 1515; annexed by Charles V. soon after, and Spanish till 1714; capital of Italy, 1805-14; an Austrian garrison, 1814-59; and since then Italian. Manzoni was born here; also 5 popes; and Virgil studied here.

The magnificent Gothic Cathedral, second only to St. Peter's and Seville Cathedrals in size, was built 1386-1500. It is cruciform, with double aisles and transept-aisles, separated by 52 pil-

lars, each 12 ft. in diameter, with niches crowded with statues. Interior 477 ft. long, 183 ft. wide, and 155 ft. high. It contains 6,000 statues, a pavement of marble mosaic, vast granite monoliths, superb stained windows, many tombs of magnates, San Carlo Borromeo's wooden crucifix and gorgeous tomb, and life-size silver statues of saints (in the Treasury). The wonderful marble roof (entered from r. transept, 5 A. M. till dusk, 25 c.), with ninety-eight Gothic turrets, hundreds of pinnacles, and over two thousand life-size marble statues some by Canova, should be carefully studied. Ascend (at early morn) to the upper gallery of the tower (494 steps), which is 360 ft. high, and view the Lombard plain, Apennines, and Alps (Mt. Cenis, Blanc, St. Bernard, Rosa, Matterhorn, Mischabel, Leone, St. Gothard, Splügen, Ortler, Spitz, etc.). Watchman here, with telescope.

Cross Cathedral Sq., and enter the *Victor-Emmanuel Gallery*, the finest arcade in the world; built in 1865–7 at a cost of $1,600,000; 960 ft. long, 48 wide, 94 high, surrounded by handsome shops; richly frescoed; and adorned with statues of Raphael, Galileo, Dante, Cavour, and 20 other famous Italians. The octagon under the dome (180 ft. high) is brilliantly lighted at night, when it forms a favorite promenade. On the adjacent *Piazza della Scala*, see Leonardo da Vinci's monument (1872), the massive *Municipal Palace* (1555), and the great *La Scala Theatre*, with 3,600 sittings (1 l. to see building; famous ballets here, in season). Near by is the Jesuit ch. of *San Fedele* (1569). The Brera, once a Jesuit college (1675), is a great palace built around a quadrangle adorned with statues; it contains

a library of 300,000 vols. and a celebrated gallery (open daily, 9–4, 1 l.; free on Sunday) of 400 paintings and sculptures (get catalogue).

The *Piazza de'Armi*, N.W. of Milan, has the *Arena* built by Napoleon I., and holding 30,000 spectators; the *Castle* of the Sforzas, built 1358; and the great triumphal marble *Arch*, ending the Simplon route, founded by Napoleon (1804) to record his victories, and finished by Austria (1830), with reliefs showing the victories over France. Grand statues on summit. The *Corso Vittorio Emanuele* is the chief business street, and contains *S. Carlo Borromeo* (a copy of the Roman Pantheon), and several palaces. See Piazza dei Mercanti, with *Exchange* and 13th-century palace of the Podestà; *Piazza Beccaria*, with statue of Beccaria; and the Roman, Garibaldi, and Tosa Gates. **St. Ambrogio**, founded by St. Ambrose (4th century), is a Romanesque ch., rich in monuments of ancient Christianity, 8th-century reliefs, 9th-century mosaics, Stilicho's sarcophagus, the brazen serpent of Moses. Here Augustine embraced Christianity; Ambrose closed the gates against the Emperor Theodosius; and the Lombard and German sovereigns received the Iron Crown. In the refectory (1 l.), near the rich old abbey-ch. of *S. Maria delle Grazie*, are the remains of Leonardo da Vinci's grand fresco of *The Last Supper*. See the 4th-century octagonal *S. Lorenzo*, and its colonnade; *S. Maria di S. Celso*, with remarkable paintings, sculptures, and atrium; *S. Maurizio*, with Luini's frescos. The **Ambrosian Library** (open 10–3, ½ fr.), founded (1609) by Cardinal Borromeo, has 175,000 vols., 15,000 MSS., many literary curiosities and several hundred paint-

ings. The **Civic Museum** (½ fr.) has large natural-history collections. **The Castello Sforzesco,** restored 1893, contains the Municipal Art and Archæological Museum (adm. 1 fr., Thu. ½ fr., Sun. 20 c.). See the *Ospedale Maggiore* (1457), a vast hospital with 9 courts; *Military Hospital;* Manzoni's house; palaces of Borromeo, Litta, Omoneni, Trivulzio, and Ciani families; *Cemetery,* with cremation-temple; *Public Park,* where Exhibition of 1906 was held; *Archbishop's Palace,* near Cathedral, with fine court (1565); and Royal Palace, adjacent, with huge Napoleonic frescos.

La Certosa (1 hr. by rly.), in a fertile and populous plain, was one of the most sumptuous monasteries in the world, and belonged to the Carthusians. It was founded in 1396 by the Visconti; and here Francis I. was a prisoner in 1525. The ch., with 14 columns, a high dome, mosaic floor, monuments, and frescos, is crowded with precious things. The rich Renaissance façade (1473) is in colored marbles, with delicate carvings. Grand cloisters, with slender marble pillars and monks' houses.

Pavia (*Croce Bianca; Hotel Tre Re*) is a little way S. See unfinished *Cathedral,* façade and dome built 1898; *Promenade,* along Ticino River; *University,* the oldest in Europe; old Romanesque *Ch. of St. Michele,* with Giottesque frescos, colossal statue of Ghislieri; towers on the walls; Castle, built 1630; and the Ch. of *San Pietro in Ciel d'Oro,* containing the tomb of St. Augustine.

Alessandria (*Rly. Restaurant; Europa; Londra*), a huge fortress (36,000 inhab.), whose ap-

proaches can be flooded in war-time. Citadel built, 1728, by Victor Amadeo II.

Turin (*De la Ville, de Turin, d'Europe, Fiorina, Central, de France, Roma e Rocca Cavour*) is a prosperous city of 360,000 inh., on the plain of the Po, near the Graian Alps. It was destroyed by Hannibal (218 B.C.) and Alaric; was a Roman colony; a bishoprie under Charlemagne; capital of Savoy and Sardinia, and of Italy (1859–65). It is laid out with Philadelphian regularity, and surrounded by umbrageous promenades, on site of old walls. The *Palazzo Madama* is a huge mediæval pile, centrally situated; and once the Senate-house of Italy. Across the Piazza Castello is the *Royal Palace*, a ponderous old brick building (Sun., Tues., Thurs., Sat. 10–12, 2–4), richly furnished, and with fine statuary, library (60,000 vols.), and armory with Roman, French and Austrian standards, Cellini's metal-work, weapons, armor, etc. The handsome and busy *Via di Po*, with arcades, runs thence to the Po bridge. The Palace of the Duke of Genoa is connected with that of the King. The *Royal Gardens* open 11–5 Sundays and holidays (music at 1). In the *Accademia delle Scienze*) (daily 9–4, 1 l.; Sun. 1–3, free), are collections in natural history, sculptures, Egyptian antiquities, a library of 40,000 vols., and a gallery of 600 pictures, many of them of great interest. The **Cathedral** (1498) contains the *Cappella del S. Sudario*, a high-domed round chapel of brown marble, where the sovereigns of Savoy are buried. *La Consolata* ch. contains a revered image of the Virgin. The palaces and arcades of the *Piazza dello Statuto* were erected by an English company, and sur-

round a memorial of the Fréjus Tunnel. There are many fine statues and groups in the squares, honoring Italian notables. The University, a vast Renaissance palace, has 1,500 students, and a library of 200,000 volumes. See *Civic Museum of Fine Arts* (daily, ex. Mon., 10–4, Wed. and Fri., 1 l., other days free); *Museum of Industrial Arts; House of Tasso;* house where Cavour died; *Royal Theatre;* Ch. of *Gran Madre di Dio; Monuments of Cavour, Victor Emanuel, and Philibert;* the great *Carignano Palace;* the favorite *Public Garden*, with château of *Il Valentino;* handsome granite bridge; *Arsenal; Citadel; Corpus Domini* ch., richly decorated; *S. Rocco; S. Andrea; Waldensian Temple; Capuchin Monastery* and the curious *Mole Antonelliana.* The *Cemetery*, 1½ M. N. E., has tombs of Silvio Pellico, Massimo d'Azeglio, Gioberti, etc. La Superga, on a hill E. of Turin, viewing city and Alps (Monte Rosa), is a splendid ch., built in 1717, with the tombs of Sardinian kings. The *Valleys of the Waldenses* are 30–40 M. S. W. of Turbin.

From Turin you may go to Milan by **Novara** (*Sempione; Italia*), a large Piedmontese market-town, where Peter Lombard was born in 1100. The ancient church has columns of an older pagan temple.

Turin to Venice, 257 M. Take morning train. Fine scenery and interesting cities. **Bergamo** (*Moderne; Italia*) is a prosperous fortified provincial and episcopal capital (48,000 inhab.). Aristocratic and governmental *Old Town* on hill, with *Castle* above it; commercial *New Town* below. About the Piazza Garibaldi, *Cathedral*, splendid *Colleoni Chapel*, *Municipal Palace*, and

quaint old Gothic *Broletto* palace. See very interesting *Ch. of Sta. Maria Maggiore* (1173), containing tomb of Domzetti; *Accademia Carrara*, with over 200 ancient paintings; statue of *Torquato Tasso;* vast buildings, with 600 shops, for annual Fair (Aug. 15–Sept. 15). Excursions to *Vals Brembana* and *Serviana*, and *Lake of Iseo.*

Brescia (*Albergo d'Italia; Gambero; Brescia*) makes famous arms, silks, cloths (70,000 inhab.); was a Gaulish town; a Roman colony; Milan's rival in the 16th century; sacked by Gaston de Foix in 1512; a Venetian garrison, 1517–1797; bombarded by Austrians in 1849. Beautifully situated at foot of the Alps, surrounded by walls and overlooked by a castle. The *Cathedral* (built 1604–1825) is of marble, with vast dome. Near by is *La Rotonda*, the old cathedral (9th century), round, with dome and crypt. See chs. of *S. Afra*, *S. Clemente*, and *S. Nazzaro e Celso*, rich in pictures; *Pinacoteca Martinengo* (10–3, week days 1 l., Sun. free) with notable sculptures and paintings; *Museo Patrio* (10–3 daily), Roman relics, in a temple built by Vespasian, A.D. 72; 15th century *Municipal Building*, richly carved; *Mediæval Museum* in two old churches. Lake of Garda, see page 301.

The rly. to Venice passes *Desenzano*, whence by carriage to **Solferino**, where a chapel contains bones of 7,000 soldiers slain in the battle (1859); runs along S. shore of **Lake of Garda**, with lovely views; through the fortress of **Peschiera**; to thriving

Verona (*Colomba d'Oro; Gran Hotel di Londra*), on the edge of the Tyrol, on a rich plain

(78,000 inhab.). First a Gaulish town, 350 B.C.; then a Roman fortress; capital of the Gothic empire; one of Charlemagne's chief towns; a republic; capital of the Scaligers; Venetian appanage for 300 years; Austrian garrison (1797–1866); and Italian city. There are 5 bridges over the rapid Adige. Verona is surrounded with formidable bastioned walls and detached castles, built by Austria and lately strengthened by Italy. Give a day to its wonderful memorials of Romans, Goths, Lombards, and Carlovingians; chs. of rare interest; and venerable palaces. The **Cathedral** is a stately 14th-century Gothic ch., with cloisters on red-marble columns. Huge pillars inside. Near by is the old 12th-century *Baptistery;* also, *Bishop's Palace*, with colossal statue in courtyard, and library. The **Piazza delle Erbe,** or vegetable and fruit-market, is a remarkably picturesque square, once the forum of the Republic, surrounded with frescoed palaces, and containing a tall marble pillar where stands a copy of the lion of Venice, the quaint *Tribuna* (or judgment-seat), the *Municipal Tower* (330 ft. high), and fountain with statue of Verona. The adjacent *Piazza dei Signori*, with imposing *Law Courts* (1183), picturesque court; *La Loggia*, or *Palazzo del Consiglio* (1500), with statues of Catullus, Cornelius Nepos, Pliny, Vitruvius, Macer, all natives of Verona; and statue of Dante. Near the Ch. of Sta. Maria Antica are the very curious and splendid Gothic *Tombs of the Scaliger family,* who ruled Verona 1262–1389. *S. Anastasia* (1261) is an interesting Gothic church, with noble interior. The **Arena,** on one side the *Piazza Vittorio Emanuele* (formerly *Brà*), is a

well-preserved Roman Amphitheatre, built by Diocletian or Trajan, and covered with earth and houses in the Middle Ages. The 72 arcades are leased to shop-keepers. It is oval, 1,584 feet around and 106 feet high, with 45 tiers, and can accommodate 95,000 spectators. The *Porta de Borsari*, a triumphal arch built by the Emporor Gallienus (A.D. 265), is on the Corso Cavour. See also two arches of Roman bridge; an arch near old citadel; and the Arch of the Lions.

S. Zenone, in N.-W. quarter, founded by Pepin (who was buried there), is one of the finest of mediæval churches with rich marble façade; very curious sculptures of Wheel of Fortune, etc.; portal (1178) resting on red-marble lions; doors with brazen reliefs; a grandiose interior, with alternate pillars and columns; tomb and statue of S. Zeno; and grand 12th-century cloisters. Near by, through cloisters of S. Bernardino, is Sammicheli's beautiful *Capella dei Pellegrini*. Sammicheli also built the handsome *Stuppa Gate* (end of Corso), towards the Castle, now an arsenal, once the palace of the Scaligers. The so-called *Tomb of Juliet* is a red marble sarcophagus, much visited by young ladies. See *S. Fermo Maggiore*, rich 14th-century Gothic ch. with walnut ceilings. *Palazzo Bevilacqua*, façade by Sammicheli. *Academia delle Belle Arte* (1 l.), in imposing Palazzo Lavezzola Pompei, with hundreds of fine old Veronese paintings, Roman antiques, etc. *Giusti Garden* (50 c.), with cypresses 500 years old, and commanding views of the Alps and Apennines; *Cemetery*, surrounded by Doric colonnade and the great *Castello S. Pietro*.

Excursion to *Trent*, very interesting, and

thence down to Vicenza, by **Roveredo** (9,000 inhab.), where Dante lived in exile.

From Verona, you can visit Mantua and Modena, passing *Villafranca*, where peace was made between France and Austria in 1859. **Mantua** (*Aquila d'Oro; Senoner*) is a dull old fortress (30,000 inhab.), among lakes and marshes. Here Virgil (born 3 M. S. E.) lived, and Mantegna and Giulio Romano were born. See *S. Andrea* (1472), a vast ch. with many monuments and frescso; *Museo Civico* in the *Palazzo degli* Studii; spacious *Cathedral;* old *Ducal Palace* (1302), richly frescoed by Mantegna and Romano; *Accademia Virgiliana*, with museum of sculpture (grand view of Tyrolese Alps from square); and **Palazzo del Te**, a huge palace outside the *Porta Pusterla*, erected by Romano, and adorned with his greatest frescos.

From Milan to Mantua by **Cremona** (*Capello ed Italia*), on the Po (36,000 inhab.), successively Gaulish, Roman, Gothic, Lombard, Austrian, and Italian, famous for its violins, and now a dull town of wide streets and decaying palaces. See pictures in *Public* and *Royal Palaces* (9–3 daily); German-Lombard Cathedral, with rich façade and interior crowded with frescos; *Torrazzo* (1261–84), a tower 397 ft. high, with arcades to Cathedral; and nobles' palaces.

Piacenza (*San Marco*) may be reached hence by tramway; or by rly. from Milan. This town (35,000 inhab.) was founded by the Romans, B. C. 219. See 13th-century *Palazzo Municipale*, with fine arcades, and equestrian statues of the Farnese princes; 12th-century Romanesque Cathedral, frescoed by Guercino and Caracci; *S. Francesco* (1278), and Romagnosi's statue;

S. Sisto (1499–1511), for which Raphael painted his noblest Madonna (now at Dresden); *Palazzo Farnese*, built by Vignola in 1558; Citadel (1547); and *S. Antonino*, quaint vestibule.

Rapid tourists will hasten from Verona to Venice direct, passing through **Vicenza** (*Tre Garofani; Roma*), a busy town of 44,000 inhab., surrounded with walls and moats, and richly adorned with buildings designed by the great Palladio, a native of Vicenza (1518–80), among which are *Casa del Diavolo; Palazzo Prefettizio, Teatro Olimpico* (½ l.), etc. Also *Basilica*, or *Palazzo del Consiglio*, grand open arcades around town-hall; Barbarano, Tiene, and Valmarano palaces; and *Palazzo Chieregati*, in which is *Civic Museum* (9–5 daily), with many paintings, etc. See *Palazzo della Ragione*, very rich Gothic, in the *Basilica Palladiana; Great Tower* (1446); palaces around *Piazza de' Signori;* quaint old bridge, rivalling the Rialto; dull Gothic *Cathedral; S. Corona*, with priceless pictures; *S. Lorenzo*. On Mt. Berico, pilgrimage-ch. of *Madonna del Monte* (1428), approached by arcade of 180 pillars (2,145 ft. long). 1½ M. out is *Villa Rotonda*, Palladio's work, surrounded by Ionic colonnades.

Padua (*Stella d'Oro; Croce d'Oro*), a university town between Vicenza and Venice, has 80,000 inhab., and stands on a rich plain, embowered in gardens. From a distance its domes and towers and old bastioned walls and bastions present a noble appearance; but within it appears almost deserted. Its foundation is attributed to Antenor, after the siege of Troy; and in the Augustan age it was the chief city of North Italy. Alaric and Attila both sacked it;

and it was Venetian, 1402–1797. In 14th century, Padua had more artists than any city (Giotto, etc.). The **University**, founded in 1238, was long the best in Europe, with 18–20,000 students. Galileo was a professor; Dante, Petrarch, and Tasso were students. It is still famous, and occupies a handsome old palace, with spacious arcades. On a promenade is a long line of statues (2 by Canova) of illustrious graduates, Savonarola, Giotto, etc. **Il Santo**, the vast Ch. of S. Antonio (1296–1475), 300 ft. long and 123 ft. high, is crowded with paintings, bronzes (by Donatello), and monuments (Bembo, Contarini), and has large cloisters. Taine calls it an Italian-Gothic building, decorated with Byzantine cupolas, in which round domes, noble Greek towers, little columns surmounted by ogival arcades, a façade borrowed from Roman basilicas, and notions copied from Venetian palaces mingle the ideas of several centuries and countries. In front, see Donatello's equestrian bronze statue of Gattamelata, a Venetian general; and on the S., *Scuola del Santo*, a hall with famous frescos by Titian. *S. Giustina* (1549), a stately ch., often destroyed and rebuilt, with marble floor and rich choir-stalls. Near by, see *Botanic Garden* (oldest in Europe); and huge old monastery (now a hospital.) The *Arena Chapel* (1303) is filled with very precious frescos by Giotto (visit at morning, 50 c.). Near by, see *Eremitani Ch.* (1276–1306), with monuments, and a chapel frescoed by Mantegna; and *Scuola del Carmine*, a baptistery with Titian's frescos. See Cathedral baptistery (1260), frescoed in 1380; 11th-century *Pallazzo della Ragione*, with immense hall,

largest known single roof, and 400 frescos; *Palazzo del Podestà* and campanile; and *Civic Museum*, many paintings. Quiet old Padua may well be the object of a day's excursion from Venice.

Arrive in Venice at night, if possible. The last station is *Mestre*, whence the rly. crosses the Lagoon on a vast viaduct, 2 M. long, on 222 arches (built 1841–45; cost $1,000,000). The passage by night seems a flight between sea and sky.

Venice.

Hotels.—*Grand Hôtel Royal Danieli*, in Palazzo Dandolo; *Europa*, in Palazzo Giustiniani; *Britannia; Grand Canal; Regina; Bellevue; Moderne.*) **Restaurants.**—*Bauer; Gambrinus; Savoy; Vapore.* **Cafes.**—*Florian; Quadri; Orientale*, all on or near Piazza of St. Mark. **Gondolas** (one rower) for 1–2 persons, 1 l. per trip, or per hr. (two rowers, double price); from steamers to Piazzetta, 40 c. Baggage 15 c. each piece. Hotels to call a gondola, cry out *Poppe.* Numerous small steamboats (*vaporetti*) ply regularly on the canals, answering to the street-cars in other cities; fare, 5 c. and 10 c.

Venice is built on 117 islands in the Lagoon, with 150 canals and 378 stone bridges, and has 157,000 inhab., in maritime pursuits (commerce is increasing), and manufactures of books, mirrors, jewelry, brocades, laces, and glass (one factory is now 1,200 years old). It is 7 M. around, divided by the **Grand Canal**, shaped like an S, 2 M. long and 150–180 ft. wide. The Lagoon is a shallow lake, 25x9 M. in area, connected with the

Adriatic by 4 deep channels through long and narrow sandbanks, faced with vast masonry bulwarks. The main channels (23 ft. deep) admit the largest vessels. The tide rises and falls about Venice. A small canal is called *rio;* a street, *calle* or *lista;* a square, *campo;* small square, *campiello;* blind alley, *corte;* quay, *fondamento,* or *riva.* An adequate view of Venice requires 8–10 days; the chief sights may be visited in 4 days. For sight-seeing, the city may be cut into 5 parts,—the region E. and S. of Grand Canal; the Grand Canal; region N. and W.; S. Giorgio and Giudecca; remoter islands.

The islands were first colonized by fugitives from the mainland towns, ravaged by Attila. In 697 the first doge was chosen; and in 819 the present site of Venice became a capital. During the Crusades the republic grew rapidly, and conquered the coasts and islands of the Adriatic and Levant. For 300 years its power was vast, and Venice was Europe's chief port. In 1508 its star began to wane. By 1718 it was quite decadent. In 1797 the French captured the city, which was afterwards annexed to Austria. In 1866 it became Italian.

The **Piazza di San Marco** is a square, 576 ft. long and 185–270 ft. wide, paved with gray trachyte and white Istrian marble, surrounded by time-stained marble palaces and St. Mark's Ch., and the picturesque centre of Venetian life, especially at evening, when the bands play, and the cafés are crowded by thousands. Flocks of fat pigeons have been fed here by the city at 2 P. M. daily for 700 years. The palaces enclosing 3 sides are the *Procuratie Vecchie* (N. side), built 15th century for home of the *Procurators*

(who ranked next to the Doge), and now used for business; *Procuratie Nuove* (1584), on S. side, now the *Royal Palace;* and *Nuova Fabbrica* (W. side, built by Napoleon in 1810, and the home of Austrian viceroys until 1866), now connected with Royal Palace (handsome rooms; fee, 1 l.). The palace arcades are occupied by cafés and *bric-à-brac* shops. The vast isolated Gothic **Campanile,** dating from the beginning of the 10th century, was 322 feet in height. It fell to the ground on July 14, 1902, but a new campanile has been built, the first stone having been laid on St. Mark's day (April 25), 1903. Only one of the five bells escaped destruction, but the other four were cast again at the expense of Pope Pius X., who was Patriach of Venice when the campanile fell. The pretty *Loggetta* of Sansovino was destroyed when the campanile fell, but it, too, has been restored. The *Clock-Tower* (1496), across the Piazza, at entrance of **Merceria,** Venice's chief business street, has a huge bell, on which two bronze Vulcans strike the hours. The 3 lofty cedar flagstaffs between the towers used to bear the banners of Cyprus, Candia, and the Morea, kingdoms tributary to Venice.

The Cathedral of **San Marco.** on the E. side of the Piazza, is a magnificent piece of Venetian Byzantine architecture, built in 976–1071, in form of Greek cross, with 5 domes, 500 marble columns, and 46,000 sq. ft. of mosaics. Over the portal are 4 horses of gilded copper, of Roman workmanship, brought from Constantinople by Dandolo in 1204; carried to Paris, in 1797, as war trophies; and returned in 1815. Below and all around, and in the great entrance hall, and

inside, are mosaics. 8 fine columns in vestibule; also, 3 red slabs commemorating the reconcilation of Barbarossa and Pope Alexander III (1177); and the porphyry sarcophagus of Daniele Manin, last President of Venice (1848). The interior—Gautier's "a golden cavern, incrusted with precious stones, at once splendid and sombre, sparkling and mysterious"—is 258x 210 ft. in area, with slippery and uneven 11th-century marble pavement, colored-marble pulpits, marble statues (made in 1393) of Christ and the Apostles, Sansovino's bronze statues of the Evangelists, and sumptuous chapels. See *high altar*, with canopy of verde-antico, over tomb of St. Mark the Apostle; *altar* behind it, with 4 spiral alabaster columns, 2 of which belonged to Solomon's Temple; *Treasury*, with Doge Morosini's sword, St. Mark's throne, a bit of St. John's skull, piece of True Cross, etc.; *Sacristy* (mosaics and inlaid work) and *Crypt*, with 64 columns; *Baptistery*, with bronze font and tomb of Andrea Dandolo (1354); *Zen Chapel*, with magnificent tomb, altar, and statuary; Sansovino's bronze door, leading to Sacristy; etc.

The **Piazzetta** is a small square, running from S. Marco to the Lagoon, on which stand 2 granite columns, brought from Syria in 1120, and supporting statues of St. Theodore and the Winged Lion of St. Mark. On one side is the finely sculptured *Libreria Vecchia*, built by Sansovino in 1582, and now part of Royal Palace. The great hall was frescoed by Veronese, for which Venice gave him a gold collar. Alongside is the old *Mint*, back of which is the *Royal Garden*. Opposite is the **Doges' Palace**, with façade 246

ft. long, and façade of 234 ft. toward the sea. It was built in 800, and 5 times destroyed and re-erected. Most of present palace dates from 1350. The red and white marbles, Oriental designs, and Venetian-Gothic arches, combine very richly. 36 columns in lower arcade, and 71 above, in the rich *Loggia*, with quaint capitals. Ascend Sansovino's *Giants' Staircase*, between colossal statues of Mars and Neptune, where the doges were crowned; and observe beautiful court, with statues, cisterns, and part of Silvio Pellico's cell. Inside, the Sansovino's *Golden Staircase; Hall of Great Council*, 165x 84 ft., with portraits of 76 doges, 21 vast old historical pictures, and Tintoretto's "Paradise;" *Sala del Scrutinio*, 39 doges' portraits, and many paintings; *Library*, with famous MSS.; *Archæological Museum*, 5 rooms of ancient marble sculptures; *Sala della Bussola; Hall of Council of Ten;* and many others, crowded with paintings, and rich in historical associations. Obliging guardians in all rooms, with plans, etc.

The *Molo*, headquarters of gondoliers, is connected with the busy quay of the *Riva dei Schiavoni* by a bridge, whence good view of **Bridge of Sighs**, leading from the Palace to the *Prison* (1512–97), and made famous by Byron (Ruskin blames his "ignorant sentimentalism"). You may visit the *Pozzi*, low dungeons where state-prisoners were deprived of light and (almost) of air; and see where the political executions occurred, and bodies were given to the gondoliers. In the **Arsenal** (open 10–4), founded 1104, were built the fleets of the Crusaders, 16,000 men were once employed here (now 2,000). At portal are 4 marble lions, brought

from Greece in 1697, once of which is said to have stood on Marathon. See military museum, *Bucentaur*, rare weapons, Henri IV.'s armor, Attila's helmet, etc.

Take gondola and visit chs. E. and N. of Grand Canal. People help you ashore at landings, and expect a penny. The great Italian-Gothic Ch. of **Santi Giovanni e Paolo** is the Venetian Pantheon, filled with imposing mausoleums of doges, statesmen, and warriors (see those of Mocenigo, Bragadino, the Valiers, Vendramin, and Giustiniani), and valuable old pictures and statues. In S. transept is a window of stained glass (1473), which is rare in Venice. The ch. was founded in 1240; and the funerals of the doges always took place here. On adjacent square, see ancient equestrian statue of Colleoni, a Venetian general. Close by is the richly carved *Scuola di S. Marco* (1485), once headquarters of a charitable society, now part of a vast hospital. To **S. Zaccaria** (1457), a Romanesque ch., with paintings by Bellini, the doges used to go in solemn procession at beginning of Lent. *S. Stefano*, where Luther once said Mass, is 14th-century Gothic, with many statues and a beautiful cloister adjacent. See, in *S. Maria del Orto* (1481), splendid Tintorettos; *S. Salvatore* (1534), remarkable pictures; *S. Maria dei Miracoli* (1480), a Byzantine Renaissance ch., encased in marble, with rich vaulting; *Gli Scalzi* (1649), magnificent ch. of Carmelites, overladen with decorations of the Decadence; *S. Francesco della Vigna* (1534), rich carvings and chapels of nobles; *S. Pietro di Castello*, Venice's cathedral from 1596 to 1807, with a fine campanile. A second trip may include

the chs. S. and W. of the Grand Canal. *S. Maria della Salute* (1631), whose high dome is conspicuous in pictures of Venice, a sumptuous ch., with many statues and paintings, adjoining Patriarchal Seminary (with rich library and pictures); *S. Sebastiano* (1506), with tomb (see Latin epitaph) of Paul Veronese, and several of his paintings, and organ designed by him; *S. Pantaleone* (1668), very ancient paintings; *S. Giovanni Elemosinario* (1527), near Rialto; *S. Giacometto* (820), a venerable basilica. The vast Italian-Gothic **Frari**, or Franciscan ch. (1250), contains many famous works of art, costly modern monument of gray marble to Titian, tombs of Canova (designed by himself) and of several doges and generals. In monastery adjacent 300 rooms contain 14,000,000 documents, some dating from 883. *S. Rocco* (1490, rebuilt 1725) has fine paintings. Alongside is the splendid Renaissance *Scuola di S. Rocco* (1415–1550), crowded with pictures by Tintoretto (now sombre in tone), and with beautiful façade, staircase, and great halls. This council-hall of charity is grouped with the Pisan Campo Santo and the Sistine Chapel, by art-lovers.

The **Grand Canal** should be traversed by gondola, between its lines of famous palaces. On the l., see *Dogana* (Custom-House), with statue of Fortuna on tower; r., *Palazzo Giustiniani* (Hôtel Europa) and *Emo-Trèves* (with Canova's Hector and Ajax; fee, 1 l.). On the l., Patriarchal Seminary and S. Maria della Salute. Thence the canal passes between palaces Tiepolo (Hôtel Barbesi), Contarini, Ferro, Fini-Wimpffen, Corner della Cà Grande, and Barbaro, on the r., and Dario-Angarani, Venier, Da

Mula, and Zichy-Esterhazy, on the l., and then between Count Chambord's splendid *Palazzo Cavalli* (r.) and the vast *Palazzo Manzoni-Angarini* (l.) and under an iron bridge. Close to this, on l., is the **Accademia delle Belle Arti** (daily, 9–3, 1 l.; Sun. free), with 700 fine pictures, mainly by Venetian masters, Titian, Bellini, Giorgione, Palma, etc., with some modern works, and many drawings by Raphael and Angelo, in noble old monastic halls. This is one of the great sights of Venice. Beyond (l.), see *Palazzi Contarini, Rezzonico, Giustiniani, Foscari* (here the canal bends), *Balbi, Pisani*, etc., and on r., *Palazzi Grassi, Moro-Lin, Contarini*, and *Mocenigo*, the latter a triple palace, in which Byron wrote parts of *Don Juan*, etc. (1818), and where now is an art-collection. Farther on (r.), see Palazzi Corner Spinelli, Cavallini, Grimani (Corte d'Appello), Farsetti (town-hall), 12th-century Loredan (once home of King of Cyprus), Dandolo (Gothic), Bembo, and Manin (now National Bank). Then, half-way through the canal, comes the famous

Rialto, a bridge of one Istrian-marble arch (1588–91), covered with shops, and running from the fruit-market to the fish-market. Below (l.), see Renaissance *Palazzo de' Camerlenghi* (1525), opposite ponderous *Fondaco de' Tedeschi*, built 1506 (frescoed by Titian) for a German warehouse. Beyond Rialto, *Pescheria* (fish-market), on l.; Palazzi Michieli and Sagredo, on r.; *Palazzo Corner della Regina* (now pawn-office), on site of Catharine Cornaro's home (l.). Nearly opposite is the *Cà d'Oro*, Ruskin's favorite, and a very noble palace. The Palazzi Fontana and Grimani are beyond (r.);

also, Palazzo Pesaro (l.), whose rich halls are open daily (1 l.). Nearly opposite each other, see *Palazzo Vendramin Calerghi*, the magnificent modern palace of Count de Chambord (open daily, 1 l.), and the *Fondaco de' Turchi*, once headquarters of Turkish merchants. Here see *Correr Museum*, or *Museo Civico* (9–3, 1 l., Sun. free) with antiquities, MSS., and paintings about Venetian history. At the Palazzo Labia the *Canareggio* diverges to the r. Beyond iron bridge and rly. stat., the Grand Canal enters the Lagoon, by the island of *S. Chiara*. Near the stat. are the famous Papadopoli and Botanical gar-*decca*, with Palladio's *Redentore* ch. (Francis-000 people, *Goldoni*, *Rossini*, *Marionette*, and *Malibran*. See Tintoretto's house, in the Campo dei Mori; and Titian's house, in the Sanciano. Just S. of the city are the islands of *La Giudeca*, with Palladio's *Redentore* ch. (Franciscan); and *S. Giorgio Maggiore*, with a great Benedictine monastery, cruciform ch. by Palladio, full of art-treasures, and campanile which gives superb view. Rather shabby *Public Gardens*, S. E. part of city. 2 M. S. E. is the island of **S. Lazzaro**, with great Armenian monastery.

Excursions.—To the **Lido** (½ hr. by gondola; steamer in 12 min.), the beach on the Adriatic, with fine baths and summer-hotels.—To *Malamocco*, at S. end of Lido; and *Chioggia*, 30 M. S. an ancient lagoon-town (27,000 inhab.)—To the *Cemetery*, on 2 islands to the N., with S. Michele ch. (1466). Funeral processions of gondolas very interesting.—To **Murano** (4,000 inhab.), 1½ M. N., with famous glass and mosaic factories, museum of old glass (40 c.), a magnificent *Cathedral* (1111), and ch. of *S. Pietro e Paolo*

(1509), a noble and simple basilica. The Murano school of art preceded that of Venice.—To **Torcello**, 6 M. N. E. (2 hrs. by gondola), once rich and great, now poor and depopulated, but with a wonderful 7th-century Cathedral, famous for grand mosaics; an octagonal *Baptistery* (1008); and *S. Fosca*, a strange 12th-century Byzantine ch., surrounded by arcades.

Ferrara, Bologna, Modena, and Parma.

It is 101 M. from Venice through venerable *Padua;* **Rovigo** (*Corona Ferrea*), with its vast palace and picture-gallery; and Ferrara, to Bologna. **Ferrara** (*Europa; Stella d'Oro; Pellegrino*), in a plain near the Po, has fallen from its ancient glory, as shown by its many wide empty streets and crumbling palaces. In the golden era of the House of Este (1300–1600) it was famous for art and letters, and Ariosto and Tasso lived at its court. See Lombardic *Cathedral* (1135), imposing façade, many pictures, and handsome campanile (1550); *S. Benedetto*, with painting of Paradise, in which Ariosto had his portrait introduced; *S. Francesco*, several domes; *S. Maria in Vado*, very ancient; *S. Paolo;* monuments to Ariosto and Savonarola; houses of Ariosto and Guarini; *University*, with library of 100,000 vols. (MSS. of *Pastor Fido*, and parts of *Gerusalemme* and *Orlando Furioso*), museum, and tomb of Ariosto; *St. Anna's Hospital*, where Tasso was imprisoned 7 years in a cell, since visited by Byron, Lamartine, and Goethe; and *Palazzo de' Diamanti* (1493–1567), with the Civic Picture-Gallery (open 9–3, free), 8 rooms filled with an-

cient paintings. The **Castle** is a huge old square fortress, in the centre of Ferrara, with 4 towers, deep moats, and frescoed halls. Is the scene of Byron's tragic *Parisina*.

Bologna (*Hôtel Brun; Stella d'Italia; Grand Hôtel d'Italie; Pellegrino*), capital of Romagna (135,000 inh.) stands on a rich plain near the Apennines, and is surrounded by brick wall, 3 to 4 M. around, with 12 gates. An Etruscan town; conquered by Gauls; allied with Carthage; occupied by Rome, B. C. 190; then Greek, Lombard, Frank; a free town under Charlemagne; anti-imperial (Guelph); annexed to States of the Church in 1512, and to Italy in 1859. Its splendid Roman temples, theatres, and baths were swept away by the barbarians. It was the seat of the art-school of the Caracci; and the home of Francia, Albano, Domenichino, Guido Reni, and Guercino (see houses of last two; and of Rossini, the composer, a native of Bologna). **S. Petronio** (1390) is a vast Tuscan-Gothic ch. (half finished), 384 ft. long, 156 ft. wide, with many rich chapels, mural paintings, and sculptures. Façade has many sculptures (made 1394–1525) of biblical subjects. Michael Angelo's statue of Pope Julius II. was broken in pieces by the people (1511). Charles V. was crowned Emperor here (1530). **S. Domenico** contains splendid tomb of St. Dominic, with sculptures by Michael Angelo; and tombs of Guido Reni and Elisabetta Sirani. The **University** is in *Palazzo Cellesi*, with 1,400 students; library of 150,000 vols. (open 9–3), once conducted by Mezzofanti; large museums of geology, antiquities, etc. It dates from 1119, and once had 10,000 students, and several female professors.

The *Academy of Fine Arts* (open week days, 9–3, 1 l., Sun. 11–3, free), is one of the most famous in Italy, and has Raphael's St. Cecilia. The *Museo Civico* is in the Palazzo Galvani (9–4, 1 fr., Sun. and holidays free).

See, in *S. Bartholomeo*, horrible portrayal of martyrdom of St. Bartholomew; *S. Cecilia* (1481), frescos by Francia, and nunnery of St. Catherine Vigri; *S. Stefano*, a group of 7 chs., with rare old Celestine cloister; *S. Giovanni in Monte* (A. D. 433), precious paintings; *S. Vitale* (A. D. 428), lately restored; and other very notable and ancient chs. Also, *Palazzo Publico* (1290), ancient frescos, statues, chapel, and Bramante's staircase; *Palazzo del Podestà* (1201), where King Enzio, son of the Emperor, was imprisoned many years; *Oploteca*, museum of weapons; leaning towers of *Asinelli* (1109; 272 ft. high; grand view of mts.) and *Garisenda* (1110; mentioned in Dante's *Inferno*); *Archiginnasio* (1572), town library (open 10–4), museum of antiquities, Galvani's anatomical lecture-room; *Palazzo Bentivoglio*, 16th century, on site of old Castle; *Palazzo Fava*, and *Collegio di Spagna* (1364), frescos by Caracci; *Loggia de' Mercanti* (1294), venerable Gothic exchange; *Piazza Vittorio Emanuele*, and *S. Domenico; Palazzo Pepoli* (1344), vast and imposing; *Palazzo Zampieri*, with great picture-gallery ($\frac{1}{2}$ l.); and many other palaces; also statues of Victor Emmanuel II., Galvani, and Minghetti.

La Montagnola is a plateau and public garden, with views of Bologna and the Apennines, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. S. is *S. Michele in Bosco*, orthopedic institute, formerly convent founded by St. Basil in 4th

century, in whose ch. and cloisters Guido and the Caracci left noble paintings. 2½ M. S. W. is the *Madonna di S. Luca*, a pilgrimage-ch. on strongly fortified hill, approached by arcade 1 M. long (635 arches; 100 years in building), and viewing Appennines and Adriatic. It contains portrait of the Virgin, ascribed to St. Luke, brought from Constantinople in 1160. On the way hither, visit **La Certosa**, a Carthusian monastery (1335), whose cloisters now contain very interesting *Campo Santo* (cemtery), with rich monuments, a statue-adorned rotunda, and a colossal lion commemorating the martyrs for liberty.

If you intend going S. to Rome, and thence N. along the Mediterranean, it is well to make a side-trip from Bologna to Modena (23 M.) and Parma (54 M.).

Modena (*Albergo Reale*), an ancient ducal capital (28,000 inhab.), was once an important Roman town, where Antony besieged Brutus (B. C. 43), on the *Via Emilia*, from Rome to the N. A stately city, surrounded with ramparts, on which are promenades. See *Cathedral* (1099–1184), with Arthurian sculptures (1100), rose-window, monumental tombs, and lofty colonnaded crypt; renowned *Campanile*, called *La Ghirlandina* (1224–1319), 335 ft. high, encased in white marble, with wooden bucket taken from the Bolognese in 1325 (Tassoni, who wrote a poem about it, has a statue near by); *S. Michele*, in which Muratori is buried; Begarelli's Pietà, which Michael Angelo praised; *Public Gardens;* and ramparts, with views of Apennines. The vast and magnificent *Palazzo Reale* (formerly Ducal Palace) has noble façade on Piazza Reale,

and a courtyard surrounded by colonnades. See Library, 120,000 vols. and 3,000 MSS. (14th-century edition of Dante); cabinets of medals and gems, and archives; large gallery of pictures (open 9–3), many of which are copies, a fact which the catalogue omits to state.

Parma (*Croce Bianca; Concordia; Italia*), founded by the Etruscans; became Roman, B. C. 183; was Lombardic, a city of Charlemagne, of the Holy See, a Guelphic stronghold; seat of the Farnese princes, 1545–1731; and capital of Duchy from 1815 until 1859, when it fell to Italy (46,000 inhab.). The Roman *Via Emilia* cuts through its centre; and dreary, silent streets diverge on both sides. Parma is surrounded by great walls, with 5 gates and a strong citadel. See Romanesque *Cathedral* (13th century), with notable crypt, rich monuments, and Correggio's vast and world-renowned fresco of The Assumption; *Baptistry* (1196–1270), octagonal marble ch., with colonnades, quaint carvings, old frescos; *S. Giovanni Evangelista* (1510), remarkable frescos by Correggio in dome and cloisters; *Madonna della Steccata* (1521), fine frescos, and tombs of notables; *Convent of S. Paolo* (50 c.), with Correggio's famous lunettes and Diana; *Farnese Theatre* (50 c.); *Stradome*, promenade near citadel; and *Public Garden*, with an old Farnese château, richly frescoed. The Ducal Palace (*Farnese*), founded 1597, has *Museum of Antiquities and Picture-Gallery* (open 10–4; 1 l., Sun. free), with many famous works of Correggio and the Caracci, including Correggio's Scala and Scodella Madonnas and St. Jerome (Il Giorno). The Library has 206,000 vols., and many Oriental MSS. Pic-

turesque old road from Parma to *La Spezia*, on Gulf of Genoa.

Reggio (*Posta*), between Parma and Modena, (20,000 inhab.), with notable walls, citadel, theatre, and cathedral, fine chs., and Ariosto's birthplace, is 9 M. from **Correggio**, the great artist's birthplace, and 4 hrs. drive from ruins of **Canossa**, where Henry IV. of Germany made his act of submission to Pope Gregory VII. (1077).

Ravenna, Rimini, Ancona, Brindisi, and Taranto.

From Bologna it is 52¼ M. to **Ravenna** (*Roma; Spada d'Oro; Byron*), a Thessalian colony, once capital of Roman empire; captured by Odoacer and Theodoric; capital of the Gothic kings, 493–552; thence for 200 years capital of Exarchs, or governors sent by Greek emperors; taken by Lombards, and by Pepin of France, who gave it to the Pope; Venetian garrison, 1440–1509; and attached to States of the Church, 1509–1860. It is now a dreamy town of 62,000 inhab., very rich in early Christian art; and 5 M. from the Adriatic, of which it was once a chief port. **Dante's Tomb** (1482), a dome-covered structure, with carvings, contains the ashes (discovered in 1865, in ch. of *S. Francesco*) of the poet, who died here, in exile and under excommunication, in 1321. Byron lived at Ravenna 2 years, and wrote several great poems there. See site of the house where Dante lived; in *Piazza Vittoria Emanuele*, tall columns with statues, erected by the Venetians in 1494, and colonnade of old basilica; *Cathedral*, on site of 4th-century ch., with 8th-century minaret-like campanile, 6th–century tombs, and silver crucifix, and paintings by

Guido; 4th-century octagonal *Baptistry*, with 5th-century font and mosaics (Baptism of Christ, etc.); *Archiepiscopal Palace*, 5th-century chapel, 25,000 parchments in archives; *S. Apollinare*, built in 500 by Theodoric for the Arians, and given by Justinian to the Catholics, with round campanile, 24 columns from Constantinople, and many 6th-century mosaics; *S. Vitale*, consecrated in 547 by St. Maximian, copied from S. Sophia, at Constantinople, octagonal, with massive pillars, many beautiful and brilliant mosaics of Justinian's time, Greek and Roman reliefs, and a dome of earthen vases bound together; *Mausoleum of Galla Placidia*, built 440 by Empress Galla Placidia, small domed cruciform ch., with mosaics, and sarcophagi of Honorius and Constantius III. (the only Roman emperors whose tombs remain undisturbed); *Academy of Fine Arts* (9–2, 50 c.), pictures by Ravennese masters, vases, bronzes; *Museo Nazionale* (9–3, free) and *Library* (open 10–2) of 50,000 vols., and many rare MSS., in old Monastery of Classe, which has frescoed refectory; **S. Niccolò** (760), now deserted; *S. Giovanni Evangelista* (444), near rly. stat., 24 antique columns, and frescos by Giotto; remains of *Palace of Theodoric;* and many other old chs. and great palaces.

Outside the Porta Serrata is the tomb of Theodoric the Great (530), a ponderous structure (now a ch.) covered with a block of Istrian stone 36 ft. in diameter. *S. Maria in Porta Fuori*, 2½ M. out, is an open-roofed basilica (1096). *S. Apollinare in Classe* (A. D. 534), 3 M. out, is a magnificent basilica, with 24 cipolline columns, open roof, 6th-century mosaics, a noble altar, and portraits of 126 bishops of Ra-

venna, from St. Apollinaris (martyred A. D. 74) to the present. Beyond is **La Pineta,** the famous and venerable pine-forest, known to the Romans, praised by Byron, Boccaccio, Dante, etc., and covering many leagues; it is now nearly ruined. Highway along coast to Rimini, 31 M.

The rly. S. E. from Bologna traverses *Imola; Castel Bolognese;* **Faenza** (*Corona*), a walled town of 20,000 inhab., with great citadel and potteries (whence *Faïence*); *Forli* (17,000 inhab.), at foot of Apennines, with fine cathedral and castles; *Cesena* with handsome palaces and rare library; **Rimini** (*Leon d'Oro; Aquila d'Oro*), a pretty city (33,000 inh.) and summer resort on the Adriatic, with magnificent classical cathedral, dilapidated Malatesta Palace, Roman triumphal arch and bridge, and house of Francesca da Rimini (carriage thence, 15 M., to **San Marino,** capital of Republic of same name, the oldest government in Europe). The rly. follows the Adriatic to **Pesaro,** birthplace of Rossini, where there are fine chs., a rich library, and the old Palace of Dukes of Urbino, once a brilliant literary centre. Here Tasso wrote the *Amadis.* Distant 21 M. is **Urbino** (*Italia*), a town of 16,000 inhab., surrounded by sombre mts. Raphael's birthplace is shown; also, grand Renaissance *Ducal Palace,* and chs. rich in art.

Ancona (*La Pace; Vittoria*) is built on an amphitheatrical hillside facing the Adriatic, and has 36,000 inhab., with high-placed semi-Oriental cathedral (columns from the Temple of Venus), colossal statue of Cavour, handsome palaces, and (on the *Mola*) triumphal arch reared by the Roman Senate, A. D. 112, to Trajan, and another in honor of Pope Clement XII.

11–14 hrs. distant by rly. is **Brindisi** (*International; Centrale; Europa;* tolerable), once an important Roman naval station, and now the chief point of departure for the East Indies, on the mail-route from England to India. It is visited by steamers for Adriatic, Greek, Italian, and Levantine ports (3 days to Alexandria). Here the Appian Way ended; and here Virgil died.

52¾ M. hence by rly. to **Otranto,** a port on the heel of the Italian boot (72 M.) from *Bari* to **Taranto** (*Aquila D'Oro; Europa*), with richly decorated Cathedral and strong castle. There is a museum of antiquities which may be visited with interest if time permits.

Ancona to Rome by rly., 183 M. Few tourists will go S. of Ravenna on this coast.

Bologna to **Florence,** 82 M., by remarkably picturesque rly. across the Apennines, with many very costly bridges, tunnels, galleries, and viaducts, and down to the rich Tuscan plains (superb views). **Pistoja** (*Globo*) is an ancient town of 13,000 inhabitants, at foot of Apennines, rich in 13th and 14th-century sculptures, and a favorite summer-resort for Florentines. Pistols are named from this town. Catiline was defeated and killed near by. See, in 12th-century *Cathedral,* monuments, choir-stalls, and silver altar; *Campanile,* once a fortified tower; Italian-Gothic *Baptistery,* of black and white marble; *S. Andrea,* splendid pulpit (1298–1301) and carved architrave; several other rich chs. and massive old palaces; and suburban *Villa Puccini,* in beautiful gardens.

Pistoja to Pisa, 40½ *M.; to Florence,* 21¼ *M.*

Florence.

Hotels: *Grand; Florence; and Washington; New York; Italie; de la Ville; Palace; du Nord; Métropole; d'Europe; Porta Rossa; Victoria; Alliance; Anglo-American; Minerva; Baglioni; Albion; Bristol; Grande Bretagne.* There are also many excellent pensions where those making a long stay can live cheaply and well. Furnished apartments may also be had reasonably, meals being prepared at home, sent in from one of the trattorie, or taken in the restaurants.

Florentia was founded by the Romans, before Christ; ravaged by the barbarians; rose to great commercial importance by 1100; suffered from centuries of civil conflicts and foreign wars; ruled by the Medici family, 1434–1737; by dukes of the house of Lorraine, 1737–1860; and was capital of Italy, 1864–70. Since 1870 it has fallen into decay and financial embarrassment, but is a favorite winter-resort, although the climate is not very good, by reason of its vast art-treasures, natural beauty, and cheapness of living. It stands on a narrow plain, partly surrounded by the Apennines and their foot-hills, and cut in two by the river Arno, which is nearly dry in summer. There are 200,000 inhab.

There is a summer school here (Aug. 1—Sept. 15), open to foreigners, with courses in Italian language and literature, Florentine history, fine arts, etc.; in addition to the lectures, visits are made to the monuments and galleries of Florence and excursions to the environs. Fee for the lectures with right to participate in the excursions, 45 l.; members of the classes have free admission to the museums and galleries.

The **Piazza della Signoria,** the central square, forum of the Republic, and present business-centre, is adorned by bronze equestrian statue of Cosmo, marble lion, and Neptune Fountain, erected in 1564–75, on site of Savonarola's martyrdom. Here fronts the **Palazzo Vecchio** (built 1298), once capitol of Republic and palace of Cosmo I., and now town-hall,—a tall, massive, and formidable fortress-palace. Enter (by Bandinelli's statues of Hercules and Cacus) the courtyard, with Michelozzi's dainty arabesques. Vasari's fountain, Verocchio's statue of a boy. The *Hall of the Great Council* was built in 1495, at Savonarola's order. Italian Parliament sat here, 1865–70. Vasari and others made many of the frescos; and two very famous cartoons were drawn by Leonardo and Angelo, for this hall. See Hall of the Two Hundred, used by town-council; Hall of the Lilies, with rich marble work; and Medici apartments. Campanile built by Arnolfo de Cambio, 308 ft. high (450 steps), gives a grand view. Its bell was the rallying-sound in the civil wars. In front is the **Loggia dei Lanzi,** a very graceful arcade built in 1376 for Cosmo's guards of lancers; later, a tribune whence the people were harangued; and now containing celebrated statues,—Benvenuto Cellini's "Perseus," Donatello's "Judith," Giovanni da Bologna's "Hercules," etc. Alongside Palazzo Vecchio, see *Palazzo Uguccione*, planned by Raphael; opposite which is new *Palazzo Fenzi*, in Early Florentine style. Between Vecchio and Loggia, enter *Portico degli Uffizi*, built by Vasari, 1560–74, with marble statues of 24 famous Tuscans. On r., entrances to *Mint*, now *Post-Office;* on l., to the world-renowned

Uffizi Gallery (open 10–4, adm. 1 l., Sundays free; catalogues, 3½ l.), the vast art-collections made by the Medici and Lorraine dynasties. See *Niobe Hall*, antique statues of Niobe and her children; hall of portraits of painters, made by themselves; *Tribuna*, with Venus de Medici, Wrestlers, Apollino, and many celebrated paintings; cabinets of gems, cameos, bronzes, and vases; vast collections of Flemish, German, Dutch, and Venetian pictures; and masterpieces of Raphael, Titian, Correggio, etc. The *National Library* (open 10–4) has 480,000 vols., 18,000 MSS., rare books, and the great Tuscan archives.

The grand and massive **Pitti Palace**, S. of the Arno, was begun in 1440, on Brunelleschi's plans, for the merchant Pitti, whose heirs sold it in 1559 to the Medici, who made it their home, and had Vasari join it to the Palazzo Vecchio by a corridor 1,800 ft. long (now filled with rare drawings by Italian masters). The Pitti is occasionally occupied by the king. Its front (121 ft. high) is of enormous blocks of stone, 20–25 ft. long. On the second floor is a gallery (*Galleria Palatina*, open 10–4, 1 l., Sun., free) of 500 fine old pictures, in 13 magnificent saloons, richly frescoed and adorned with tables and cabinets of marble, alabaster, malachite, and mosaic. Here are some of the best works of Raphael, Titian, etc. The **Boboli Garden** (open free Thurs. and Sun., 12–6), back of the palace, was laid out in 1500, and its hill-terraces command noble views of Florence (especially from *Belvedere*). See ampitheatre, grotto, obelisk, Neptune's statue (by Giovanni da Bologna), etc. Near the Pitti is the extensive and valuable *Mu-*

seum of Physics, with Galileo's first telescopes, and one of his fingers; also rare botanical collections.

The **Academy of Fine Arts** (open 10–4, 1 l.; Suns. free) contains schools of design, painting, architecture, music, mechanism, chemistry, etc., and a noble collection of old religious pictures showing the development of Tuscan art. The lower halls contain modern paintings. The court is decorated with reliefs by Luca della Robbia. In second court is Michael Angelo's celebrated statue of David. Florentine Mosaic-factory in same building (museum open daily). Close by, in cloisters of the *Scaizo*, fine frescos by Andrea del Sarto; also Medicean *Casino*, built 1570. In same square is Ch. of *S. Marco* (1290), with many pictures and statues, and tombs of Politian and Pico della Mirandola. Next door is the famous old Dominican *Monastery of S. Marco*, now occupied by a museum (open 10–4, 1 l.; free Sun.; guide-book, 1½ l.) of choice works of old masters, great number of frescos by Fra Angelico, etc., in cloisters, cells, and refectory. See cell of Savonarola. Fra Angelico, Fra Bartolommeo, St. Antoninus, and Politian were monks here. The *Accademia della Crusca*, founded in 1582 to preserve the purity of the Italian language, is established here.

The **National Museum** (open 10–4, 1 l.; Sun. free) has a hall of mediæval bronzes, with Giovanni da Bologna's celebrated "Mercury," Donatello's "David," "St. George," and 8 other works; Carrand collection of paintings; a collection of weapons; statuary by Angelo, Baudinelli, etc.; ancient furniture; faïence; celebrated frescos by Giotto, in old chapel; rich terra-cottas; stained

glass, etc. It is in the *Palazzo del Podesta*, or **Il Bargello,** built 1256 for the Florentine chief magistrate; fortified 1317; and often assailed by the populace. The curfew was sounded from the campanile. The prisons and torture-rooms were here. See picturesque court.

The **Cathedral** of *Sta. Maria del Fiore* (so called from the lily in the arms of Florence), one of the grandest Gothic chs. of Europe, was built 1294–1474, by Arnolfo, Giotto, Gaddi and Orcagna, on site of older ch. of S. Reparata, and is 556½ ft. long, and 342 ft. wide (at transepts), with walls of beautiful white and colored marbles. The nave is 154 ft. high. Beautiful porch on Via Ricasoli, with pillars resting on backs of lions, and over the door statues by Donatello and Jacopo della Quercia. The interior is impressive, but simple, with huge pillars flanking the lofty nave, rich marble-mosaic pavement, and stained windows. See Jacopo della Quercia's "Madonna," Uccello's frescos, Gaddi's mosaics, Angelo's "Entombment;" bronze doors, by Luca della Robbia; statues, portraits, and tombs of many celebrated Florentines. It is a perfect treasure-house of art. The stained glass was designed by Ghiberti and Donatello, and made at Lubeck. The *Dome*, 352 ft. high, made by Brunelleschi (1421–36) is higher than that of St. Peter's, and may be ascended (463 steps; 57 more to the Cross; fee, 1 l.). Interesting details, and grand view. King Victor Emmanuel laid foundations of new main façade in 1860. In this ch. Giuliano de' Medici fell under the daggers of the Pazzi; the Greek Emperor offered to become Catholic; and Frederick II. of Germany knighted many of his fierce captains. In the

Opera del Duomo is the *Cathedral Museum* (10–3, 50c., Sun., free).

The Italian-Gothic **Campanile,** the most marvellous bell-tower in the world, is Giotto's noblest work (1334–36). It is 292 ft. high, in 4 stories, of which the uppermost is superbly decorated, with delicate tracery around windows and many statues and reliefs by Giotto, Donatello, and other masters. The tower is built of variegated marbles. Fee to ascend, 1 l. Noble view of Florence and Apennines (414 steps). Alongside is the famous ch. of the *Miscricordia*, whose cowled brethren are often seen upon the streets, and opposite is the *Canonry*, with statues of Arnolfo and Brunelleschi. See *Sasso di Dante*, near by, a stone on which Dante used to sit.

The **Baptistry** of *S. Giovanni* (6th Century), opposite the Cathedral, is an octagonal marble ch., 94 ft. in diameter, with dome. Until 1128 it was used as a cathedral. Here are Ghiberti's celebrated bronze doors (1408–52), with 10 Old-Testament scenes, and 28 from life of Christ and early Church history. Michael Angelo declared these worthy to be the gates of Paradise (see also George Eliot's *Romola*). At the sides are two porphyry columns, given by Pisa in 1200. Bronze door on S., scenes from life of St. John, made by Andrea Pisano (1408–30). Inside are many statues, dim old mosaics, Oriental-granite columns, and tomb of Pope John XXIII. *S. Annunziata* (1250) contains Andrea del Sarto's best works, sumptuous chapels, and cloisters. *S. Croce*, built (1294–1442) by Arnolfo and Vasari, is an imposing cruciform basilica, with modern façade of black and white marbles (1863), high tower, and rich cloisters and re-

fectory (many paintings). In this vast old Florentine Pantheon are the tombs of Galileo, Michael Angelo, Macchiavelli, Raphael Morghen, Lanzi, Cherubini, Ugo Foscolo, and other great men; and monuments to Dante and Alfieri. Rare treasures of art, including many frescos by Giotto. In front, see noble modern statue of Dante. *S. Lorenzo*, consecrated by St. Ambrose in 393, and rebuilt by the Medici in 1425, from Brunelleschi's and Michael Angelo's plans, is a sumptuous Romanesque ch., resting on 14 tall Corinthian columns, and containing tomb of Cosmo, "Father of his People;" and sculptures by Donatello, Brunelleschi, Michael Angelo, and Thorwaldsen. In new Sacristy are Angelo's Twilight, Dawn, Day, and Night, over the tombs of the Medici. The Chapel of the Princes (1604), erected by the Medici at a cost of $4,400,000, for their sepulchres, is a dome-covered octagon, lined with precious marbles, mosaics, and frescos. Adjacent, see *Laurentian Library* (open 9–3; ½–1 l.), founded 1444 by Cosmo, in building planned by Michael Angelo. Priceless old vols. and 8,000 MSS., many of them rare, by Dante, Alfieri, Petrarch, Boccaccio, and of Virgil, Æschylus, etc.

S. Maria Novella (1278–1371) is a beautiful ch. of black and white marbles, with arcades, and attractive interior, on slender pillars. See Ghirlandajo's famous frescos, in choir; Brunelleschi's crucifix, in *Gondi Chapel;* Cimabue's Madonna, borne in triumph by the Florentines from the studio to the ch.; Orcagna's frescos, in Strozzi Chapel, and in Green Cloister; vast Giottesque frescos, in Spanish Chapel; and Great Cloisters, the largest in Florence. See, also, in

S. Maria Maddalena, fresco by Perugino; *La Badia*, with ancient tombs and tall tower; *Or San Michele*, built in 1284 by Arnolfo for a corn-hall and made a Gothic ch. in 1337–55, with many statues by the great masters, and altar by Orcagna (1359); *S. Trinità* (1250); *Carmine* (1422), with cloisters, and Masaccio's famous frescos (studied by Perugino, Raphael, Angelo, and Leonardo). See, also, Marucellian library, 70,000 vols.; Riccardian library, containing oldest MS. in existence (Pliny); houses of Benvenuto Cellini, Dante, Ghiberti, Bianca Capello, Amerigo Vespucci, Galileo, Macchiavelli, Guicciardini, Andrea del Sarto; the great hospitals, decorated by the masters (especially Foundling Hospital, S. Maria Nuova); busy *Mercato Nuovo;* and interesting great *Egyptian and Etruscan Museum* (open 9–3; 1 l.), in refectory of old Convent of *S. Onofrio*, vases, reliefs, implements, etc., and fresco (1505) of "Last Supper;" and house of Michael Angelo (daily, 10–4, 50c.; Mon., Thurs., free), with museum of works and relics of Angelo.

There are scores of huge old palaces, mainly by illustrious architects. Among them, see *Ridolfi* (Rucellai), which was sacked by the people in 1527; *Altoviti*, with marble portraits of famous Florentines; *Corsini*, very elegant, with large picture-gallery (open Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 50c.); *Strozzi*, 3 vast façades, a very perfect and imposing palace, with picture-gallery (open); *Riccardi* (1434), original and stately home of the Medici (see chapel and courts); *Fontebouni*, where Alfieri died; *Spini*, now municipal offices; *Manelli* (1565); *Panciatichi*, with picture-gal-

lery; and *Torrigiano*, with large gallery (open daily) and famous gardens.

The Arno is bordered by the handsome old quays of the **Lung Arno**, on both sides, and crossed by the picturesque *Ponte Vecchio* (1362), covered with shops; elegant *Ponte S. Trinità*, built 1252; *Ponte alla Carraja* (1218), often restored; *Ponte alle Grazie* (1235); and 2 suspension-bridges. The *Via dei Calzajuoli*, from cathedral to Uffizi, and *Via Tornabuoni* are the busiest streets. There are many picturesque squares, adorned with statues and fountains.

Excursions.— The Cascine, a narrow park extending 2 M. along the Arno, just W. of Florence, has favorite rambles and drives (military music, zoölogical garden, etc.)—Along the *Viale dei Colle* to **Piazza Michael Angelo**, a beautiful esplanade (dedicated 1875), with monument and bronze copies of Angelo's works. **S. Miniato** is a beautiful ch. on far-viewing hill on E., in Pisan-Florentine architecture (1013), with rich façade, mosaics, 14 great marble columns, open roof, notable crypt, niello mosaic pavement (1207), and finely frescoed sacristy. Charming view of Florence.—**Bello Sguardo**, just S. W. of Florence, commands a famous view over city and mts.—The **Poggio Imperiale**, once a ducal villa, now a nuns' school, is outside and above the *Porta Romana*, reached by fine avenue of trees. Near by is the tower which was Galileo's observatory; also, villa where he lived, 1631–42, and was visited by Milton. In adjacent villa, Guicciardini wrote the history of Italy.—*La Certosa*, 3 M. from Porta Romana, is a vast and fortress-like Cartnusian monastery, built 1341, from Orcagna's plans. Fine paintings, monu-

ments, etc., in ch. cloisters, and chapter-house (1 l.).—Monte Oliveto, 1 M. from *Porta S. Frediano*, is a monastery (1334), whence grand views.—Villa San Donato (Demidoff), open Mon. and Fri. (5l.).—Villa Careggi, 2 to 3 M. N., once seat of Medici and Platonic Academy. Cosmo and Lorenzo died here.—*Poggio a Cajano*, royal villa, 12 M. N. W.; and *Villa della Petraia*, another royal residence.—Pratolino, former forest-palace of Medici.

Fiesole, 3 M. N. of Florence, beyond convent where Fra Angelico dwelt, was an Etruscan city, and retains part of vast walls. See also Cathedral (1028), and old palaces adjacent; Franciscan convent, on site of Acropolis; ancient theatre (50c.); splendid abbey; and fascinating views of Val d'Arno.

Vallombrosa, 18 M. distant, among the Apennines, may be visited in a day. Vast abbey, founded 1050, now a school of forestry. One hour's climb hence to top of *Pratomagno*, 5,323 ft. high, with noble view to Mediterranean. Excursion also to very picturesque *Casentino* region, and grand old abbeys of *Camaldoli* and *Alvernia*.

Arezzo, Orvieto, Perugia, Foligno, Siena.

From **Florence** we would recommend you to go to Rome by the shortest route, through Arezzo, Orvieto, and Orte (195½ M.).

Beautiful mt. scenery on the long ascent to

Arezzo (*Vittoria; Inghilterra*), an ancient Etruscan city which became an ally of Rome, B. C. 310. Here Mæcenas, Vasari, Petrarch, and other famous men were born. It now has 18,000

inhab. See Italian-Gothic *Cathedral* (1177), with many pictures, tombs, etc. *S. Maria della Pieve.* remarkable façade; *S. Francesco*, interesting frescos; Museum, majolicas, bronzes, antiques; *Abbey of S. Fiora;* old palaces, chs., and statues. Cortona (*Nazionale*), another Etruscan town, has *Cathedral Museum*, vast Etruscan walls, and fortress (superb view). Rly. runs near *Lake Thrasymene* and the lovely Val di Chiana. Orvieto (*Belle Arti; del Duomo; Palace*) stands on a lofty volcanic rock; and has a magnificent Cathedral (1290–1600) of black and white marble, with nave 111 ft. high, crowded with mosaics, carvings, shrines, and frescos by Luca Signorelli and Fra Angelico. The route hence to Rome leads by *Monte Rotondo* and *Mentana*, where Garibaldi was defeated in 1867.

A longer rly. route to Rome leads from Cortona along *Lake Thrasymene* (10 x 8 M. in area; near by Hannibal annihilated the Roman army, B. C. 217), to

Perugia (*Palace; Brufani; Grande Bretagne; Belle Arti*), once Etruscan, now capital of Umbria (19,000 inhab.), with 103 chs. and 50 monasteries. See great 15th-century *Cathedral; S. Pietro de' Casinense*, 18 antique columns, choir-stalls designed by Raphael; *S. Severo*, with Raphael's first fresco; *S. Domenico*, tomb of Pope Benedict XI.; *Santa Maria Nuova* with a number of frescos; University (50c.), founded 1320, with large gallery of Umbrian pictures, antiquities, etc.; *Arch of Augustus*, an ancient city-gate; Perugino's house; Etruscan cemetery; and collections in several palaces. Superb views over Tiber valley and Apennines. Assisi (*Leone; Subasio*), perched on a high hill, was the birth-

place of St. Francis, and has vast Franciscan monastery (fee, 50c.), and its wonderful Gothic double ch., with frescos by Giotto and Cimabue, and other treasures. **Foligno** has 6 interesting chs. Within 50 years it has suffered 4 severe earthquakes. The rly. thence to Rome passes *Trevi*, *Spoleto*, and *Terni* (beautiful falls here).

A still longer route is from Florence to Siena (59 M.), passing *Gertaldo*, where Boccaccio died; and *Poggibonsi*, whence carriages to *San Gimignano*, with enormous walls, interesting chs., and many works of art.

Siena (*Aquila Nera; Royal; Continental*), city of 25,000 inhab., celebrated for ancient school of devotional art, for pretty women, healthy climate, and purity of language. Sieges and wars innumerable have distressed it. See vast and superb 13th-century *Cathedral*, of red, white, and black marbles, abounding in sculptures and paintings, rose windows, choir-stalls, etc.; *Library* (1495), frescos by Pinturicchio and Raphael; notable *Campanile*, *Baptistry*, and *Pellegrinajo* hospital; *S. Domenico*, *S. Francesco*, *S. Bernardino*, and other chs.; *Oratory* of St. Catherine of Siena; *Institute of Fine Arts* (open 9–3), with valuable Sienese pictures, including Sodoma's "Descent from the Cross;" *Palazzo Publico* (1293–1309), with many stately and richly furnished halls; *Campanile*, which Leonardo da Vinci admired; handsome *Palazzo del Governo* (1469), with 30,000 parchments, some dating from 814; *Loggia di S. Paolo* (1417); other palaces of noble period of architecture; the *Fonte Gaja* and *Fonte Branda*; *La Lizza*, the promenade; the University; the Opera del Duomo, now *Cathedral Museum*. Ex-

cursions to *L'Osservanza* monastery and *Belcaro* castle.

Rome.

Hotels.—*Quirinal; Regina: Grand; Royal; Europa; Excelsior: Michel; de Russie; Majestic; Beau-Site; Eden; Palace; Bertolini's Splendid; Métropole; Britannia; Angleterre; Italie; Hassler* (German); *Anglo-Americain; Marini; Campidoglio; Laurati; Helvetia; Minerva; Milano; National.* There are also many good pensions suitable for a long stay.

Permits to visit Vatican and many villas and palaces obtained from hotel proprietor or guide, or from appointed officials. Get Baedeker's *Central Italy*, compact and practical; Hare's *Walks in Rome;* Murray's *Rome* is good reading, but bulky; Hachette's *Rome et ses Environs* is good.

Old travelers advise that mornings at Rome be given to the churches and palaces, and afternoons to the classic ruins and fragments of the Imperial city.

A visit to Rome is the most interesting experience in the course of a European tour. No adequate idea of the city can be gained in less than 10 or 12 days. If the traveler can give it but 7 or 8 days, he should devote the time equally between the classic remains and the great churches and modern institutions.

Tradition ascribes the founding of Rome to Romulus and Remus, B. C. 753. It is probably much older. King Tarquin was expelled, B. C. 509; the republic lasted 480 years, conquering the Etruscans, Samnites, Gauls, Lucanians, etc.

B. C. 390 the Gauls took Rome. Then came wars with Carthage (B. C. 264–241, 219–202, and 149–146); conquest of Corsica (238), Sicily (241), Spain (B. C. 197–178). Greece (B. C. 214–205, 200–197, 172–168, and 146). Pergamus (129), Provence (118), and Gaul (58–50). B. C. 29, Augustus Cæsar became emperor. 47 legions garrisoned the vast empire. Constantine (324–337 A. D.) made Christianity the State religion, but removed the capital of the empire to Constantinople. Rome was sacked by Alaric, 410, then by Genseric, and finally by Odoacer (476), who anihilated the Roman empire. In 546 and 549 the Goth Totila took the city. Leo the Great (440–461) and Gregory the Great (590–604) founded the papal power, which was solidified by Pepin (755) and Charlemagne (800).

Rome, "the Eternal City," the capital of Italy (520,000 inhab.), is on the river Tiber, 15½ M. from its mouth. and near the centre of the broad and desolate Campagna. The Tiber runs for 3 M. through Rome, with the low Vatican and Janiculan Hills on the r., and on the l. the circle of the Pincian, Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline, Cælian, and Aventine Hills, surrounding the Palatine and Capitoline Hills (the last 7 are the famous "Seven Hills"). The space within the walls is about the same as in Aurelian's time, but 2/3 of it is in gardens and ruins. As in the Augustan age, it is divided into 14 *Rioni*, or wards. The ecclesiastical population is 7,500. Many of the streets are narrow and unattractive; but the Corso, Via Babuino, Ripetta, and a few others are filled with splendid shops and animated crowds. There are 7 bridges over the Tiber. The river often overflowed its banks

and made lakes of the lower squares before embankments were built.

The walls of Rome are of brick, 14 M. around, and 55 ft. high, and about 1600 years old, though restored by Theodoric, Belisarius, etc. There are 12 gates now open, and several closed. On N. is Porta del Popolo, built in 1561 by Vignola; next is *Pinciana*, closed in 1808, then *Salara* (closed), flanked by towers, where Alaric entered Rome; *Pia*, built from Angelo's designs in 1564, and breached by Italian batteries in 1870; *Nomenta*, closed since 1564; *Tiburtina*, long ago sealed up; *S. Lorenzo*, built by Honorius, over the Tivoli road; the rly. gate; *Porta Maggiore*, part of Claudian Aqueduct (A. D. 52), made a gate by Aurelian, and a fortress by the Colonnas, and commanding the Palestrina road; *S. Giovanni*, built in 1574, over Albano road; *Asinaria* (now closed), where Belisarius marched into Rome; *Metronia*, closed; *Latina* (closed 1808), over *Via Latina*, to Capua; *S. Sebastiano*, with towers and pinnacles, over Appian Way; *S. Paolo*, at foot of Aventine, over road to Ostia. On W. bank of Tiber, *Porta Portese*, close to river; *S. Pancrazio*, on Janiculan Hill, stormed by French troops in 1849, and ruined by their artillery; *Cavalleggieri*, close to St. Peter's, where the army of the Constable de Bourbon entered in 1527, and the French were repulsed in 1849; *Fabbrica* (closed); *Angelica*, over route to Monte Mario; and *Castello* (closed).

The **Aqueducts** give a noble idea of Roman architecture and bold conception, with their vast arcades running for leagues over the Campagna. The *Aqua Marcia*, built B. C. 146 and restored in 1869, brings the purest of water

from the Sabine mts., 56 M. away. The *Aqua Claudia* (A. D. 50) leads from near Subiaco, 58½ M. The *Aqua Trajana* leads from Bracciano, 35 M. The *Aqua Virgo*, built by Agrippa, for his baths, leads from a spring 14 M. out on the Campagna, and breaks out in the Fountain of Trevi. The *Aqua Felice* (built by Sixtus V., in 1585) leads from the Alban mts., 21 M. Rome is thus copiously supplied.

The **Piazza del Popolo**, the focus at N. gate of Rome to which the great streets Babuino, Corso, and Ripetta converge, is adorned with an Egyptian obelisk (set up here in 1589), fountains, and statues. *S. Maria del Popolo* (1099), on haunted burial-place of Nero, has many prelates' tombs, rich paintings, and a beautiful chapel by Raphael. Two other high-domed chs. front on the Piazza. Hence ascend drives to the favorite Roman park and promenade, on the **Pincian Hill** (once Lucullus's gardens), with grand views. The *Villa Medici* (1540) is now seat of French art-academy and collections (open 9–2, 2–5, Wed. and Sat. free). The **Villa Borghese**, outside Porta del Popolo, has lovely gardens, with Raphael's villa, and a casino devoted to sculptures (including Canova's Pauline Bonaparte) and paintings.

The **Piazza di Spagna** contains Bernini's Barcaccia fountain; Pius IX's *Column of the Immaculate Conception* (with 5 statutes); the *Palace of Spain* (Spanish embassy); and *College* of **Propaganda Fide** (1662). The famous *Spanish Staircase* ascends hence to **SS. Trinità de Monti** (1495), a stately ch. with many paintings and charming music (by nuns). At foot of Spanish stairs, on left, is the house in which Keats

passed the last 4 months of his life, and in which he died on the night of February 23–24, 1821. A commemorative tablet is placed on the house on a level with the apartment occupied by Keats and his friend and devoted nurse, the painter Joseph Severn, who is buried beside him in the Protestant cemetery. This house is now owned by the **Keats-Shelley Memorial Association**, and was purchased by a fund contributed by English and Americans. The rooms of the Keats apartment have been fitted up by additional funds furnished by Americans and are devoted in large part to a library of the works, portraits, and other memorials of Keats and Shelley (open daily, 50c.). One of the rooms, furnished by members of the New York Stock Exchange, is dedicated to the memory of the late Edmund Clarence Stedman.

The **Corso** is over 1 M. long, on site of *Via Flaminia*. Leaving Piazzo del Popolo, it passes *Palazzo Rondanini*, with unfinished Pietà by Michael Angelo; Goethe's house (No. 20); great *Hospital of Incurables* (founded 1338); *Palazzo Ruspoli* (1586); *S. Lorenzo in Lucina* (in Piazza to r.), with tomb of N. Poussin; *Palazzo Fiano; Palazzo Teodoli; S. Silvestro in Capite* (built 757–67), and *English Ch.* (1874) in side-street; old *Palace of Knights of Malta; Palazzo Torlonia;* and **Palazzo Chigi** (1526), with valuable art-collections and library. Here opens the handsome **Piazza Colonna**, with the *Column of Marcus Aurelius*, 95 ft. high, adorned with spiral reliefs of Aurelius's wars on the Danube. On one side see palace with fine Ionic columns from Etruscan Veii, beyond which is *Piazzo di Monte Cittorio*, with Italian Parliament House,

in palace built by Bernini. In front, note obelisk, brought by Augustus from Egypt. Other two sides of Piazza Colonna are formed by the Palazzi Piombino and Ferajuoli. Farther down the Corso on little square, is very handsome **Palazzo Sciarra-Colonna,** with a fine picture-gallery. Farther on, opposite *Palazzo Simonetti*, see ch. of *S. Marcello* (A. D. 499), with ancient paintings and Consalvi's tomb. Next comes (on r.) vast and splendid **Palazzo Doria** (open Tues. and Fri., ½ l.), with large arcaded court-yard, and gallery of 800 paintings (catalogues in each room), including works of Raphael, Claude, Titian, Poussin, etc. Opposite is *Palazzo Salviati*, back of which is Colonna Palace. Beyond the *Palazzo Bonaparte* (in which died the mother of Napoleon I.) is the *Piazza di Venezia*, at end of Corso, on which fronts the imposing castellated **Palazzo di Venezia** (1455), which Pius IV. gave to Venice (now Austrian embassy). Near by, see *Palazzo Torlonia*, famous for its works of art; *S. Marco* (A. D. 325; rebuilt in 833), with mosaics and paintings; popular and gorgeous Jesuit Ch. of **Gesu** (1568–77), lined with costly marble, with columns of lapis lazuli and gilded bronze, many statues, and tomb of St. Ignatius Loyola. Adjacent is the former Jesuit monastery, with Loyola's cell, etc.

At the end of the Corso on the N. slope of the Capitol is the *Monument of Victor Emmanuel II.*, after the design by Sacconi, which was 25 years in building (1885–1911) and cost over $5,000,000.

The *Tomb of Augustus* (50c.), where Augustus, Marcellus (see Virgil), and other emperors and princes were buried, afterwards became a

fortress of the Colonnas, and a ring for bull-fights, and is now but partly preserved, near the Ripetta, or harbor for barges and steamers. The **Palazzo Borghese** (1590) is a huge and splendid palace, with arcaded courts. The picture-gallery has been removed to the Casino of the *Villa Borghese*, outside of the Porta del Popolo (daily 10–4, adm. 1 l.; Sun. 10–1, free). In this wonderful collection see especially Domenichino's Sibyl and Diana, Titian's Sacred and Profane Love, Raphael's Entombment, Madonna, and Cæsar Borgia, and Correggio's Danaë.

The **Quirinal Palace** (1574–1605), on high and healthy ground, was a favorite summer-home of the Popes until 1870, since which the King of Italy has occupied it. Pius VII. was imprisoned here in 1809 by Napoleon; and here he died in 1823. See frescos in *Sala Regia; Pauline Chapel*, a fac-simile (in form) of the Sistine; *Audience Hall;* frescos by Raphael, Overbeck, etc.; and apartments of Napoleon, Emperor Francis I., and King Francis II. of Naples. In front is *Piazza di Monte Cavallo*, with obelisk, great granite fountain, and two famous colossal marble groups, the Horse-Tamers, formerly in Baths of Constantine. Near Quirinal stands *Consultà Palace*, now Government offices; **Palazza Rospigliosi** (1603), with casino (Wed., 9–3), full of priceless pictures, including Guido's Aurora; *S. Silvestro Ch.*, with Domenichino's frescos; mediæval *Milizie* and *Conti* towers.

Beneath **Ch. of Cappuccini** tourists visit vaults containing 4,000 desiccated bodies of Capuchin Monks, many in robes, others used in ghastly decorations. In rear of monastery is Villa Ludovisi, along city wall, with Juno Ludo-

visi, Guercino's Aurora, etc., in its embowered casino. Across *Piazza Barberini* (see Bernini's Triton Fountain) is great and splendid **Palazzo Barberini** (1624), with noble halls, antique sculptures and Picture-Gallery (daily, 10–5, 1 l.), containing Raphael's Fornarina, the so-called Guido's Beatrice Cenci, etc. In the great hall, see Pietro da Cortona's fresco, "The Triumph of Glory." The library was added to the Vatican Library in 1902.

On *Piazza di SS. Apostoli*, see ch. (555; restored 1872) with monuments by Canova; Valentino, Odescalchi, and Ruffo Palaces; and **Palazzo Colonna** (1417), with splendid halls and gardens, antiques, Gobelins, and several halls filled with fine old pictures (Tues., Thurs., Sat., 10–3, 1 l.; names of pictures on frames).

The **Baths of Diocletian,** near rly.-stat., were once the largest in Rome, 6,000 ft. around, with 3,000 bathers daily. Built in 4th century by enslaved Christians. One of the great vaulted halls was made into Ch. of *S. Maria degli Angeli*, by Michael Angelo (1561). It is 350 ft. long and 96 ft. high, with 16 columns (40 ft. high) of Oriental granite. Houdon's statue of St. Bruno. Domenichino's wonderful frescos. and tombs of Salvator Rosa and Carlo Maratta. Other halls of the Baths are now military storehouses, etc.; as also is the *Carthusian Monastery*, one of whose cloisters has 100 columns, and was designed by Angelo. A fragment of the Wall of Servius is in the rly.-stat.

The Patriarchal Basilica of **S. Maria Maggiore** is on the Esquiline, between 2 squares, adorned with an ancient obelisk, and a column 46 ft. high, with bronze statue of Madonna. First ch.

here built by Pope Liberius (in 352), on ground indicated by miraculous fall of snow in August. The present nave (297 x 57 ft.) built in 432–40, with 42 marble Ionic columns (from Temple of Juno), and 5th-century mosaics on architrave, walls, and arch. Impressive façade, with 5 portals, statue of Philip IV. of Spain, and interesting old mosaics. See high altar, a porphyry sarcophagus containing St. Matthew's remains, with canopy on 4 porphyry columns; Borghese Chapel, with altar of lapis lazuli and agate, and Madonna painted by St. Luke, Chapel (with 10 porphyry columns) containing manger-cradle of Christ; tombs of 6 popes; sumptuous Sixtine Chapel, and others. The first gold brought from America was given to the Pope by Ferdinand and Isabella, and used in decorating this ch. Like St. Peter's, this magnificent temple, so rich in gems and mosaics, should be visited several times.

Near by, see *S. Antonio Abate*, the ch. where domestic animals are blessed on third week in Jan.; *Triumphal Arch of Gallienus* (A. D. 262); *S. Eusebio*, frescoed by Raphael Mengs; tower of *Aqua Claudia;* S. Prassede (882; restored in 1450 and 1869), with 9th-century mosaics, column at which Christ was scourged, bones of Sts. Praxedis and Pudentiana, and Chapel of Garden of Paradise, with mosaics on gold; *S. Pudenziana*, on site where St. Peter lived, with 4th-century mosaics (3,000 martyrs are buried beneath); *S. Martino ai Monti* (500), a basilica with 42 antique columns, and frescos by Poussin; and S. Pietro in Vincoli (442), built by Empress Eudoxia to receive St. Peter's chains, with 20 antique Doric columns, fine bronze

doors, and Michael Angelo's famous statue of Moses.

The **Pantheon** is the best preserved of the old Roman buildings. It was built by Augustus's son-in-law, Agrippa, B. C. 27; burnt under Titus and Trajan; restored by Septimus Severus and Caracalla; consecrated by Boniface IV., in 609, as Ch. of *S. Maria ad Martyres;* deformed by its 2 companiles, by Bernini; stripped of its bronzes by Urban VIII.; and restored by Pius IX. Great excavations are now in progress, revealing Roman works and buildings. The vast round walls of brick, 20 ft. thick, were once covered with marble. The portico (now below, but once above, the square) has 16 huge monolithic columns of Oriental granite, 39 ft. high, with Corinthian capitals of famed beauty. Statues of Augustus and Agrippa once stood here. The circular interior is very impressive; and is lighted from a place 28 ft. across in the centre of the dome, open to the sky. This unrivalled dome is 140 ft. high and 140 ft. across. It was ascended by Charles V. in 1536. The gilded bronze roof-tiles were carried to Constantinople in 655; and all the other bronzes were used in making cannon for the Citadel and the canopy in St. Peter's. The 7 niches in which statues of the gods stood are now occupied by altars. Raphael is buried here, near his betrothed, Cardinal Bibiena's niece. Here also rest Peruzzi, Giovanni da Udine, Annibale Caracci, and Perino della Vaga; and here is the tomb of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

The Gothic S. Maria sopra Minerva, back of the Pantheon, was built in 1285 on site of Temple of Minerva, and contains tombs of Bembo, Fra

Angelico, Urban VII., Paul IV., Leo X., and Clement VII; Michael Angelo's Christ and many choice works of art. Adjacent Government building was headquarters of Dominican Order, in which Galileo retracted his statement about the earth's motion. Great library here, 120,000 vols. and 4,500 MSS. Close by, see *S. Ignazio* (1626), and *Collegio Romano*, in which is famous **Kircherian Museum** of archeology (10–4 daily, 1 l; Sun., 10–1, free).

S. Andrea della Valle (1591) has tombs of Pius II. and III., and Domenichino's celebrated Evangelists. Near by, see *Palazzo Vidoni*, designed by Raphael; *Palazzo Massimi alle Colonne* (1536) with statue of Discus-thrower; great *Palazzo Braschi; Pasquino* statue; ruins of *Pompey's Theatre;* **Chiesa Nuova** (1605), with paintings by Rubens, monastery, and great library; *Palazzo della Cancelleria*, very elegant, designed by Bramante; busy *Piazza di Campo dei Fiori;* vast **Palazzo Farnese** (Mon., Wed., Fri., 10–3, 1 l.), built by Sangallo and Michael Angelo in 1534–45, now belonging to the French Government, and splendidly frescoed by Annibale Caracci (Triumphs of Ariadne and Bacchus); *Palazzo Spada alla Regola* (1540), with statues and reliefs (Mon., Wed., Sat., 10–3, 50c.); and many other famous chs. and palaces.

The great **Piazza Navona** has 3 interesting fountains, and is bounded by the Lancelloti, Ornani, Braschi, and Pamfili Palaces; *S. Maria dell' Anima* (1514), German national ch., with mausoleum of Adrian VI.; and the Spanish national ch. Near it is *S. Maria della Pace* (1484), containing Raphael's Sibyls (1514). Fine cloister (1504) adjacent. **S. Agostino** (1483; re-

stored in 1860) has tomb of Monica, Augustine's mother, and Raphael's famous Prophet Isaiah (1512). Adjacent is old monastery. In *Piazza S. Apollinare*, see ch. (1552) with Perugino's Madonna, *Seminario Romano* school, and handsome *Palazzo Altemps*. **S. Luigi de' Francesi** (1589), on square with Patrizi, Madama, and Giustiniani Palaces, has many notable paintings. Near by is University of the **Sapienza**, founded 1303, and now having 4 faculties and a library (Alessandria) of 9,000 vols. S. of the Gesù, see many palaces and chs.; the Tortoise (*Tartarughe*) Fountain (1585); *Palazzo Costaguti* (1590), with Albano's and Guercino's frescos; *Palazzo Mattei* (1616), with many statues in court; *Palazzo Cenci*, where Beatrice Cenci lived; the **Ghetto**, pulled down in 1887, once the quarter of the Jews; *Colonnade of Octavia*, built by Augustus in honor of his sister; *Theatre of Marcellus* (B. C. 13), 12 hugh arches only remaining; and palaces of the Orsini and Savelli.

From the Bridge of St. Angelo to the Vatican. —The 5-arched **Ponte S. Angelo** was built by Hadrian (A. D. 136) and named *Pons Ælius*. 10 colossal angel-statues by Bernini (1688) adorn its parapets. At the end rises vast round parapets **Sant' Angelo** (10–4, 1 l.; Sun., free), built by Hadrian for a mausoleum (with colossal statue on summit), where the Antonines and other emperors and their families were buried. Later, it was a fortress, which repelled dreadful sieges, as when the Greeks (in 537) threw down its statues on the assailing Goths; and a prison, where Beatrice Cenci, Benvenuto Cellini, Cagliostro, Pope John X. (suffocated here), etc.,

were shut up. Very interesting interior, tomb chambers, inclined planes, cells, papal suite (where Clement VII. took refuge when Bourbon's troops sacked Rome), and grand view from top, on which see bronze angel, commemorating Gregory the Great's vision of Archangel Michael sheathing his sword on this spot, after which the plague ceased to devastate Rome (hence name of castle). The castle contains a "Museum of the Genius of Italy," the exhibits being chiefly in the departments of war and engineering. A covered way runs hence to the Vatican. Near by is enormous **Santo Spirito Hospital**, for sick, aged, lunatics, and foundlings (open 2–4), accommodating nearly 5,000 persons. The *Borgo Nuovo* leads by several chs. and palaces (*Giraud, Ricciardi*, etc.), and the *Piazza Rusticucci*, where Raphael died, to the magnificent St. Peter's Square (*Piazza di S. Pietro*), 1110 x 840 ft. in area, surrounded by imposing Doric colonnades, built by Bernini in 1667, and composed of 284 columns and 90 pilasters, each 41½ ft. high. On the roofs are 126 colossal statues of saints. In center of square (or rather circle) stands an **Obelisk** brought by Caligula from Egyptian Heliopolis, and set up here in 1586. At each side is a handsome fountain (46 ft. high). Entrance to St. Peter's in front; to the Vatican, to the r., at end of colonnade. **St. Peter's** was built by Constantine (A. D. 326), on site of Nero's circus, where St. Peter was martyred. Charlemagne and many emperors and popes were crowned there. In 1450–1626 the present ch. was built, having among its architects Bramante, Raphael, Peruzzi, Michael Angelo (from his 72d to 79th year), Fontana,

and Bernini. It cost over $60,000,000; took 176 years (the reigns of 28 popes) to build; and covers 240,000 sq. ft., being the largest ch. in the world. Total length, 696 ft.; length of transept, 450 ft.; length of nave, 619 ft.; width of nave, 88 ft. (height, 153 ft.); height of dome and cross, 470 ft.; diameter, 141 ft. Façade (finished in 1612), 369 ft. long, 165 ft. high, crowned by statues of Christ and Apostles, each 19 ft. high. Portico, 234 x 43 ft. (66 ft. high), with colossal statues of Constantine and Charlemagne, Giotto's mosaic of *La Navicella*, and brazen central doors (made in 1447). Interior has 30 altars, 148 columns (mostly from ruins of ancient Rome); inlaid marble pavement (see stones showing length of other great chs.), brilliantly gilded vaulting upheld by Corinthian pillars and piers, famous bronze statue of St. Peter enthroned, many colossal statues of saints, vast inscriptions and pictures in mosaic, canopy 95 ft. high made by Bernini (1633) of bronze from Pantheon, high altar over tomb of St. Peter (which is approached by marble stairs and surrounded by 112 ever-burning lamps), wooden throne of St. Peter, many vast and beautiful chapels, tombs of the popes, many paintings by great masters, and statues of Michael Angelo, Canova, Thorwaldsen. See tombs of Maria Sobieski, several Stuart princes, Palestrina, Christina of Sweden, etc. In *Sacristy* (1775), see 3 chapels, many rare pictures by Giotto, etc. In *Treasury*, see candelabra by Cellini and Angelo, Charlemagne's dalmatic, and rare jewels. The *Crypts* are very interesting, with many chapels, mosaics, carvings, and tombs. 137 popes were buried in St. Peter's. The *Dome* (open daily,

8–11), 630 ft. around, rises 308 ft. above the roof (to which, 142 steps). Look down into ch. from inner gallery. Stairs between inner and outer dome to *Lantern* (grand view over Rome and Campagna), whence you may climb into hall under cross (large enough to hold 16 persons). Walk around the ch., outside, to see its vast proportions. At its side and rear, see ancient German cemetery and hospice; and Palace of the Inquisition (now barracks).

The **Vatican**, the largest palace in the world, adjoins St. Peter's, and has 20 courts and 11,000 halls and rooms. Pope Symmachus founded first papal palace here in 498; and Charlemagne dwelt therein. After return from Avignon the popes lived here, deserting the Lateran; and after 1450 the palace was enlarged by successive popes, from designs by Bramante, Bernini, etc. Notice singular uniforms of Swiss guards, designed by Michael Angelo. Ascend splendid *Scala Regia* to **Sistine Chapel**, built and named for Pope Sixtus IV. in 1473, 133 x 45 ft. in area (best light at morning). Frescos by Signorelli, Botticelli, etc. Magnificent ceiling, frescoed by Michael Angelo (1508–11), Creation, Fall, Deluge, Prophets, and Sibyls, etc. On altar-wall, 64 ft. wide, Angelo's terrible and incomparable Last Judgment. See *Pauline Chapel* (1540), with other frescos by Angelo; *Sala Ducale*, frescos by Brill; and *Sala Regia*, historical frescos by Vasari, etc. The **Loggie** are adorned with Biblical scenes, from Raphael's designs, and beautiful stucco work. **Raphael's Stanze** are 4 rooms containing the noblest frescos of Raphael (1508–20), the Disputa, Parnassus, School of Athens, Heliodorus, Attila, Liberation of St. Peter, etc.

The *Chapel of Nicholas V.* has spiritual frescos by Fra Angelico (1447). The Picture-Gallery contains paintings taken by Napoleon from the Roman chs., and placed here when brought back from Paris. See Raphael's Transfiguration and Madonna di Foligno, Domenichino's St. Jerome, and works of Leonardo, Fra Angelico, Titian, Guido, Murillo, etc. The *Museum of Sculptures* contains 1,800 pieces, including Apollo Belvedere, Perseus of Canova, Laocoön, Juno, Minerva Medica, Mercury, Torso, Penelope, Eros, etc. See also porphyry sarcophagus of Empress Helena; *Braccio Nuovo* hall, with 16 splendid ancient columns (alabaster, etc); *Belvedere Court; Sala delle Muse*, with 16 Carrara-marble columns; *Sala Rotonda*, on model of Pantheon; Hall of Greek Cross; magnificent *Tapestry of Raphael* (1515–16), representing Biblical scenes; *Gregorian Museum of Etruscan Antiquities*, in 12 rooms; *Egyptian Museum*, 10 rooms; Library and Archives, 200,000 vols. and 34,000 MSS. (many of them very precious); *Papal Manufactory of Mosaics*, where 10,000 colors and shades of glass are used; and gardens of Vatican.

Stroll down the riverside. Lungara, nearly 1 M. long, joining the Leonine City (where are St. Peter's and the Vatican) to Trastevere. Passing under Gate of the Holy Spirit, ascend to S. Onofrio ch. (1439), with tombs of Tasso and Mezzofanti. Adjacent monastery has Leonardo's Madonna, Tasso's cell and oak. Farther down *Lungara*, see fine *Palazzo Salviati* (now civic archives); *Botanical Gardens;* very beautiful. Villa Farnesina (1506), with Raphael's famous frescos of Psyche and Galatea; and Palazzo Corsini (9–3, 1 l., Sun., 10–1, free), with 9 halls

of paintings, 8 of books and MSS., and a garden of rare beauty. Enter, by *Porta Settimiana*, into **Trastevere** (from Trans-Tiber), a quarter whose inhabitants claim to be direct descendants of the ancient Romans. See 12th-century basilica of *S. Crisogono*, near which mosaic-paved and frescoed house of No. 7 company of old Roman (3d-century) fire department; *S. Maria Trastevere*, built by Calixtus I. (A. D. 217), with 22 antique columns, mosaics, etc.; *St. Cecilia* (A. D. 222), with mosaics, broad court, portico on African-marble columns, and tomb of St. Cecilia, whose house stood on this site.

On the **Janiculan Hill** over Trastevere, commanding a noble panoramic view of Rome and mts., see **S. Pietro in Montorio** (1500), on site of St. Peter's martyrdom, with many ancient paintings; *Tempietto* (1502) in court of adjacent monastery, with 16 Doric columns; **Acqua Paola** a magnificent old fountain, outlet of Trajan's aqueduct; *S. Pancrazio Gate* (fine views near); and *Villa Doria Pamfili*, a very lovely park and casino. This trip over the Janiculan Hill should not be omitted.

Between Trastevere and the Ghetto, in the Tiber, is the Island of **S. Bartolommeo** (ancient bridges from both shores), with Ch. of *S. Bartolommeo* (built A. D. 1000), with 14 ancient columns, on site of a heathen temple (Æsculapius was worshipped here). The island also has a large monastery, and a fountain-adorned square.

The **Capitol** is reached by asphalt stairs from *Piazza Ara Coeli*, with Egyptian lions at base, and marble Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux), or Horse-Tamers, at the top. See, also, the Tro-

phies of Marius; antique statues of Constantine and Constans; and male and female wolves, caged. The *Piazza del Campidoglio*, planned by Michael Angelo and built by Paul III. (1536), has in its center the famous and unrivalled antique bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, anciently supposed to represent Constantine, and placed before the Lateran from 1187 to 1538. The palaces on three sides were built or remodelled by Angelo. **The Palace of the Conservators** (r. side; 10–3, 1 l.; Sun., 10–1, free) contains halls of busts of celebrated Italians, Latin sculptures, Etruscan museum, great halls with frescos from Punic and Cimbrian wars, and a gallery of 200–300 paintings. In the **Capitoline Museum** (l. side; 10–3, 1 l.; Sun., 10–1, free) see Marforio, the colossal river-god, and sarcophagi; halls of bronzes and urns; ancient marble plan of Rome; exquisitely fine mosaics of Doves of Pliny; 82 antique busts of emperors; antique statues of the philosophers and gods; and vast number of famous classic sculptures, including Capitoline Juno, Amazon, Antinous, rosso-antico Faun, Dying Gladiator, and Capitoline Venus (in closed cabinet). The **Palace of the Senator**, at end of square, was built in 1389, and adorned by Michael Angelo. It is now the townhall. The campanile (1572) commands a fine view, and contains great bell. Just S. E. is the Tarpeian Rock. Streets lead from Capitol down into Forum. High over Capitol (long stairway), on site of Temple of Jupiter, is 9th-cent. Ch. of *S. Maria in Ara Coeli*, with homely front, and interior adorned with 22 antique columns of assorted sizes, many paintings, chapel of the Bambino, tomb of St.

Helena, etc. Adjacent is splendid Franciscan monastery (1251), with two courts, now a barrack. While hearing the monks chant in Ara Cœli (1764), Gibbon conceived the idea of his famous history.

The **Mamertine Prison**, between Ara Cœli and Forum, was built by the early kings of Rome, very massively. Here were slain Jugurtha, Vercingetorix, Joras, and Catiline's allies; and here St. Peter was imprisoned (they show pillar to which he was chained).

Between the Forum and Tiber, see round 7th-century Ch. of *S. Teodoro;* temple of *Janus Quadrifrons*, built in Constantine's time; 4th-century basilica of *S. Giorgio in Velabro*, with antique columns; *Arcus Argentarius*, built by merchants of adjacent *Forum Boarium* (cattle-market) to Septimius Severus; mouth of great sewer of **Cloaca Maxima**; 3d-century ch. of *S. Maria in Cosmedin*, on site and with columns of King Servius's *Temple of Fortune*, and with handsome 8th-century campanile; round temple (of Vesta, or Hercules), surrounded by 19 (once 20) Corinthian columns; pretty little Ionic temple, now Ch. of *S. Maria Egiziaca; House of Rienzi* (10th-century); and **Ponte Rotto** (*Pons Æmilius*), with suspension-bridge filling place of arches swept away in 1598, leading to Trastevere

Trajan's Column, 87 ft. high (138 ft. with base and statue of St. Peter), is surrounded with a spiral bas-relief, 3 ft. wide and 660 ft. long, on which are 2,500 human figures, illustrating events of Dacian war. Trajan was buried beneath. Stairs inside to top. Close by, see remains of vast *Basilica Ulpia*, built A. D. 111–114,

by Apollodorus of Damascus, for Trajan, and once the grandest building in Rome. See, also, chs. of *Nome di Maria* (1683) and *Loreto* (1507). Near by are fragments of *Forum of Augustus*, of which a massive wall, 450 ft. long, and 3 columns of *Temple of Mars Ultor* remain. The *Academy of St. Luke* (open 9–3) contains statuary by Canova and Thorwaldsen, and many fine old paintings, including veiled pictures by Titian, etc. This is a choice collection. Near by is an imposing fragment of *Nerva's Forum*.

The **Palace of the Cæsars** consists of enormous ruins on the Palatine, the original site of early Rome, where dwelt Evander, Romulus, Catiline, Cicero, Augustus, Tiberius, Vespasian, Odoacer, Theodoric, etc. In the early part of the 19th century Palatine was a hill of vineyards, with convents, but the emperors of Russia and France began excavations, which Italy has continued (open daily, 1 l.; Sun. free). Enter from Forum, and see *Museum*, with articles found here; foundations of Caligula's palace; parts of Tiberius's palace; handsome private house of Livia, with mural paintings; Flavian palace, built by Vespasian; platform of Temple of Jupiter Victor; colonnades; stairs hewn in rock; school-house; and other very interesting ruins. (Get local guide.)

The **Forum Romanum** (daily, 1 l.; Sun., free) was a marshy space between the Capitol and Palatine, the battle-ground of Sabines and Romans, afterwards the center of their state, embellished with many splendid temples and statues, the scene of many famous events, and seat of the councils which ruled the world. After the fall of Rome, some of the temples became

chs. and others were torn down for building materials; and the troops who came to the aid of Hildebrand, in the 11th century, completed the destruction. Over this rubbish-heaped *Campo Vaccino* (cow-pasture), fortresses and houses arose. In 1536, Paul III. began to clear the ground, but little was done until 1803. Since 1871 extensive works have been carried on. The original level was 30 ft. below the present. The remains of the **Tabularium** (built B. C. 87), vast vaults for archives and 3,000 bronze tables of decrees and records, now serve as foundations for Palace of the Senator. See its ponderous arcades and gallery, and view over Forum. The marble *Arch of Septimius Severus* is covered with sculptures of the victories of Septimius, and his sons, Caracalla and Geta, over the Parthians and Arabians. Erected in 203, it became a mediæval castle; was excavated in 1803. Back of it are remains of *Temple of Concord* (B. C. 366, restored by Tiberius), where the Senate sometimes met, and Cicero impeached Catiline. The tall white columns near by pertained to the *Temple of Vespasian* (once of Jupiter Tonans), built by Domitian and restored by Septimius and Caracalla. To the W. stand the *Schola Xantha*, the home of the official scribes, and the *Colonnade of the Twelve Gods* (built A. D. 367, by an anti-Christian præfect). 8 granite Ionic columns in front of Vespasian's Temple, pertained to *Temple of Saturn*. Near by were the orators' tribunes (*rostra*), often used by Cicero. Two marble slabs from the rostra have beautiful reliefs. Remains of the *tomb of Romulus* with early Latin inscriptions were unearthed in 1899. The *Column of Phocas* was

erected in 608, in honor of a Greek emperor. Near by, see *Basilica Julia*, 333 by 149 ft., built by Cæsar, with parts of its many pillars remaining. 3 Parian-marble columns still stand on site of splendid *Temple of Castor and Pollux* (built B. C. 484; rebuilt A. D. 6). On E. are foundations of *Temple of Caesar*, where Mark Anthony delivered his funeral oration. The *Temple of Faustina* (A. D. 141), with 10 marble columns, encloses the ch. of *S. Lorenzo in Miranda*. An ancient burial vault was discovered here in 1902. Numerous vaulted passages beneath the pavement of the Forum were discovered during the excavations in 1901. Seventh century ch. of *S. Adriano* is on site of *Curia Hostilia*. The Via Sacra, leading from S. gate of Rome to Capitol, lies 20 ft. below the road. The circular *Temple of Romulus* is now the ch. of SS. Cosmo and Damian, with porphyry columns, bronze doors, 6th-century mosaics, and tombs of saints. The *Basilica of Constantine*, originally 300 by 264 ft. in area, has 3 stupendous arches remaining (beautiful view from top). Back of ch. of *S. Francesca Romana* (interesting tombs and relics) are ruins of once superb *Temple of Venus and Rome*, designed by Hadrian, who would be architect as well as emperor (A. D. 135). The marble *Triumphal Arch of Titus*, small, but very interesting and graceful, commemorates the victories over the Jews, A. D. 70. It was a mediæval fortress of the Frangipani. See the bas-reliefs. Hence the Sacred Way descends to the vast building named, from Colossal statue of Nero, the Colosseum, Rome's chief marvel. It was founded by Vespasian and finished by Titus, Jewish captives doing the work (A. D.

80); 10,000 men and 5,000 beasts were slain at its inauguration; the scene of countless fights of gladiators and wild beasts; and of magnificent celebration of 1000th anniversary of Rome's foundation (A. D. 248); afterwards fortress of Frangipani, Annibaldi, etc.; in 14th and 15th centuries a quary, its fine masonry being used to build Farnese, Cancelleria, S. Marco, and other vast palaces; about 1750 redeemed, and consecrated to the Passion of Christ. It is an ellipse, 1/3 M. around and 156 ft. high., with arena 279 by 174 ft. in area, which could be flooded for naval combats; 50,000 spectators could be accommodated. Only 1/3 of the Colosseum now stands. Visit it by moonlight also. The adjacent **Arch of Constantine,** the most beautiful in Rome, commemorates the victory over Maxentius (311), the Pagan emperor, and stands on the Triumphal Way. The best of the many sculptures were taken from an older monument of Trajan. Pius VII. unburied this arch in 1804. Close by, see remains of sumptuous **Baths of Titus** (50c.), on the Esquiline, on part of site of Nero's Golden House. Beautiful mural paintings here, which suggested Raphael's frescos in Vatican *loggie*. **S. Clemente,** the oldest ch. in Rome, is midway between the Colosseum and Lateran. Upper ch. is a basilica, with 16 antique columns, old mosaics, and rich canopy. The lower ch., built before 392, and damaged by Guiscard's Norman army (1084), has been excavated since 1858. It has 16 antique columns and 5th-century frescos (very interesting). Still farther down are remains of St. Clement's (4th pope) house, discovered in 1867. Near by, on lonely Celian Hill, see ch. of **SS.**

Quatro Coronati, to 4 saints martyred by Diocletian,—very ancient, destroyed by Guiscard's Normans, and restored in 1111; S. Stefano Rotondo, the largest circular ch. in existence, built by Simplicius in 470, with 56 columns and many frescos of terrible martyrdoms; La Navicella, rebuilt in 817, with many columns of granite and porphyry, and 9th-century mosaics; 5th-century *SS. Giovanni e Paolo*, with Passionist monastery and garden; *S. Gregorio* (575), 16 antique columns, part of St. Gregory's house, a bit of Servian Wall, and 3 very interesting detached chapels.

The broad *Piazza di S. Giovanni in Laterno* has a red-granite obelisk 104 ft. high (with pedestal, 153 ft.), erected at Thebes, B. C. 1560; brought to Rome by Constantine, A. D. 357; and set up here in 1587. On one side, Women's Hospital; opposite which see Scala Santa, 28 marble steps (brought to Rome by Empress Helena, in 326), by which Christ is said to have entered Pilate's palace at Jerusalem. They are ascended on the knees only, and lead to very sacred chapel (1278). Here, alongside the wall of Rome, and overlooking the Campagna and mts., stands the venerable basilica of *S. Giovanni in Laterano*, on whose front is inscribed *Omnium urbis et orbis ecclesiarum mater et caput.* This is the Pope's ch. as Bishop of Rome; at St. Peter's he is sovereign Pontiff of the world. Five ecumenical councils were held here, between 1123 and 1512. Constantine built the first ch. here, on site of palace of Laterani family. Present ch. built 1360–1734. Façade with colossal statues, bronze doors, statue of Constantine. Interior has grand nave, with 4 aisles,

inlaid pavement, massive pillars with 24 statues of Prophets and Apostles, bronze statue of Martin V., Altar of the Sacrament (with antique columns of gilded bronze), many fine old mosaics, Giotto's fresco of Pope Boniface VIII., magnificent Corsini Chapel (inlaid with precious stones), Torlonia Chapel (in white marble and gold), Donatello's wooden statue of St. John the Baptist, Bernini's Pietà, and the great Papal altar, over which is a canopy containing heads of Sts. Peter and Paul. Beautiful 13th-century monastery court adjacent; also octagonal *Baptistry*, in which it is said that Constantine was baptized, with 8 porphyry columns, basalt, font, bronze doors (1196), 7th-century mosaics, and 3 oratories (built in 461 and 640). In adjacent **Lateran Palace** the popes dwelt for a thousand years (to 1377). Present palace built in 1586; and in 1843 converted into vast and interesting museums of antique sculptures (Tues., Thurs., 10–3, 1 l.; Sat., 10–1, free) and Christian sarcophagi and inscriptions (from catacombs and picture-gallery (Mon., Wed., Fri., 10–3, 1 l.) filling 8 rooms, with remarkable Latin mosaics.

S. Croce in Gerusalemme, among lonely fields between Aqua Claudia and Roman wall, is a 4th-century basilica, founded by Empress Helena, on earth brought from Jerusalem, with mosaics, frescos, tombs of saints, and the Inscription on the Cross. Cistercian monastery adjacent, with famous library. Also, ruins of *Castrensian Amphitheatre*, etc. To N. ruins of 3d-century decagonal *Temple of Minerva Medica*, once rich in statues; and near rly., *S. Bibiana*, with antique columns inside. In casino

of **Villa Massimo**, on Piazza Laterano, rich modern frescos from Dante, Tasso, and Ariosto, by Overbeck, Schnoor, etc. *Villa Wolkonsky* near by.

The marble-clad brick **Pyramid of Cestius**, at Porta S. Paolo, is 116 ft. high (base, 98 ft. square), with chamber 19 x 13 ft., where the tribune Caius Cestius was buried (B. C. 30). Close by are the **Protestant Cemeteries**, with graves of Keats, Severn, etc., and of the heart of Shelley. See, across meadows, the lonely *Monte Testaccio*, 164 ft. high, composed entirely of broken pottery, crowned by a cross (grand view hence), and cut into by wine-sellers' grottos. To the N., see ancient Latin *Emporium* and quays of *Marmorata;* also 3 chs. on Aventine; *S. Sabina*, built in 425, in basilica form, with 24 antique Corinthian columns of Parian marble, and open roof, and adjacent Dominican monastery (beautiful cloisters); *S. Alessio*, very ancient, restored in 1217, with Hieronymite monastery adjoining; and *S. Maria Aventina*, with tombs of Knights of Malta, whose priory is close by.

The **Baths of Caracalla** (daily, 1 l.), nearly 1 M. from Arch of Constantine (by *S. Balbina*, a very ancient ch., with open roof), still show remains of their ancient vastness and magnificence. They cover an area 1,080 ft. square, and could accommodate 1,600 bathers. Caracalla was the founder (A. D. 212). Many famous statues were discovered here. Splendid view from roof. Near by, see ch. of *SS. Nereo ed Achilleo*, built by Leo. III. in 300, on site of Temple of Isis, in basilica style; *S. Sisto*, and convent of *S. Domenico;* very ancient *S. Cesareo;* and, near the closed *Porta Latina*, old chs. of *S. Giovanni*,

and a Latin tomb. Beyond *Tomb of the Scipios* (50c.) and *Columbaria*, the street passes the mutilated *Arch of Drusus* (B. C. 8), and enters the *Appian Way* at S. Sebastian Gate.

The **Appian Way** (called *Regina Viarum*) was begun B. C. 312 by Appius Claudius, and ran to Capua, and afterwards to Brindisi, forming main route to S. Italy, Greece, and Egypt. By order of Pius IX. it was excavated as far as *Fratocchie*, 11 M. out, on rly., to Albano. Beautiful views all along, of Campagna, aqueducts, and Alban Mts. Beyond **Domine quo Vadis** ch., a path leads off to *Temple of Deus Rediculus*, a handsome little building of Hadrian's era; the *Grotto of Egeria;* a red-brick 2d-century tomb, or temple, now the ch. of *S. Urbano* (with frescos of A. D. 1011); and the tombs of the Via Latina. On Via Appia are **Catacombs of S. Calixtus** (1 l.), with tombs of St. Cecilia and many 2d and 3d century popes and martyrs, and 7th-century Byzantine paintings. *Catacombs of Domitilla* and *S. Praetextatus* near by. A quarter of a mile beyond is very ancient **S. Sebastiano** ch., under which are extensive catacombs (1 l.). Farther on see remains of *Circus of Maxentius*, built in 311, 1,590 ft. long, with seats for 18,000 people. On hill beyond stands the famous *Tomb of Caecilia Metella*, round, 65 ft. in diameter, and in 13th century a tower of now vanished castle of the Gaetani. Beyond, the Way is bordered by ancient tombs on either side, and the old Latin pavement is the road-bed. Noble views of the mts. and the far prolonged arches of Aqua Marcia and Aqua Claudia. Six M. out is *Casale Rotondo*, a large tomb; and it is 8 M. thence to Albano. Near 4th milestone

is *Tomb of Seneca* (so called), near site of Seneca's house, and also near ruins of beautiful little Temple of Jupiter, where many Christians suffered martrydom. Three tumuli, 1 M. beyond, are thought to be the tombs of the Horatii and Curiati. At 9th milestone are ponderous brick ruins of villa and tomb of Emperor Gallineus.

Outside the Porta Pia at the end of the Via Venti Settembre is the *Campo Militare*, or parade ground, and alongside this the large *Policlinico*, or city dispensary.

Excursions near Rome.—The **Campagna** is a great rolling plain of volcanic earth, between the sea and the Sabine Mts., with shallow ravines and low steep hills. Pools of water collect here in winter, and stagnate in summer, forming breeding places for the mosquitos which transmit the terrible malaria which makes Rome's vicinity so unhealthy. But every tourist should see Italy in her fair summer attire; and an August sojourn may be made at Rome with entire safety, by taking due precautions. Moreover the Campagna is being drained, and is yearly growing less unhealthful. Trolley cars now run from Rome to Frascati, Albano, and Genzano.

The patriarchal and pilgrimage ch. of **S. Lorenzo fuori le Mura**, ¾ M. beyond *Porta di S. Lorenzo*, on tomb of St. Lawrence, was founded by Constantine; rebuilt in 578; remodelled in 1216; and restored in 1864–70. See bronze statue of St. Lawrence, in square; façade with frescos of founders; 10th-century mosaic pavement; 22 antique Ionic columns of nave, upholding open roof; lower and older ch., with 12 noble Corinth-

ian columns of pavonazzetto; violet-marble columns in presbytery; silver shrine with remains of St. Lawrence; beautiful 13th-century cloister adjacent. Great cemetery near. In vestibule Pius IX. is buried. The basilica of **S. Agnese fuori le Mura,** beyond the Patrizi and Torlonia villas, 1¼ M. outside Porta Pia, was built by Constantine, over St. Agnes's tomb, and restored in 625 and 1856. Beyond the court, 45 marble steps lead down to the ch., with mosaics, inlaid altars, 16 precious antique columns, and tabernacle (with porphyry columns) over alabaster statue of St. Agnes. Adjacent is *S. Costanza*, built by Constantine as tomb of his daughter Constantia, with dome resting on 24 columns of granite, porphyry sarcophagus of Constantia, and 4th century mosaics.

S. Paolo fuori le Mura, 1½ M. from Porta S. Paolo, on Ostian road, alongside the Tiber, is on site of a deeply venerated church built by Constantine, over St. Paul's tomb, and magnificently enriched and enlarged by emperors and popes, but burnt in 1823. Present church, consecrated in 1854, of valuable materials and imposing proportions, is 390 x 195 ft. in area, and 75 ft. high (inside). Wonderfully impressive nave, and four aisles, with 80 enormous Simplon-granite columns, whose bases and capitals are of marble; long lines of mosaic portraits of all the popes; and stained-glass windows. See alabaster columns given by Viceroy of Egypt; malachite altars, given by the Czar; 5th century mosaics; splendid altar canopy (1285); and rich chapels. Adjacent is beautiful (now secularized) Benedictine cloister (1220), surrounding orange-grove. Two M. hence is *S. Sebastiano*

(p. 416); and out on Via Ardeatina (1½–2 M.) are abbey and three chs. (393–1599) of Tre Fontane, where St. Paul was beheaded.

The handsome **Ponte Molle**, 1½ M. (dull road) from Porta del Popolo, was rebuilt in 1815 on site of Milvian Bridge, built B. C. 109, where Maxentius was slain, after being defeated by Constantine (A. D. 312). Two M. out is **Aqua Acetosa**, a famous old mineral-spring, beyond the once sumptuous villa which Vignola built for Pope Julius III. Beyond Ponte Molle are the far-viewing rock-tombs of the Nasones, the *Villa of Livia*, and the famous Valley of Poussin.

Monte Mario, 1½ M. from *Porta Angelica*, is a bold hill (road to top), 476 ft. high, commanding superb view of Rome, the Campagna, the mts., and the sea. There are several villas here, among which see *Villa Mellini*, famed for its prospect, and *Villa Madama*, designed by Raphael, and owned in turn by Clement VII, the Farnese family, and the King of Naples. See loggia, with frescos by Giulio Romano.

The *Via Nomentana* leads from Porta Pia, 2 M., from which it crosses the Anio by an ancient bridge. 1½ M. beyond is the famous **Mons Sacer**; and the road is prolonged to the battle-field of *Mentana* (1867).

The *Via Praenestina* leads from Porta Maggiore to (2 M.) the **Torre dei Schiavi**, a favorite resort of artists. It is a large group of very obscure ruins, once pertaining to the villa of Gordian, and in Middle Ages used for a ch. and a castle. Three M. from Porta Maggiore, on *Via Labicana*, are the ruins of the mausoleum of the Empress Helena (now a ch.).

The *Via Campana* runs along the Tiber, from

Porta Portese to (5 M.) the *Vigna Ceccarelli*, with scanty remains of temple and hall of ancient agricultural brotherhood of the *Fratres Arvales*, founded by the foster-brothers of Romulus, to invoke the Goddess of Plenty. Near by, see well-preserved *Catacombs of S. Generosa;* also (near *Magliana* stat.), château of **La Magliana**, once frescoed by Raphael.

The *Via Salara* leads from the Salarian Gate to (2¼ M.) the ancient stone bridge over the *Anio*, destroyed by the Goths, rebuilt by Narses, and blown up in 1867. On far-viewing height close by stood Antemnæ, a town destroyed by Romulus; and 4 M. beyond, near Castle Giubileo (built by Boniface VIII. in 1300), are the scanty ruins of Fidenae.

Albano (*Hótel de la Poste*, or *de l'Europe; Ristorante Salustri*) is 18 miles from Rome by rly. across Campagna, crossing lines of aqueducts and Via Latina. Climb of ¾ hr. (2½ M.) from stat. to Albano (omnibus, ½ l.). You can drive hither over *Appian Way*. At Albano were *Pompey's Villa*, Domitian's great *Albanum*, the vineyards whose wine Horace praised, and the mediæval fortress of the Savelli. It has many Roman relics, especially in the *Villa Doria* (open to visitors). The high situation of Albano (1,250 ft.) and its pure air make it a favorite summer-resort. Beyond the *Villa Barberini* is the large papal palace of **Castel Gandolfo**, still the property of the Pope. Beautiful view from *Capuchin Monastery*. Good roads on upper and lower galleries on E. of Lake Albano, an extinct crater, shaded with trees, and one of the loveliest of Italian lakes. The Romans (B. C. 397) cut a tunnel (still remaining) through the rock,

and partly drained it, in obedience to an oracle. *Alba Longa* was near by. A magnificent arcaded stone viaduct, 1,020 ft. long and 192 ft. high (built 1846–63), crosses the glen from Albano to ancient **Ariccia** (*Laurenti*), a town and palace pertaining to the Chigi family. Roads lead through noble old forests to **Rocca di Papa**, a village near reputed camp of Hannibal. The *Via Triumphalis* ascends to crest of **Monte Cavo** (3,130 ft. high; very broad view), where are remains of great *Temple of Jupiter Latiaris*, the chief shrine of the Latin League (Passionist monastery founded here in 1783). This region is described by Virgil in last books of *Æneid*, where Juno, from Monte Cavo, observes the Latin and Roman armies. Beautiful scenery toward **Genzano** (*Pizzotto*), 3 M. from Albano whence one overlooks the crystalline *Lake of Nemi*, 2½ M. around, and 300 ft. deep, in an extinct crater. Ovid speaks of this lake, which was called the Mirror of Diana, from a temple of the goddess on its shore. Here Tiberius had a splendid vessel afloat.

Frascati (*Frascati; di Londra; Tusculum*), 15 M. by ry. from Rome, is on a foot-hill of the Alban Mts., in a very healthy climate. It has many fine old 16th century villas, among which see *Aldobrandini*, with fine fountains and oak groves; *Falconieri* (1550), with many pictures and pretty gardens; *Ruffinella*, now owned by Prince Lancelotti; *Mondragone*, now a Jesuit's school; and Piccolomini, where Baronius lived. A shaded road leads hence to Tusculum, founded by Ulysses's son Selegonus, the birthplace of Cato, and favorite residence of Cicero. It held out valiantly against Hannibal, but was destroyed

by a papal Roman army in 1191. See Roman *amphitheatre*, recently excavated *Villa of Cicero*, *reservoir*, *Camaldoli Convent*, and lofty *Citadel* (2,218 ft. high), with magnificent view. Three M. distant, by a forest-road, is **Grotto Ferrata**, a Greek Basilian monastery (founded 1002), with famous frescos by Domenichino. Hence a guide will lead in 1½ hrs. to Rocca di Papa and Monte Cavo. Four and a half M. distant is **Marino**, and old Orsini fortress on Alban Mts., captured in 1424 (and still held) by the Colonnas. Good pictnres in the three chs. Three M. hence is rly. stat., 35 min. from Rome. Pleasant road also to Castel Gandolfo and Albano.

Tivoli (*Regina; Sibilla; Sirena*) is 25 M. from Rome. This was the ancient Tibur, founded 5 centuries before Rome, and conquered by Camillus, B. C. 380. Here dwelt Mæcenas, Horace, Propertius, and Catullus; and here Zenobia passed her captivity. Augustus, Hadrian, and other emperors and nobles had palaces here. It is now a huddled town of 15,000 inhab. One M. out is Hadrian's Villa (adm. 1 l., Sun. free), once the finest in the world, with many imposing buildings, covering several square miles. It was destroyed by Totila's Goths, and only the most fragmentary ruins remain. The beautiful circular Corinthian **Temple of the Sybil** (probably dedicated to Hercules or Vesta) and the oblong Ionic temple adjacent (now ch. of *S. Giorgio*) command a fine view of the Falls. Path leads to *Grotto of Neptune* and *Sirens' Grotto*. The chief fall is 330 ft. high; the smaller falls are *Le Cascatelle*. Many other fine bits of scenery here, and Roman ruins; also, *Villa Braschi*, overlooking Campagna, and *Villa d' Este* (1549), with very lovely

gardens and ancient frescos. Many charming excursions hence among Sabine Mts. *Monte Gennaro* (4,800 ft.) may be ascended in 6 hrs. by bridle path. It is 1½ M. from Tivoli to *Valley of Licenza*, site of Horace's Sabine farm. Twenty three M. (5 hrs.) up Anio Valley is Subiaco (*La Pernice; Aniene*), a mediæval castle-crowned town, built on remains of Nero's villa, and with very famous monastries of *S. Scolastica* and *S. Benedetto*, a vast group of cloisters on site where St. Benedict lived.

Palestrina, 22 M. from Rome, 12 from Frascati, 4½ from Valmontone stat., was the ancient *Praeneste;* conquered by Camillus (B. C. 380); headquarters of Marius; favorite Roman summer-resort (see Horace); scene of terrible wars between Colonnas and popes in Middle Ages; and since 1630 the property of the Barberini. See Cyclopean walls, immense but shapeless Roman ruins, Barberini Palace, Colonna fortress (13–22), and vast view over Campagna.

Bracciano (*Piva*), 24 M. from Rome, has a wonderful old Gothic castle of lava, which Sir Walter Scott greatly admired. It was built by the Orsini, and is now owned by Odescalchi. Fine view from tower. Adjacent lake is 20 M. around; abounds in eels.

Ostia, 14 M. from Rome, near the mouth of the Tiber, once had 80,000 inhab., but now has scarcely 100. The Saracens were terribly defeated here about A. D. 850. See *S. Aurea Episcopal Palace*, and tombs, temples and baths of adjacent ruined city and seaport of classic age. Two M. hence is very interesting *Castle Fusano*, a Chigi stronghold against pirates, 1½ M. from the sea, in a great pine-forest.

There are many other deeply interesting excursions near Rome. See Hare's *Days Near Rome*, Baedeker's *Central Italy*, Murray, Hachette, or Cook.

Naples, Baia, Pompeii, Sorrento, Capri.

Express trains, Rome to Naples, 5½ hrs. ordinary trains, 9 hrs. (fares lower). Some travellers go from Rome to Civita Vecchia by rly., and thence by steamer, for the sake of the lovely view entering the Bay of Naples.

Paris to Naples, *via* Turin, Florence, and Rome, in 53 hrs.

Naples is a convenient point of departure for Mediterranean ports. Steamships sail frequently for Alexandria, Tunis, Cagliari, Palermo, Genoa, Leghorn, and Marseilles.

A rly. runs N.-E. (124 M.; 5-6 hrs.) from Naples across Italy, by *Benevento*, to **Foggie**, on the Adriatic, connecting there with rly. to Brindisi and Taranto, on S., and Ancona and N. Italy. By this route it is 19-20 hrs. to Bologna.

The rly. from Rome to Naples passes **Velletri**, an ancient Volscian town (16,500 inhab.), with fine old Cathedral; *Sgurgola*, 4½ M. from **Anagni**, a famous old papal town; *Ferentino* stat., 3 M. from Ferentino, a venerable Hernician hill-town, with castle, cathedral and huge polygonal walls; *Frosinone* stat., 2½ M. from beautifully situated hill-town of Frosinone, and 9 or 10 M. from very curious old Alatri, with cyclopean walls; *Ceprano* stat., 2½ M. from Ceprano, and the stat. for Falls of the Liris and the Cicero's Villa; *Aquino*, birthplace of Emperor Pescennius Niger, Juvenal, and Thomas Aquinas; *Cassino* (or *S. Germano*), a busy town, with Roman amphitheatre, Varro's Villa, and tombs (a

climb of 1½ hr. leads to the world-renowned and magnificent Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino, with hospitable monks and peerless views); *Teano*, with great castle and Roman remains; Capua a town of 14,000 inhab., in broad plain of Campania Felice, with noble basilica, fortress, triumphal arch, ancient chs.; and *S Maria*, on site of ancient Capua, with amphitheatre for 100,000 persons, and other Roman ruins. The rly. runs thence over the vast and populous plain of the *Terra di Lavoro*, to Naples.

Naples is a city of 550,000 inhab., with little of architectural or antiquarian interest, but blest with a superb situation, mild climate, and beautiful environs. It is built on the amphitheatrical slopes of hills, sheltering it from the N. wind, and nearly bisected by the abrupt ridge of S. Elmo and Pizzofalcone. Its view includes a semicircle of azure sea, the villages around the bay, and many picturesque hills. The busy and crowded **Via Roma**, still popularly called by its old name of **Via Toledo**, runs N. 1½ M. from Palazzo Reale, near the harbor. The vast and interesting.

Hotels: *Bertolini's; Parker's; Bristol; Excelsior; Macpherson's; Eden; Savoy; Santa Lucia; Metropole; Victoria; du Vésuve; Grand; des Étrangers; Splendid; Grande Bretagne; de Londres.*

Baggage is sometimes examined on arriving at Naples, by excise officers, but formalities are slight.

Conveyances.— One-horse cab, 80 c. to 1 l. 10 c.; Two-horse cab, 1 l. 50 c. to 1 l. 80 c.; baggage 20c. apiece. Small boats from steamship

to shore, 1 l. each person, 1½ with usual baggage. Pay no attention to extortionate demands, with which boatmen usually begin. Beware of beggars and people who offer their services.

National Museum (open daily, 10–4, 1 l.; children, ½ l.; no fees allowed; free, Sunday, 9–1), is in old Spanish cavalry-barracks (1586), occupied by University, 1615–1780. There is a good handbook. See 1,600 ancient mural paintings, from Pompeii, etc.; epigraphic collection; long range of rooms with Egyptian and Etruscan antiquities; finest existing collection of ancient bronzes, including Dancing Faun, Narcissus, Mercury, Sleeping Faun, and bust of Seneca; 18,000 small bronze objects from Pompeii, etc.; immense collections of ancient glass, terra-cotta, Cumæan antiquities, numismatic objects; many marble and bronze statues, including Farnese Bull (restored by Michael Angelo), Farnese Hercules, Venus, Wounded Gladiator, Ocean Flora, Nile, Farnese Juno, Æschines, Balbus; famous mosaics of Battle of Issus and Triumph of Bacchus; great collection of papyri MSS., from Herculaneum; 7 rooms full of Greek and Italian vases; and gems, jewels, food, and silver plate from Pompeii. The Picture Gallery has 800 paintings, Neapolitan, Tuscan, Bolognese, Roman, Venetian, German, and Flemish, including several by Raphael, Titian, and Correggio. The **Library** has 400,000 vols., 8,000 MMS., and many valuable autographs.

The **Chiaja**, seat of chief hotels for foreigners, is a narrow strip between the S. Elmo and Posilippo ridges and the harbor, with pretty parks. (*Villa Nazionale*, music Sun., Tues., and Thurs. afternoon and evening) along waterside.

In the park are the buildings of the Zoological Station, among them the celebrated Aquarium. On E. projecting into the sea, is the black and gloomy **Castel dell' Ovo** (1154), often beseiged and now a prison. Thence *Strada S. Lucia* leads to Arsenal, through busy and interesting scenes. Overhead is hill of *Pizzofalcone*, over which one may pass, by the lion-guarded Victory Column of the martyrs for liberty and the *Miranda Palace*, to the center of the city.

The **Palazzo Reale** (Sun. and Thurs., 11-4, 50 c.) was built in 1600, by order of Phillip III. of Spain, and rebuilt in 1837-41. It is 554 ft. long, with grand staircase, throne-room, and many fine old paintings and carvings, and view of harbor from garden. Opposite, across handsome *Piazza del Plebiscito*, is *S. Francesco di Paola*, a copy of Roman Pantheon, with 30 marble Corinthian columns supporting dome, altar covered with jasper and lapis lazuli, and many modern pictures. Near by see Palace of Prince of Salerno (official residence). Foresteria Palace, and Canova's equestrian statues of the Bourbons, Charles III., and Ferdinand I. Alongside Palazzo Reale is **Theatre of S. Carlo** (1737), one of the largest in the world. See public scribes in arcades; and statues of Horse-Tamers, before palace-gardens. The great **Castel Nuovo**, built by Charles of Anjou in 1283, and enlarged in 1442, 1546, and 1735, was the home of the Anjou and Aragon sovereigns, and the Spanish viceroys. See beautiful *Triumphal Arch* (1470), armory, and ch. of *S. Sebastiano* with very famous picture. Close by, see Arsenal (1577); *Porto Militare*, with Italian iron-clads; busy *Porto Grande*—the shipping harbor; and

Molo, a long breakwater, with battery and lighthouse (ascend this, for view). Across the square before the Castle stands the handsome *Municipal Palace.*

S. Giacomo degli Spagnuoli (1540) has splendid mausoleum of Spanish Viceroy Don Pedro de Toledo. Near by is beautiful fountain, erected in 1695 by Duke of Medina Celi; also, *Incoronata* ch. (1352), with interesting Giottesque frescos; and *Palazzo Fondi*, with picture-gallery.

The *Monte Oliveto* Benedictine Monastery (1411) on *Via di Roma*, is now a market. Here Tasso dwelt in 1588. In ch. see many notable old tombs and pictures. In the rear, see *S. Maria la Nuova* (1268; restored in 1596), with famous frescos and tombs; and Post-Office, in beautiful old *Palazzo Gravina* (1500). Farther along *Via di Roma*, see *Palazzo Maddaloni* (now a bank), with richly frescoed hall; and *Palazzo Angri* (1773), once Garibaldi's headquarters. *Strada S. Trinità* leads to r. towards *Gesù Nuova* ch. (1584), with many frescos (opposite is refectory of *S. Chiara*, with Giottesque frescos); S. Chiara (1310), with burial-chapel of Bourbons, splendid monument of Robert the Wise (1343), pulpit on four lions, and Madonna by Giotto; lofty and imposing S. Domenico (1285), on a square between palaces, and containing 27 princely chapels, rich in Renaissance art, altar of Florentine mosaic, tombs of the Aragonese sovereigns, and of many nobles and prelates, banner and sword (and tomb) of Marquis of Pescara (Vittoria Colonna's husband), and many pictures; cell and lecture-room of Thomas Aquinas (1272); *Chapel of S. Severo* (1590), crowded with decoration, and containing re-

markable sculptures of Man in the Net and Christ in Winding-Sheet; *SS. Angelo e Nilo* (13-85); University (1224), in old Jesuit College, with 5 faculties, and very good library (open 9-3); *S. Severino e Sosio*, with notable tombs and frescos, and beautiful cloisters in rear (adjacent Benedictine monastery has priceless archives of Naples, 40,000 parchments, beginning A. D. 703); *Palazzo Santangelo* (1466), with picture-gallery; Castello Capuano (1231), once home of Hohenstaufen kings, and seat (after 1540) of Spanish and present law-courts; and Capuan Gate (restored in 1535), a noble piece of architecture. The Cathedral, not far from the Gate, was built 1272-1314, on site of Temple of Neptune. It is a basilica, with shrine and tomb of St. Januarius, many frescos, and tombs of 2 popes, 2 kings of Hungary, etc. Adjacent is *S. Restituta*, a basilica with Corinthian columns, and baptistry attributed to Constantine (A. D. 333); also, magnificent *Chapel of St. Januarius* (1608), rich in gold and silver, precious stones, and other adornments, and enshrining the blood of the saint. A mile and a half beyond the Capuan Gate are the great cemeteries, the *New*, with Doric ch., Gothic monastery, and 102 chapels; the *Old*, with 365 closed vaults for the burial of the poor; and the *Protestant*, with many English and American graves.

Between Castello Capuano and harbor, see *S. Annunziata* (1757); *Porta Nolana;* the huge *Castello del Carmine* (1484). now a barrack and prison; *S. Maria del Carmine*, with tomb and noble statue of King Conradin; *Piazza del Mercato* (where Conradin was executed, in 1268), with three fountains; *Carmine Gate*, with two

massive towers; and a very extensive quarter, with scores of narrow and sinuous streets, crowded with picturesque Neapolitans, macaroni-peddlers, story tellers, fishermen, etc. *S. Giovanni a Carbonara* (1344), N. of Cathedral, has splendid mausoleum of King Ladislaus (1414). Farther N. are *Botanical Gardens* and vast Poor-House. Between Cathedral and Via di Roma, see *S. Filippo Neri* (1592), rich in paintings; *S. Paolo Maggiore* (1691), in whose cloisters are many ancient Roman columns; *S. Lorenzo* (1266), with many frescos and fine cloisters (Petrarch and Boccaccio have been here); the Gothic *S. Pietro a Maiella* (1316), with monastery adjacent, now a school of music, where Bellini was taught, and Mercadante was director.

Opposite Museum stands *Ginnasio Vittorio Emanuele* (1757), with 26 statues, and a statue of Dante in front. From 8th-century ch. of *S. Gennaro*, enter the Catacombs (fee, 1 l.), excavated by ancient Christians, and much broader and higher than those at Rome. Myriads of dead have been buried here. Farther out is Capodimonte Palace (Thurs. and Sun., 10–4, permission obtained gratis at the Palazzo Reale on Wed. and Sat., 11-12), built for the Bourbon kings (1738-1839), with long lines of state-rooms, many pictures, rich furniture, a large garden, and lovely views. ¾M. distant is the *Observatory*, on far-viewing crest of Capodimonte.

Castel Sant' Elmo (1243), 876 ft. above the bay, is reached by a street from the Museum. It is a vast and ponderous fortress (now military prison) overlooking the city and sea. Close by is old Carthusian monastery of S. Martino (10–4, 1 l.; Sun., 9–1, free); built in 1325. See

museum of majolica, ivories, etc.; very beautiful cloisters, surrounded by white-marble columns, and adorned with statues; and magnificent ch., lined with choice marbles and mosaics, and adorned with famous paintings. Exquisite views from this monastery.

Excursions from Naples.— Beyond the Chiaja and Villa Nazionale with their statues, temples, and aquarium, the **Mergellina** extends along the shore, under Posilippo, with beautiful sea-views, and by numerous villas, and the insulated 17th century *Palace of Donna Anna* (now in ruins). Near the Chiaja stands ancient ch., in which is the great mausoleum of the poet Sannazaro. The road W. from the Chiaja leads through **Grotta di Posilippo**, a well-lighted tunnel in the rock, ½ M. long, replacing grotta, now closed, cut through by Augustus, and mentioned by Seneca. Over its E. end is so-called Tomb of Virgil (½ l.), a Roman tomb with recesses for urns. Petrarch and King Robert visited this spot, and planted laurel. Near by was Virgil's villa, where he wrote the Eclogues and Georgics. Road through tunnel leads to grotto of Sejanus (1 l.), a tunnel cut through the rocky ridge by Nerva (B. C. 37), and repaired by Honorius (A. D. 400). It is 2/3 M. long, and higher and wider than Posilippo tunnel. Near by, see many remains of villas of Lucullus, Pollio, and other Roman lords. Also, on islet of **Nisida**, site of villa where Cicero visited Brutus (B. C. 44) after he had killed Cæsar; and afterwards of Queen Johanna II.'s villa (15th century). The **Lake of Anagno** (a crater; now drained) is ¾ M. from *Fuorigrotta* (where see tomb of Leopardi, in ch.); and near by are

singular ancient baths of sulphurous gas; also, *Grotto del Cane*, famous for carbonic-acid, whose effects are tried on unhappy dogs. It is 6 M. from Naples over this road to **Pozzuoli**, on site of Greek colony conquered by Rome, and later chief port of Italy, and depôt of Oriental trade. Here Sylla died; Hadrian was buried; St. Paul sojourned 7 days; and Cicero had a villa. See remnants of *Temples of Serapis* (formerly very splendid), *Neptune* (pillars rising from sea), and the *Nymphs;* many Roman tombs; *Piscina Grande*, a great reservoir; *Capuchin monastery* (1580); *Roman quay*, now called Bridge of Caligula; *Cathedral*, with tomb of Pergolesi; and **Amphitheatre** (50 c.), seating 30,000, where Nero gave gladiatorial combats before the King of Armenia, and St. Januarius was exposed to the lions. Near by, see **Solfatara**, a low crater with warm earth, hot alum springs, and many fissures whence gases rise (last eruption of lava in 1198); and *Monte Nuovo*, a volcanic hill (now vineyards) thrown up in 1538. To the W. lies *Lake Lucrinus*, whence the Romans obtained their best oysters, and the Neapolitans get choice fish. **Lake Avernus**, a picturesque crater-pond, 1½ M. around, amid chestnuts and orange groves, was held to be the entrance to the infernal regions, until Augustus made it a harbor by cutting a canal to the bay. The fabled entrance to Hades is shown in adjacent *Grotto of the Sibyl* (1 l.), a tunnel 840 ft. long. The *Grotta della Pace*, ½ M. long, leads from W. shore towards Cumæ, cutting through intervening ridge.

An excursion should be made to **Camaldoli** (carriage, 6 to 10 l., or on donkey back, 3 to 5 l.)

a suppressed monastery where is a superb view of sea and land. Ladies are not admitted to the monastery but they can obtain a nearby equally good view from a garden in the neighborhood. Fee for monastery 50c., for garden near, 20c.

The *Baths of Nero* are long rock-passages, containing hot springs, in whose waters eggs may be cooked.

Baia (*Vittoria*) was the most magnificent of summer-resorts in the time of Cicero, Augustus, and Hadrian, and was praised by Horace. The Saracens destroyed it; and the Spanish viceroys built a castle and light-house on the site. Here are massive ruins of temples of Venus, Diana, and Mercury, villas of Julius Cæsar, Nero, and Hortensius, a splendid Roman reservoir, and other remnants of antiquity. To the S. is Cape Miseno, near site of great Roman naval station of *Misenum*, and commanding a superb view. 1 M. from Baia is *Lake of Fusaro*, 1½ M. N. of which are ruins of great Cumæ, which was founded by Greeks (B. C. 1050), and had profound influence in Italy, founding Naples, giving the Sibylline books to Rome, receiving the Tarquins, defeating the Etruscans, and finally conquered by the Samnites and Romans. The Goths restored it, but the Moslems destroyed the town; and 6 centuries ago the Neapolitans annihilated it, as a den of pirates. Near by see *Acropolis*, with fortifications and noble views; half-buried *Amphitheatre*; fragments of old temples; and huge brick arch of *Arco Felice*, 64 ft. high.

Pozzuoli, Baia, Cumæ, etc., may be seen in one day by carriage 25 l.; 1-horse carriage, 10-12 l.).

Take guide from Naples (5 l.) to escape local annoyances.

Mount Vesuvius is about 4,000 ft. high, and 30 M. around, isolated on the Plain of Campania, and with 80,000 people living in its chestnut valleys. In A. D. 79 it had a terrible volcanic eruption (described by Pliny and Tacitus), since which 60 or more have occurred, entailing vast losses of life and the annihilation of many villages and cities. Enormous losses were caused by the eruption of 1872. Of a crowd which watched its beginning, 20 persons were swept away and destroyed by the outbursting lava. The cable road now obviates much of the labor formerly necessary in ascent, though the last part of it was destroyed in the eruption of 1906. Beautiful view from *Observatory;* and from summit you can see a vast area of sea and land. Excursion from Naples to summit and return, by Cook's Vesuvius Railway, 15 l.; guide (necessary) to summit, 2 l. 50 c., exclusive of fees of official guide at summit.

Herculaneum, founded by Hercules, and later a town of Roman villas, was buried by an eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, and discovered in 1719, when a well was being dug. Since then, excavations have shown that 40-90 ft. beneath the present town of Resina is a large and splendid ancient city, whose statues, mural paintings, papyri, etc., are adorning the museums. It was richer than Pompeii, but is much more deeply buried, and under a more impenetrable covering. Little has yet been excavated. but that little should be seen (2 l. for guide and torch). The residences and shops excavated in 1868 are

very interesting; the theatre, though immense in size, is too dark to be well seen.

Pompeii (*Suisse; Diomede; Pompeii*) is nearly 1 hr. from Naples by rly. passing through *Portici* (12,000 inhab.); **Resina**, near *La Favorita*, royal château, and at foot of Vesuvius; and *Torre del Greco*, swept by 4 streams of lava within 300 years. Beautiful views of bay and volcano. Read about Pompeii before going there. Near Pompeii stat. is entrance to ruins (3 l.; guide furnished; no gratuity; stay as long as you like). Pompeii was a Greek commercial city (B. C. 400-500), which was subjugated by Rome, and became a favorite resort of her nobles and emperors (with 25,000 inhab.). It was overthrown by earthquake, A. D. 63; rebuilt immediately; and in 79 buried under 20 ft. of ashes from Vesuvius, when 2,000 citizens lost their lives. Excavations were begun in 1748, and are still going on. The walls are 1½ M. around, with 8 gates. The streets are 14-24 ft. wide, paved with deeply rutted lava blocks, with stepping-stones and fountains at corners. The concrete or brick lower stories of houses remain; the other stories were burnt. The shops, taverns, homes, street-notices, etc., are very interesting. Note *Temple of Venus; Forum*, where main streets converged, with *Temple of Jupiter, Prison, Basilica, Triumphal Arch, Public Granary, Temple of Mercury*, beautiful *Chalcidicum, Town Hall, Temple of Augustas*. See *House of Wild Boar* in Street of Abundance; *Triangular Forum*; the two *theatres; barracks* of the soldiers; *House of Sculptor, Stabiæ Gate, Temple of Isis; House of Holconius;* vast *amphitheatre*, which seated 20,000. Thence visit *Stabian Ther-*

mæ, Balcony House, Houses of Siricus and *Marcus Lucretius*, of the *Chase*, of *Ariadne*, of *Grand Duke of Tuscany*, of *Figured Capitals*, of *Black Walls; Temple of Fortune; Public Baths; House of the Vettii; House of the Faun; House of Anchor;* of *Tragic Poet* (Bulwer describes it in Last Days of Pompeii); *Fuller's Shop; Great and Little Fountains; House of Pansa*, of *Labyrinth*, of *Castor and Pollux*, of *Centaur*, of *Meleager, Adonis, Apollo; Academy of music; Bakehouse; Soapshop; Barber's Shop; Custom House; Street of Tombs;* and *Villa of Diomedes* (where several bodies were found), beyond Herculaneum Gate. There are many curiosities in the museums, especially casts of the bodies found in the ruins. You may ride hence on horseback (1½ hrs.) to cairn of stones on Vesuvius; whence climb (1 hr. on foot) to summit (guide and horse, 10 l.).

Caserta (*Vittoria*), about 20 M. from Naples, on rly. to Rome, has a magnificent *Royal Palace* (1752), 834 ft. long and wide, and 134 ft. high, with colonnaded courts, famous gardens and cascades, beautiful views, and sumptuous apartments. See chapel, highly enriched with lapis lazuli and gold; and theatre, with 16 antique Corinthian columns of African marble.

No one should leave Naples without having visited Sorrento, Amalfi, and Salerno. Rly. in 1 hr. along shore of bay, to **Castellamare** (*Hôtel Weiss; Quisisana; Stabia*), a famous Neapolitan summer-resort and Italian naval station (33,000 inhab.), near overwhelmed ruins of Stabiæ, and with 13th-century castle, royal château of *Quisisana* (on the hill), and *Monte S. Angelo*, 5,000 ft. high, with superb view (guide

and donkey, 5 l.). Here also are famous sulphurous and ferruginous springs. An excellent road (7½ M.; carriage, 5 l.) between the mts. and Bay, leads hence, by *Vico* and *Meta*, and a delicious paradise of orange and olive groves, to **Sorrento** (*Gran Bretagna; Tasso; Vittoria; Cocumella; Royal*), an ancient seaport on Bay of Naples, famous for exquisite scenery, and delightfully cool summer-climate (it faces N.). Tasso was born here in 1544. Quaint villages, ancient chs., natural curiosities, villas and convents, glens and myrtle-groves, rocky islets and points, make this region very charming. Steamboats leave Naples (S. Lucia) daily, for Sorrento, Capri, and Ischia. Boat from Sorrento to Capri, two hours (bad trip in rough weather).

Capri (*Excelsior; Quisisana; Continental; Royal; Grotto Bleue*), the "Island of Goats," is 4½ M. long, with almost unbroken lines of cliffs, and far-viewing mts., 2,000 ft. high. There are 4,500 inhab., mostly farmers and coral fishers. Augustus and Tiberius built many villas and palaces here. In 1803 Capri was strongly fortified by the English; but Murat captured it five years later. On E. see ruins of **Villa of Tiberius**. and the cliff, 700 ft. high, called *Salto di Tiberio*, whence the cruel Emperor forced his victims to leap into the sea. Near by is an inn. See *Natural Arch; Grotto of Mithras;* lofty village of *Anacapri*. with Barbarossa's castle; and *Monte Salaro*, with superb view. The most celebrated of the caverns is the **Blue Grotto**, 106 by 80 ft. in area, and 40 ft. high, partly filled by beautiful azure sea-water, and lighted and entered only by a low and narrow aperture, where the sea beats against the cliff (boat, 2½ l. for

2 persons; 1½ l. for each additional). The *White*, *Red*, *Green*, and *Stalactite Grottos* are also visited by boat.

Ischia is a fertile island 15 m. around, with 25,000 inhab., devoted to vineyards and fisheries, with delightful summer climate, castle of Alfonso I. of Aragon, lovely village of *Casamicciola* (damaged in 1883 by earthquake), and grand view from top of quiescent volcano of Epomeo. Ischia has been ravaged by Romans, Saracens, Pisans, Neapolitans, and French; and was the home of Vittoria Colonna and Maria of Aragon. Boat from Naples in 2 hrs. Procida is a neighboring volcanic island, 3 M. long, with 14,000 inhab., originally settled, like Capri and Ischia, by Greeks.

Salerno (*Hôtel d'Angleterre*) is a picturesque old provincial capital (27,000 inhab), 33½ M. from Naples, fronting on a magnificent bay, with fine quay, 1½ M. long; irregular mediæval streets, ancient Lombard Castle, and delightfully quaint old Cathedral (1084), with many antique columns, sarcophagi, and mosaics, and tombs of St. Matthew, Pope Gregory the Great, Margaret of Anjou, etc. The University was very celebrated in Middle Ages (see Longfellow's *Golden Legend*).

Pesto, or Pæstum, 23 M. from Salerno, by railway over dull shore-plains, founded by Greeks, B. C. 600, and destroyed by Saracens, is a collection of the finest Greek ruins in existence (out of Athens), including *Temple of Neptune*, 189 by 84 ft., with 52 fluted Doric columns; *Temple of Ceres*, 105 by 45 ft., with 34 fluted columns; and *Basilica*, 177 by 80 ft., with 60 columns; well-preserved travertine town walls 3 M.

around; amphitheatre, Roman temple, Street of Greek tombs. Admission to temples, 1 l., Sun. free.

Amalfi (*Cappuccini; Luna; Santa Caterina*), a lovely village (7,000 inhab.), where a great mt.-gorge opens on Gulf of Salerno, was once a flourishing commercial republic, rivalling Genoa and Pisa, but yielded to the armies of Naples in 1131. Near the Marina quay is the 11th-century Cathedral, with campanile and cloisters, rich mosaics and Byzantine bronze doors, and tomb of St. Andrew. A landslide in December, 1899, destroyed the ancient Capucin monastery and two hotels. A climb of an hour and a half leads to **Ravello** (*Belvedere; del Toro*), with magnificent 11th-century cathedral and *Rufalo Palace* (here Pope Adrian IV. and Robert the Wise lived), both in rich Saracenic architecture, and other notable chs. Amalfi may be reached from Sorrento, by boat and path, in 5 hrs. It is better to go there from Salerno by carriage over one of the noblest roads in the world, through 6 villages, amid vineyards and orange and lemon groves, by Charles V.'s anti-Saracenic watch-towers.

Majori (*Beau Site Hotel; Torre*), near Amalfi, is a charming spot.

Sicily.

This beautiful island may be conveniently visited from Naples, whence steamships run, several times weekly, to Palermo and Messina, passing Capri, Stromboli, and the Lipari Isles. Travellers can avoid sea-trip by uncomfortable 26 hrs. (436 M.) rly. ride from Naples through *Salerno; Eboli; Cosenza;* (Alaric's grave),

with 18,000 inhab.; *Tiriolo;* lofty *Monteleone,* with 10,000 inhab.; *Mileto,* whence Sicilian mts. are seen; *Palmi;* and *Scilla,* where 1,500 persons were killed by earthquake of 1783 (and near Homer's Scylla); to Reggio, once a beautiful city of 35,000 souls, but totally destroyed, with the loss of 20,000 of its inhabitants, in the earthquake of December 28, 1908.

French steamers run from Marseilles to Palermo in 50 hrs. Italian boats from Genoa to Palermo in 33 hrs. Steamers run round Sicily weekly, from Palermo, touching at chief ports.

Messina, formerly the chief commercial town of Sicily, with 150,000 inhab. had a magnificent situation on an amphitheatrical slope, over a secure and well-fortified harbor. It was founded by the Greeks, B. C. 732; conquered by Samos, Athens (B. C. 427), Carthage (396 and 270), Mamertines, Rome, Saracens, Normans, English (Cœur de Lion), Spaniards, French, and Italians; often ravaged by fire, plague, and earthquake. These evil days had left it but few antiquities. The Norman *Cathedral* (1098) had 26 antique columns, mosaics, royal tombs, and sarcophagi; and in front was the splendid *Montorsoli Fountain* (1647–51). In the early morning of Dec. 28, 1908, Messina was again visited by an earthquake, the severest in its long history of disasters, which threw down or ruined nearly every building in the city, killing, according to the most trustworthy estimates, 100,000 persons, or two-thirds of the entire population. The towns on both sides of the Strait of Messina, estimated to number at least 60, were at the same time more or less completely destroyed

within a space of twelve seconds, 165,000 persons being killed.

Ry. hence to *Giardini* which is the station for *Taormina; (International; Castello a Mare; Timeo)*, with grand ruins of a Greek theatre (whence famous view), acropolis and castle, and ducal palace; across lava fields of Ætna. *Aci Reale* and *Aci Castello* on the way to Catania are the scene of the adventures of Polyphemus, Acis, and Galatea, sung by Theocritus.

Catania (*Bretagne; Bristol; Centrale; Europa*), handsomest and most cultured city in Sicily (147,000 inhab.), by the seaside, at foot of Ætna, and rich in palaces and villas, embowered in groves of orange. It was founded by Greeks, B. C. 730; and conquered by Athens, Carthage, Rome, the Goths, Byzantines, Saracens, Germans, and Spaniards. See *Cathedral* (1091) with tombs of six Aragonese sovereigns, and of St. Agatha; *S. Carcere*, with relics; cloisters and gardens, museum, library of suppressed *Benedictine Monastery of S. Nicola*, than which there was but one more splendid in the world (all its monks were of noble blood); underground remains of *Roman Theatre and Odeum* (fee 2 l.); *Roman Baths* and *Amphitheatre; Roman Tombs;* University (1444), 500 students; and public gardens of *Villa Bellini*, with Italian statues. There is a *monument to Bellini* in the *Piazza Stesicoro.*

Mount Ætna (10,742 ft. high) may be ascended hence, by carriage (2½ hrs.), to *Nicolosi* (20–25 l. there and back); whence 8 hrs. by lodge of *Casa Inglese* to summit (guide, 10 l.; mule, 8 l.); return from top to Catania, 8–9 hrs.

It is best to sleep at Casa Inglese (at base of cone of crater), and reach summit before sunrise. There have been over 80 recorded eruptions, one of which (1693) destroyed 80,000 lives. In 1886 the last occurred. The view includes all Sicily and surrounding seas, Calabria, Lipari Isles, and Malta. Rly. from Catania (54 M. to

Syracuse, once the most important city in the Greek world, now a quiet modern port (31,000 inhab.), with very charming environs, a noble harbor, narrow and crooked streets, and beautiful women who wear picturesque costumes. It was founded by Corinthians, B. C. 734; defeated the Carthaginians and Etruscans; repulsed the besieging Athenian fleet and army (B. C. 414–13), with terrible losses; beat off frequent attacks from Carthage; entertained Æschylus, Pindar, Simonides, etc.; and was defended by Archimides against the Romans (B. C. 214–12), but fell and was very nearly annihilated. Paul and Marcian preached here. It has since been ravaged by Franks, Byzantines, Normans, and Spaniards; and has never recovered from the Moslem destruction in 878. The inhabitants still preserve the Greek type. See *Cathedral,* on site of Temple of Minerva, with remarkable font and leading pillars; *Museum* (open 9–3, 1 l., Sun. free) with fine Greek Venus, and other antiquities, and *Palazzo Bellomo; Fountain of Arethusa,* famed in Greek mythology, and still surrounded by papyrus plants; ruins of *Temple of Diana; Castle;* and *Montalto Palace.* On mainland near by, see scanty remains of ancient Syracuse: *Amphitheatre; Latomiæ,* or quarries, once worked by slaves;

grotto called *Ear of Dionysius; Greek Theatre* (480–406 B. C.); *Fountain of Cyane*, amid growing papyri; fragments of *Temple of Zeus Olympius;* etc.

Weekly steamers hence to Malta in 8 hrs.

Palermo (*Savoy; Villa Igiea; Excelsior Palace; Milano; Centrale*), the capital of Sicily (315,000 inhab.), is very beautifully situated between Mt. Pellegrino and Cape Zaffaranta, facing the sea, and has mild winters and intensely hot summers. It was settled from Phœnicia, strengthened from Greece, fortified by Carthage, captured by Rome, and governed in succession by the Byzantines, Arabs, Normans, Germans, French, and English. On the beautiful *Marina* and *La Flora* promenades the Sicilian people of fashion congregate. The *Quattro Canti*, a small square, contains many statues and columns. The **Cathedral** (1169–85) is a great and imposing ch., with tombs of the Sicilian kings, and of Emperor Frederick II.; immense silver sarcophagus containing remains of St. Rosalina; many statues and carved choir stalls; and crypt, with tombs of ancient archbishops. *La Martorana* ch. (12th century) has curious old Greek mosaics, Corinthian columns, and a tall campanile. See also *S. Cataldo* (1161), a Sicilian-Norman ch.; *S. Giovanni degli Eremiti*, in form of letter T, with 5 domes, and cloisters; gorgeously ornamented *Jesuits' ch.;* Norman *S. Francesco d' Assisi;* and *S. Domenico* (1640), which can hold 12,000 persons. The Museum open 10–3; 1 l. Sun. free) contains many Sicilian-Greek statues and sarcophagi, Pompeian antiquities, and a picture-gallery, mainly composed of paintings by old Sicilian masters. The

Royal Palace is Saracenic, with notable apartments added by King Roger. Robert Guiscard, Manfred, and Emperor Frederick II. Here also is magnificent *Cappella Palatina* (1132), the finest castle-chapel in the world, a basilica with Egyptian-granite columns, Saracenic arches, mosaics on gold, and many Arabian inscriptions. Superb view from *Observatory.* The great cloisters of the *Spedale Grande* (1330) are covered with frescos. Note Gothic windows of *Archiepiscopal Palace;* large *Municipal Palace; University; National Library* (open 9–2); spacious and arcaded *Paternò Palace; Palace of the Tribunals* (1307), long the home of the inquisition; *Ganzia Monastery;* rich *Botanical Garden;* and *Porta Nuova,* triumphal arch for Charles V.'s solemn entry after his victory at Tunis.

Monreale, 5 M. out, beyond the palace of the Duc d'Aumale, the elegant old Saracenic palace of *Cubola,* the *Capuchin Monastery,* where Palermitan patricians are kept embalmed, and rich gardens of *Villa Tasca,* is a large town which has risen around the **Cathedral,** founded by William II. in 1170. This is 333 x 132 ft. in area, with superb entrance; bronze doors (1186); Saracenic arches; cloisters supported on 216 columns; and over 60,000 square ft. of magnificent mosaics, scriptural and historical. Monreale is 1231 ft. above the sea, and commands famous views. More than 1,200 ft. above is venerable Benedictine Monastery of S. Martino, with library, museum, and views. The celebrated **Monte Pellegrino** can be ascended in 2 hrs. See shrine and grotto of St. Rosalia, and immense sea-view. **La Favorita** is a splendid royal

villa, beyond the so-called *English Garden.* Nearly 3 M. out is *S. Maria di Gesù*, a large suppressed monastery, with favorite view of Palermo. Ancient Saracenic villas and châteaux of modern Sicilian nobles abound in the environs.

From Palermo it is 96 M. by rly. to

Girgenti (*des Temples; Hôtel Belvedere*), chief town on S. coast of Sicily (21,000 inhab.). On mt. near by are ruins of *Acragas* (*Agrigentum*), which Pindar called "the most beautiful city of mortals." It was founded by Cretans; had 200,000 inhab., and vast wealth; was destroyed by Carthage, and became a Roman colony. Here are fairly preserved ruins of *Temples of Juno* (with 34 columns), *Hercules* (38 columns), *Concord* (34 columns), *Zeus* (37 huge columns), and others, and walls, gates, cloacæ, catacombs, tombs, etc., in great numbers.

Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca, Genoa, Monaco.

Tourists who have reached Naples by rly. had best return N. by sea. Steamships leave Naples twice weekly for Cività Vecchia, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles.

Cività Vecchia (*Trajano; Italia*) is the fortified sea port of Rome (12,000 inhab.) founded by Trajan, and destroyed by Saracens (in 828). Fortress built after plans by Michael Angelo. Rly across Maremma to Leghorn. Rly. to Rome, 50½ M., in 2 hrs. Time of voyage from Naples, 12–14 hrs.

A voyage of 12 hrs., leads hence to **Leghorn** (*Hôtel d'Angleterre; Campari; Giappone; Palace*), one of the chief Mediterranean ports (100,000 inhab.), fortified, well-built and mod-

ern. It was founded by the Medici family, as a refuge for the oppressed. See *English Cemetery*, with Smollett's tomb; fine statues of three Tuscan Grand Dukes; venerated sailors' ch. on *Monte Nero;* piers and quays, with busy and chattering crowds, and handsome squares and Corso.

Rly. to Pisa, 12 M.

Pisa (*Hôtel Vittoria; Nettuno; Grand Hôtel Minerve et Villa; Grand Hôtel de Londres*) is a quiet and beautiful town (30,000 inhab.) near the mouth of the Arno, and 50 M. from Florence. It was conquered by Rome, B. C. 180; adorned with temples by Augustus and Hadrian; became a rival of Venice and Genoa in Middle Ages; defeated the Saracens in many naval battles; became anti-Papal, and was defeated by Genoa; and in 1406 became subject to Florence. It is very hot in summer, but the mildness of its winters attracts many Northern visitors to the quaint and sombre old town. It is surrounded by picturesque walls; and has 3 bridges, and a fine quay along the Arno, on and near which you may see, on N. side, many palaces and chs., including 13th-century *S. Michele; University* (1493), with Renaissance court (statue of Galileo) and valuable library; *Alla Giornata*, Vitelli and Royal Palaces; *S. Nicolo* (1000), once Benedictine, with statue of Ferdinand I. in front; and Guelphic fortress, near *Ponte a Mare*. On S. side, 12th-century *S. Paolo*, with handsome old façade; Benedictine monastery; *Gambacorti Palace*, now custom-house; *S. Maria della Spina* (1230), a beautiful marble Gothic chapel, with fragment of Crown of Thorns; round *S. Sepolcro;* and the *Fortress*.

Back from the river, on N. see *S. Francesco* (1300), with campanile; *Botanical Garden* and *Natural-History Museum; S. Sisto* (1089); and *Piazza dei Cavalieri*, the old Republican forum. Here stand *Palazzo de' Cavalieri*. with statues, and *S. Stefano* (1565), ch. of Knights of St. Stephen, with Turkish trophies and notable paintings. Lord Byron lived a long time in *Palazzo Lanfranchi*. *S. Caterina* (1253) has interesting pictures, and stands in a pleasant square, near the old Roman baths and the *Lucca Gate*.

In the remote N. W. corner of Pisa is a wonderful group of mediæval buildings, nearly surrounded by gardens and the wall. The **Cathedral**, 311x106 ft. in area, and 109 ft. high in the nave, was founded in 1063, to commemorate defeat of Moslems at Palermo, and consecrated by Pope Gelasius II. in 1118. It is in magnificent Tuscan-Gothic architecture, of white and colored marbles, with remarkable façade of columns and arches, double aisles, and dome lined with Cimabue's mosaics. Inside are 65 antique columns (trophies of Pisan conquests), a splendidly gilded ceiling, bronze doors designed by John of Bologna, 12 altars designed by Michael Angelo, carved pulpit by Niccolò Pisano, altars enriched with silver and lapis lazuli. many rare pictures. and swinging bronze lamp from which Galileo got the idea of the pendulum.

In front is the finest **Baptistry** in the world. It is round (100 ft. in diameter, and 190 ft. high); in Roman-Tuscan (1153–1278) and Gothic styles; of marble; and surrounded with ancient columns. Inside. see six-sided pulpit on 7

columns, with 6 reliefs by Niccolò Pisano, and handsome font.

The leaning Tower (1174–1350), or *Campanile*, behind Cathedral, is 179 ft. high, in 8 stories, surrounded by colonnades, and containing 7 bells. It is 14 ft. out of the perpendicular. Grand view from top, of the Apennines, the coast, Elba, and Corsica; adm. 30c.

The **Campo Santo** (open daily; 1 l.) is an enclosure filled with scores of shiploads of sacred earth from Mt. Calvary, and consecrated to the burial of great men. The cloistered hall which surrounds it was built 1278–83, by John of Pisa, and is 424 ft. long and 145 ft. broad, with 62 beautiful windows opening on the verdant court within. The walls are decorated with wonderful and curious 14th-century frescos of early Bible history and the Triumph of Death, some of which are attributed to Giotto and Orcagna. There are many splendid monuments in these corridors, to Emperor Henry VII., Gregory XIII., Catalani, etc.; and sculptures by Mino da Fiesole, John of Pisa, Luca della Robbia, Duprè, and Thorwaldsen.

Excursions from Pisa.—To summer resort of *Baths of Gombo*, near which Shelley was drowned. To Certosa, a Carthusian monastery, 6 M. out, on the Sisan Mts. To Basilica of *S. Pietro in Grado* (A. D. 1000), 3 M. out, where St. Peter landed in Italy.

Lucca (*Universo; Corona; Croce di Malta*), a beautiful old walled city (45,000 inhab.), on a rich plain, and embowered in groves. A splendid Roman *municipium*, it afterwards became Gothic, Lombard, Frankish, ducal, republican, Pisan and Tuscan; and was home of

Dante, and principality of Napoleon's sister. See sumptuous Romanesque *Cathedral* (1060–70), very rich in art; 7th-century Basilica of *S. Frediano*, built by Lombard kings, with rare old pictures; chs. of *S. Giovanni*, *S. Romano*, *S. Francesco*, *and S. Michele*, and old palaces; and walk around fine old ramparts. The Baths of Lucca (*Hôtel de l' Europe; des Thermes; New York; Pavilion; Queen Victoria*), 6 M. N. among the Apennines, are a collection of 19 sulphureted ferruginous springs. This has been a famous health resort for centuries.

Pisa to Genoa, by rly., 102¼ M. Sea-passage, Leghorn to Genoa, 9 hrs. The rly. lies between Apennines and sea, passing **Carrara**, a beautiful town of 23,000 inhab. (mostly sculptors and marble-workers), embowered in groves of chestnut, olive, orange, and lemon trees, and 2 hrs. from great marble-quarries, where 6,000 men are employed. **La Specia** (*Croce di Malta; Italia*) is the chief Italian naval port, strongly fortified and well equipped (66,000 inhab.) and was commended by Strabo as one of the vastest and best ports in the world. Many visitors come in summer for the sea-baths; and in winter, for the mild climate. Pleasant trip to *Porto Venere* (1½ hrs.). The rly. goes on, by *Sestri Levante* and *Lavagna*, along shore of Mediterranean, with charming views, and through many tunnels.

Genoa (*Bristol; Modern; Eden Palace; Continental; De Londres; Métropole*), called by its citizens *La Superba*, has 211,000 inhab., and is Italy's chief commercial town. It was founded by Ligurians; became Roman; enriched itself in Crusades; conquered great Levantine domains; fought many wars with Venice, Pisa,

and the Moslems; was torn for centuries by Guelph-Ghibelline civil wars; maintained itself as a republic from 10th century to 19th; was annexed to France in 1800; and in 1815 became Sardinian. It has more imposing marble palaces than any other city; but the streets are narrow, steep, and crooked. It presents a vast hemicycle of buildings, ranged along the hills like seats in an amphitheatre, with bold wooded heights above. Ramparts, 7 M. long, defend the city; and an outer line 20 M. long, with towers and intrenchments traverses the hills beyond. The *Harbor* is sheltered by 2 long piers with light-houses; and separated from the town by a high arcaded wall, by which fishermen and sailors take their ease. At end near the chief hotels, there is a marble terrace 1,500 ft. long and 45 ft. wide, affording pleasent view of harbor. Near by is a handsome 16th-century **Exchange** with statue of Cavour. The *Custom House* contains many statues of Genoese worthies in its main hall. Splendid view of city, sea, and Riviera from dome of *S. Maria di Carignano*, on high hill to S. E.

The **Cathedral** (1100) is of alternate bands of black and white marbles, with 16 Corinthian columns, sumptuous chapels, rare paintings, many statues, and the Holy Grail. Near by, on *Piazza Nuova*, see white-marble town-hall, with statues (once Ducal Palace); and 16th-century Jesuit's ch. of *S. Ambrogio*, with pictures by Guido and Rubens. Near by are *S. Matteo* (1278), with many sculptures and inscriptions of Doria family; *Academy of Fine Arts*, with pictures and statuary; 12th-century Gothic ch. of S. Stefano, with famous picture by Giulio

Romano; and Pallavicini and Spinola Palaces. The modern *Via Balbi* and *Via Nuova* are streets of superb palaces, many of which have beautiful courtyards and staircases. Of these, notice 16th-century *Municipio*, with mosaic portraits of Columbus and Marco Polo (and letters of former) in council hall; *Brignole-Sale* (*Palazzo Rossa*) with 8 rooms full of old paintings; *Palazzo Bianco*, with Junctum, sculptures and memorials of Columbus; *Adorno* (1500), with valuable pictures. Most of the Genoese palaces were built by (or in manner of) Alessi, a pupil of Michael Angelo. The cruciform Capuchin ch. of *S. Annunziata* (1587), with fluted red-marble columns and frescoed dome, is very rich. Hence the *Via Balbi*, a broad modern street of palaces, leads to rly. stat., passing handsome old *Palazzo Durazzo;* University (1622), with museums, library (60,000 vols.), and the finest courtyard and staircase in Genoa; Palazzo Balbi, with handsome interior and court; and Royal Palace (open daily), with richly furnished halls, throne-room, and many pictures. In square by rly. stat., see fine monument to Columbus (1862), with several allegorical statues and reliefs. Beyond is *Palace of Doria Princes*, presented to Andrea Doria, "The Father of his Country," in 1522, with splendid frescoed halls, gardens, arcades, and statues.

Excursions from Genoa.— Villa Pallavicini (open 10–3 P. M.; fee 1–2 l.), with luxuriant park and gardens, magnificent views, grottos, kiosques, fountains, etc. (at *Pegli* stat., 7½ M.; ½ hr. by rly.). Campo Santo, 1½ M. out, new and interesting.

The famous Corniche road leads along the

Rivera di Ponente from Genoa to Nice (128½ M.) through some of the finest coast and hill scenery in the world. Steamboats from Genoa to Nice, in 8–9 hrs., nearly every day.

Rly. from Genoa to Nice in 7–9 hrs. (116 M.). The journey should be by day, as the route follows the Mediterranean coast through a succession of beautiful and historic towns and villages. Take seat on r. as far as Savona; beyond which the best views are on the l. The line traverses many tunnels, through rocky promontories.

Savona (*Pension Suisse*) is an ancient city (30,000 inhab.), whose fine harbor Genoa caused to be filled up, after conquering the town. Sixtus IV. and Julius II. were born here. See *Cathedral* (1604); *S. Domenico*, with triptych by Dürer; colossal statue of Virgin on tower by harbor. Rly. hence to Turin.

San Remo (*Royal; West-End; Midi; Paradis; Savoy; d'Europe; Bellevue; Méditerranée; Victoria; Central; de Nice*), town of 20,000 inhab., on hill-slopes covered with vineyards and groves of orange, lemon, olive, pomegranate and palm trees. The climate is very mild, and attracts many English, American, German and Russian families in winter. The town is a densely populated group of fortress-like mediæval houses, with picturesque labyrinths of deep and narrow lanes. See very ancient *Cathedral;* lovely view from *Assumption ch.;* ruined *Borea Palace;* and hermitage of *S. Romolo.*

Bordighera (*Royal; Angst; du Cap Ampeglio; Belvedere; Hesperia*—usually closed in summer) has a beautiful site, on a hill of palm-trees, projecting into the sea, with picturesque

streets and houses. It was once the capital of a republic. Ruffini laid the scene of his *Dr. Antonio* hereabouts. Climate is exceptionally soft in winter, with bracing quality, and is delightful in spring and fall. Many Americans come here. See Villa of Garnier, architect of Paris Opera-House; and palm-garden of Moreno. Vintimiglia (*Maison Dorée; Suisse*) is the frontier-town, where baggage is examined and travelers change cars. Be sure that your baggage is put back on train.

SOUTHERN FRANCE.

MENTONE (*Royal; Westminster; des Colonies; Balmoral; National; de Malte; Turin; Isles Britanniques; d'Orient; de Russie; du Louvre; Winter Palace; Cap Martin; Alexandra; Beau Rivage; Santa Maria; Suisse; des Deux Mondes;* the two last named are open the entire year, the others are closed in summer). The old town keeps its feudal aspect, with narrow and winding streets, on a promontory dividing the bay. The new town is on a long street, parallel with the hill. See grand view from ruins of *Castle* (1402) *St. Julian Gate; Palazzo;* and *Public Garden.* Climate more equable than at Nice or Cannes, and very tonic; and availed of by very many people with lung or bronchial troubles. Beautiful excursions in vicinity. Corniche road hence to Nice (18¾ M.; 3–4 hrs.) through most exquisite coast scenery.

Monte Carlo (*Riviera Palace; Métropole; Grand; Balmoral Palace*) is a beautifully situated town in the principality of Monaco, the chief attraction of which is its gaming establishment, located in the *Casino.* Here are also a concert hall, theatre, and magnificent gardens. Great numbers of fashionables here, from December to May.

Monaco (*Beau Séjour; de la Condamine; du Siècle; de Nice*), the capital of a Lilliputian principality, under French protection, stands on

a bold rock nearly surrounded by the sea. The ancient *Palace* of the Princes (open daily, 2–5 P. M., small fee) has sumptuous rooms and good frescos. Bathing establishments at foot of rock, and new hotels. Pleasant promenades, mild winter climate, and sea bathing in summer. Between Monaco and Nice is **Villafranca**, winter headquarters of American navy in European waters.

Nice (*Grand Hôtel des Iles Britanniques; Métropole; Albion: de Nice; des Anglais; Grande Bretagne; Riviera Palace; Winter Palace; Excelsior; Alhambra; Terminus; Deux Mondes;* the last two are open in summer, all or most of the others are then closed), a handsome and well built city (135,000 inhab.), with an Italian aspect, is the chief of the fashionable winter-resorts on the Mediterranean coast, and has an extremely soft and agreeable climate, and lovely environs. England and Germany, Russia and America, send many invalids here. The brilliant winters are succeeded by very dull summers. It was originally a Greek colony; then Provençal, Savoyard, Sardinian, and French. Masséna was born in house No. 21 Quai St. Jean Baptiste; Garibaldi, at No. 4 Rue Cassini. Pagnanini died at No. 14 Rue de la Préfecture; Halévy, at No. 5 Rue de France. The world-renowned *Promenade des Anglais* extends along the bay for 1½ M., bordered by beautiful villas and public establishments. See *Place Masséna*, with bronze statue of Masséna; *Jardin Publique*, with palm groves and good band-music; *Place des Phociens*, and antique Greek fountain; remains of *Castle*, on hill of palm and orange groves, with magnificent view over sea

and mts.; old and new *Hôtels de Ville; Palace of Prefecture;* ancient *Lascaris Palace; Natural-History Museum; Public Library;* and *Marble Cross.* Many charming excursions to *Villafranca, Montboron, Château Neuf, St. Pons, Cimiès,* etc. (consult hotel-porters, most of whom speak English). It is 6 hrs. hence, by express, to Marseilles. A series of tramway lines are now in operation on the coast in the neighborhood of Nice and Monte Carlo.

Cannes (*Hôtel Splendide; Bellevue; des Palmiers; Bristol; Continental; du Parc; Gallia; Beau Séjour*) is one of the most popular and attractive Mediterranean winter resorts, sheltered from the winds, and frequented by people whose lungs are delicate. The English and Russians monopolize it, and the latter have many handsome villas in vicinity. Magnificent sea views, including the *Iles de Lérins*, where, on *Ile S. Marguerite*, the Man with the Iron Mask was imprisoned (1687–98), and Marshal Bazaine escaped (1874). On *Ile S. Honorat*, ruins of one of the most famous mediæval monasteries. Near Cannes is **Antibes**, a very picturesque old coast town, surrounded by walls and defended by a fort; and *Golfe Jouan*, where Napoleon landed from Elba.

The Marseilles rly. goes on to **Fréjus**, with ruins of Roman theatre, amphitheatre, Gilded Gate, and aqueduct (25 M. long). From *La Pauline* stat. branch rly. to **Hyères**, a favorite health resort in winter, with picturesque rocky islets off-shore and lofty mts. behind. **Toulon** (*Grand Hôtel; du Nord; Victoria; de la Paix*) is the chief French naval station (100,000 inhab.) on the Mediterranean, on a deep double harbor,

sheltered by Cape Sepet and defended in 1707; but Bonaparte wrested it from an English garrison in 1793. See *Arsenal-gate*, with statues; Maritime Museum; Puget's statue of Renown; prison, founded by Colbert in 1682, now dépôt of prisoners sentenced to transportation; *Hotel de Ville*, with sculptures, and in front a statue of Genius of Navigation; ancient *Cathedral*, with sculptures by Canova, Mignard, and Puget, and noble view from *Batterie du Salut*. It is 41½ M. hence to

Marseilles (*Hôtel de Noailles; de Bordeaux; du Louvre et de la Paix; Terminus*), the foremost maritime city (503,000 inhab.) of France, which has a long and narrow inner harbor, with large modern docks outside. It was founded by Greeks or Phœnicians, B. C. 600, under the name of *Massilia;* defeated the Carthaginians; established many colonies along the coast; was conquered by Cæsar, Visigoths, Franks, Saracens, and Spaniards; and in 1481 was annexed to France. Here were born Thiers, Gozlain, Puget, and Méry. The Marseilles call their La Cannebière and the Rue Noailles, the finest streets in the world. This line of streets runs N.W. from ancient harbor, by the handsome Bourse, with the ancient harbor, by the handsome Bourse, with statues of eminent pre-Christian Massilian (Greek) navigators; the *Place Royale;* across the shady *Cours de l'Athenée* (statue of intrepid Bishop Belsunce), which leads to *Triumphal Arch*, with sculptures of Napoleon's victories, and to rly. stat.; across *Cours St. Louis*, which runs under various names 2½ M. to the N. E.; and out to *Zoölogical Garden*, near which is the handsome Palais de Longchamps (open 10–4),

where an Ionic colonnade joins the Natural-History Museum (open Thurs. and Sun., 2–4) to the Musée des Beaux-Arts (open daily ex. Mon. and Fri., 9–12, 2–4).

See immense *Docks; Canal*, which cost $12,000,000; Ch. of *Nôtre Dame de la Garde*, on steep and far-viewing hill; splendid new Byzantine *Cathedral*, old Cathedral, on ruins of Temple of Diana; palatial *Hôtel de la Préfecture; Palais de Justice; Transporter Bridge.*

In suburbs, visit noble *Corniche* road, the *Prado*, and *Château Borély.* The Chateau D'If, built by Francis I. on an island in the harbor, was made famous by Dumas's *Monte Cristo.*

Steamships of Messageries Maritimes, Valery Frères, Fraissinet & Co., and other lines, make Marseilles their chief port, and run to Messina, Athens, Constantinople, to Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa,—returning by Athens and Naples; to Salonica; to Naples and Alexandria; to Port Said, Jaffa, Beyrout, and Syrian Coast; to Trebizond; to Madras and Calcutta; to Suez, Aden, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama (fortnightly); to Algiers; to Barcelona; to Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, Cività Vecchia, Naples, and New York.

From Marseilles the tourist may readily enter Spain by way of Barcelona (see page 405).

Arles, Nîmes, Avignon, and Lyons.

The route leads through vineyards and olive-groves, among which are ancient villages, to Arles (*Grand Hôtel du Forum; du Nord-Pinus*), a venerable Roman town (26,000 inhab.) near the *Camargue*, or delta of the Rhone. The Roman *Amphitheatre* (B. C. 43) is 1,500 ft. around, with seats for 25,000 spectators, fine

arcades, and dens for wild beasts. It has been a fortress of the Goths, Saracens, and Franks, some of whose towers are still standing. The remains of the *Roman Theatre* are very interesting. See also famous Roman cemetery of *Champs Elysées* (mentioned by Dante); columns in *Place du Forum;* ruins of Thermæ, and of *Constantine's Palace; Roman Obelisk* of Alpine granite, set up here in 1676; *Museum* (in old ch. of S. Anna) of Roman statues and antiquities; 7th-century *Cathedral*, with fine portal and interesting cloisters; viaduct with 32 arches; and (2½ M. N. E.) imposing ruins of fortress-abbey of Montmajour, on a high rock. The women of Arles are celebrated for beauty.

Nîmes (*Hôtel du Luxembourg; du Midi; Manivet*), the birthplace of Guizot and Nicot (whence *nicotine*), has 80,000 inhab. It was once a sacred spot in a Druidical forest; conquered by Rome, B. C. 121; and at time of Reformation, scene of fierce religious wars. No other French town has such noble Roman remains. The well-preserved *Amphitheatre* (B. C. 140) has 35 rows of seats and 121 exits, and is 1,300 ft. around and 74 ft. high. It was made a fortress by Visigoths and Saracens; and afterwards contained a large village. The *Maison Carrée* is a Roman temple, 88 x 42 ft. in area, with 30 exquisite Corinthian columns. Founded probably by the Antonines, it became afterwards a ch. and then a town-hall, and is now a *Museum*, with antique mosaics and sculptures, and several score of modern paintings. The Capitol at Richmond, Va., was modelled on plan of Maison Carrée. See also ancient *Temple of Diana* (or *Nymphaeum*), and *Roman Baths*, below

the huge and far-viewing *Tourmagne*, on *Mount Cavalier*, adorned with promenades; 2 of the Roman town-gates; Fountain; and Boulevards.

Tarascon (*Hôtel des Empereurs; du Petit Louvre*), the city of the troubadours, and of King Réné of Anjou (13,500 inhab.), has notable *Castle*, Ch. of *S. Marthe*, Chapel of *S. Gabriel*, and *Rue des Arcades*.

Avignon (*Hôtel de l'Europe; du Luxembourg*) is a handsome city (38,000 inhab.) on the Rhone, with an imposing and well-preserved wall (1349–68) of hugh masonry, and many gates. On the *Rocher des Dons*, 300 ft. high, stands the 14th-century *Cathedral*, with tombs of 2 popes; *La Glacière*, an ancient square prison-tower of the Inquisition, where many martyrs have died; the *Papal Palace* (now a barrack), a hugh and fortress-like pile, 100 ft. high, with frowning towers and a chapel frescoed by Memmi (about 1330); the old *Papal Mint*, etc. Splendid view of Rhone and city from adjacent public gardens. The golden age of Avignon was during 1305–77, when 7 popes dwelt there, with all the Pontifical court. In 1351 Petrarch was a guest in the Palace, and Rienzi lay bound in its dungeons. At foot of Rocher des Dons is the *Grande Place*, with handsome *Theatre* and *Hôtel de Ville*. See also *Calvet Museum* (1 fr.), with Roman antiquities, library, and picture-gallery; *Bridge*, of which but 4 arches remain; *Monument* to Petrarch's Laura; 17th-century *Hotel Crillon;* and Ch. of *Grands Carmes*.

Vaucluse is 12 M. distant by rly. to *l' Ile-sur-Sorgues*, whence 4 M. by road. Here is the fountain of which Petrarch sang. The **Pont du Gard**, W. of Avignon, is one of the grandest

Roman works in existence. It is an aqueduct of 3 lines of arches, over the desolate Gard Valley, built probably by Agrippa.

Beyond Avignon the Paris rly. passes **Orange** (*Hôtel de la Poste et des Princes*), a Roman Colony, and afterwards capital of principality (until 1702), with large *Roman Theatre* (20,000 sittings) and *Triumphal Arch.* Near *Pierrelatte* are many Roman remains. *Montélimart* has famous mineral springs. *Livron* is famous for its defence by the Huguenots against Henri III. in 1574. **Valence** (*Hôtel de la Croix d' Or*) is a picturesque town (20,000 inhab.), with Roman ruins; Cathedral with tomb of Pius IV.; *Museum;* and *Maison des Têtes.* **Vienne** (*Hotel du Nord; de la Poste*), "a little French Manchester" (25,000 inhab.), on the Rhone, has Roman *Temple of Augustus,* with 16 Corinthian columns; 6th-century basilica of *S. Pierre;* venerable *Cathedral,* etc.

Lyons (*Grand Hôtel; Nouvel Hôtel; de l'Europe; Terminus*), the second city and chief manufacturing place of France (450,000 inhab.), is at the confluence of the Rhone and Saône, and is of vast importance, commercially and strategically. *The Perrache* is the quarter between and reclaimed from the 2 rivers; and containing handsome rly. stat., Arsenal, Barracks, Custom House, and Ch. of St. Blandine. See 13th-century Cathedral, with façade by Philibert Delorme; and noble tower; *Museum* (open 9–11, 1–4), with Roman antiquities and statues, library, and large picture-gallery (see Perugino's Ascension); *Grand Theatre;* noble view from pilgrimage-ch. of *Nôtre Dame de Fourvière,* on heights; *Hôtel de Ville* (1647), near

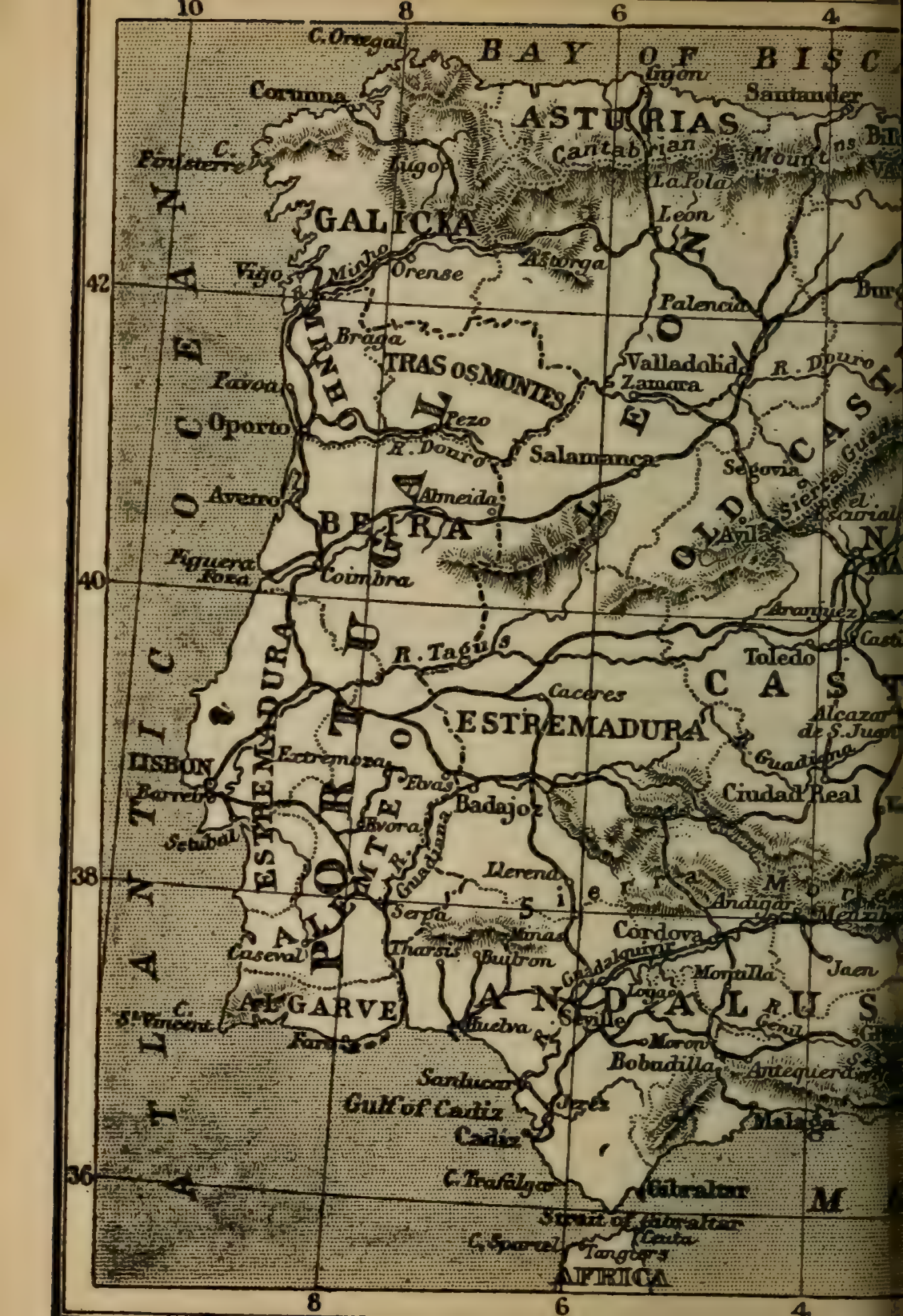
scene of massacre of 1794; *Civic Library*, 180,000 vols.; *Palace of Commerce*, with industrial museum; *Hôtel Dieu;* great tobacco factories; new *Bellecour Theatre;* 10th-century ch. of Abbey of *Ainay*, on site of Caligula's school of rhetoric; handsome *Tête d'Or* park; Ch. of *S. Jean*, of 12th century; and *Place Bellecour*. There are 16 bridges over the rivers; and the adjecent heights are covered with great forts.

Rly. from Lyons to Geneva, 4½ hrs., and to Besançon **Besançon** (*Hôtel de Paris*) is one of the strongest fortresses in France (48,000 inhab.), with noble Cathedral, Archiepiscopal Palace, Granvelle Palace (1834), Roman Arch, and Library (120,000 vols).

Express trains, Lyons to Paris 9–10 hrs., by **Mâcon, Châlons-sur-Saône,, Dijon, etc.**

Montpellier, *Cette*, and *Perpignon*, see pages 464. *Biarritz* and *Bayonne*, see page 494.

Pau, *Cauterets*, *Bordeaux*, *Arcachon*, *Angoulème*, *Poitiers*, *Toulouse*, *Vichy*, *etc.*, see pages 498, etc.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Serpa
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Tharsis
Rubron
Guadalquivir
Morralla
Jaen
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Martorell
Tarragona
Tortosa
R. Ebro
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Minorca
Port Mahon
Murviedro
Palma
MAJORCA
El Grao
VALENCIA
R. Jucar
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A ROUND TRIP IN SPAIN.

The tourist who can give ten days for a visit to the most important points in Spain will never have occasion to regret it. He will find it among the most interesting and instructive of his journeys in Europe. From Marseilles we recommend you to go directly to *Barcelona*, from there to Valencia, and thence *via* La Encina to the Alcazar de San Juan. From this point you may go S. to Seville and Cordova, from Cordova to Grenada, from Grenada to Malaga, all this by rail: then from Malaga by steamer to Gibraltar; from Gibraltar to Cadiz, from Cadiz to Seville, from Seville to the Alcazar de San Juan: from thence to Madrid, taking on the way the ancient city of Toledo; and from Madrid N. to France by Avila, Valladolid, Burgos, and Irun; thence to Bordeaux and Paris. That does not include several points of interest, such as for instance Saragossa, Alicante, Salamanca, etc.; but it gives a capital idea of the chief beauties of Spain. Even to those who feel that they cannot spend the time to go S. to Seville, Grenada, Malaga, and Gibraltar, we would recommend to try the route to Barcelona, Valencia, Toledo, and N., being satisfied with half of Spain if they cannot see the whole.

Between Marseilles and Barcelona you pass

through **Montpellier** (*Riche; Métropole; Grand; du Midi*). Here is a Cathedral founded in 1364 by Urban V.; a school of medicine with fine entrance flanked with a colossal bronze statue representing Barthez and La Peyronnic; a library of 50,000 vols., a good museum (open daily except Mon., 9–12, 1.30–4; Sun., 11–4); and many beautiful fountains, statues, gardens, and promenades (see especially the *Peyron*). **Cette**, one of the most industrious and dirtiest cities of Southern France, noted for its exports of wine, for its museum of natural history, and its botanical garden, *Narbonne*, and **Perpignan** (*Grand Hôtel*) an old French town with a Spanish aspect. The Spanish frontier is reached at *Cerbère*, in the midst of a wildly beautiful country; baggage inspection not severe. The only point of special importance through which you pass on your way to Barcelna is

Gerona (*Fonda Italiana*), a large town divided into two sections, upper and lower, by the river Oña. Noble view here of the Pyrenees and the distant mountains. The porch of the *Cathedral* is reached by a monumental staircase of 86 steps. The interior forms one single nave, nearly 200 ft. long, sustained by immense pillars, formed of little columns almost detached from each other. Many interesting tombs here. The chief altar is one of the richest in Spain. The *Bishop's Palace* is very fine. Churches of *San Pedro de los Galligans* and *San Feliu* are worth seeing. The *Capucin Convent* contains a small Arabic monument of wonderfully intricate workmanship. From Gerona it is 65 M. to

Barcelona (*Gran Hotel; Colon; Inglaterra; Falcon; del Oriente; Continental; Cuatro Na-*

ciones). one of the most enterprising as well as one of the most beautiful cities (500,000 inhab.) in Southern Europe. It is the residence of a Captain General of the civil governor of the province of Catalonia. The climate is temperate both in summer and w'nter. The new part of the city, notably in the Gracia quarter, will remind Americans of the more beautiful sections of Boston and of Washington. The *Rambla* is the principal promenade of the city, and at noon and in the evening is thronged with all classes of the population. It runs from the Plaza de la Paz (*Columbus Monument*) to the Plaza de Cataluña, and from here stretches out the beautiful Gracia avenue, which unites the city to a suburb of the same name. The *University* with its library of 150,000 volumes is on the Plaza de la Universidad, a short distance N. W. from the Cataluña Plaza. Among other squares are the *Real*, with interesting shops; the *Medina Céli*, with statue of Marquet; *del Rey*, with the Provincial Museum and Palace of the Archives; *de la Constitucion*, with the Casa Consistorial and the Casa de la Diputacion; *de Palacio*, with fine marble fountain. From the latter a short avenue leads to the *Parque de la Ciudadela*, in which are the Palace, the Pantheon, and an unimportant Museo de Reproducciones. The *Lyceo*, said to be the largest theatre in the world, is built after the model of La Scala, at Milan. The *Lonja*, or Exchange, is of monumental aspect. The *Casa de la Diputacion*, on the palace of the Constitution, was built in the 16th-century; fine portal. On the side fronting on the Calle del Obispo is the exquisite façade of the chapel of St. George, Gothic in style.

The Hall of the Diputacion has many fine paintings; among others a number of the best works of Fortuny. Opposite is the *Casa Consistorial*, a Gothic edifice (1378). The patio, or courtyard, is much admired. The *Custom House*, *Casa Aduana*, is near the old royal palace. The *Archives* of the Crown of Aragon in the Plaza del Rey is a superb historical collection dating back for ten centuries. The *Cathedral* dates from the first centuries of the Church. It is dedicated to S. Eulalia. The first building was erected by Raymond Berenguer I. in 1058, but only part of that remains. The interior has three vast naves, ogival in style. The chief altar is in a sort of temple, supported by sculptured columns: at the top is a Christ upon the Cross. Beneath the ch. is a crypt, with a chapel in which are said to repose the remains of S. Eulalia: beautiful stained glass windows here. The side door on the r. leads into the cloister, which is marvellously decorated in the style of the 15th century. Notice the ironwork on the doors of the chapels: also the tomb of the dwarf buffoon of King Alfonso V. of Aragon. There are numerous other chs. of interest. Among the most striking is *S. Maria del Mar*, a fine Gothic edifice. The *Provincial Museum* contains some good paintings by Villodomat, some by the Caracci, and works of Ribers and other masters. The *Museo Arqueológico*, in the ch. of Santa Agneda, is interesting. The *Museo Estruch* contains an interesting collection of weapons. On an isolated hill stands the *Castle of Montjuich*, which can contain a garrison of about 10,000. *Barcelonetta* is a little suburb chiefly inhabited by fishermen and workmen in the marine es-

tablishments. *Gracia* is a favorite residence of the wealthier people of Barcelona.

An excursion should be made to the immense rocky mass of *Monserrat*, which rises in the midst of the Catalonian plain, to the height of about 3,500 ft. above the level of the sea, at a distance of 31 M. from Barcelona. It may be reached from the stat. of *Martorell*, on the Tarragona line, or much more easily from Monistrol, on the Saragossa ry., from which a carriage rd. and mt. ry. lead to the *Monastery* on summit of the mt. Of the old monastery founded in 880 nothing is left but a few walls and one or two towers in Byzantine style, dating from the 15th century. The present monastery is composed of immense buildings, 8 stories high, without special character. The ch. is beautified with a portico, rich with statues and columns. The renown of the Virgin of Monserrat is too well known to need mention here. From the top of the mt. there is a splendid view of immense extent over the hills of Aragon, the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean shore, and in very clear weather as far as the Balearic Islands. There are several grottos filled with stalactites in the Monserrat mass.

The Balearic Islands. —There is regular communication between Barcelona and Palma, the capital of the old Kingdom of Majorca, and the chief town of the province which to-day bears the name of Baleares, and which comprises the islands of Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, and several others. Palma (*Gran Hotel*) is a pretty town with narrow streets, in the midst of a delightful country. There are a few fine buildings in it. See *Lonja*, or old Exchange, begun in 1426,

finished 22 years later; the *Citadel*, built at the close of the 16th century: the Palace of the Captain General: the *Cathedral*, founded 1230, finished 1601. An excursion to *Miramer*, the estate of an Austrian archduke, is interesting. Majorca pretends to be the cradle of the Bonaparte family, because an ancestor of that house, Hugo Bonaparte, a native of Majorca, went in 1411 to Corsica as governor in the name of King Martin, when that island belonged to the crown of Aragon. In the island of Minorca, *Port Mahón* (*Hotel Bustamente*) is the principal town, much frequented by navigators of all nations. The English were there for a long time, and quitted the island only in 1782.

From Barcelona those who have time may find it interesting to visit Saragossa.

Saragossa (*Fonda de Europa; Las Cuatro Naciones*) existed in the time of the Romans. Augustus Cæsar founded a military colony there, to which he gave the name of Cæsarea Augusta, whence the contraction Saragossa. The ry. stats. are some distance outside the town, which has a population of 92,000, and is situated on the l. bank of the Ebro. It is renowned for its obstinate resistance to the army of Napoleon during the memorable siege of 1808, and still shows marks of bullets on its walls. the *Gate of Nuestra Señora del Carmen* is a noble memorial of the siege. From the stone bridge which unites the town with the suburb of Altabas there is a fine view of the city and the *Ch. of Our Lady del Pilar*. This is the object of fervent devotion on the part of Spanish Catholics. According to tradition a chapel was built here about the year 40 of the Christian era

by the orders of the Virgin herself, who brought to it the pillar and the statue so much venerated to-day. Even when the mausoleums were injured at Saragossa, this chapel and the pillar were preserved. The first stone of the present ch. was laid in 1681. The interior is rather naked and cold. There are, however, some beautiful marble columns upholding the sculptured vault. In the Sacristy is a fine Ecce Homo attributed to Titian. The *Ch. of San Salvador*, or the *Seo*, that is, the Episcopal seat, is considered, however, as more important than the first mentioned one. It is sumptuously ornamented, and the mysterious twilight in the 5 naves has an impressive effect. Beautiful sculptures here representing the history of the Saviour, of the adoration of the Magi, the Ascension, etc.; also several fine tombs. The *Trascoro* is the work of the celebrated sculptor Tudelilla, and the chapels are very rich. The subterranean ch. of *Santa Engracia*, where repose the remains of many Christian martyrs, who were slain by the soldiers of Diocletian, is interesting. The ch. was nearly destroyed by an explosion in 1808. The other chs. are too numerous to mention. The *Casa Municipal*, the *Lonja*, or *Exchange*, with its vast rectangular hall, formed by 24 beautiful columns in four rows; the *Ch. of San Pablo;* the *Aljaferia*, which was a palace of pleasure for the Arab Kings; the *Bull Ring;* a great number of beautiful private residences; the *University*, which has a library of 25,000 vols.; some convents and hospitals; and the suburb of *Santa Engracia*, may all be readily seen in the course of half a day. From the little hills in the neighborhood there are very

pretty views. On the way from Barcelona to Saragossa you pass through

Lérida (*Fonda Suiza; De España*). From here there is rail to Tarragona. The old *Cathedral* is a magnificent mass of Byzantine Gothic remains, mixed with various Arabic styles; picturesque and rich cloister. The new Cathedral built under Charles III., is a fine Corinthian edifice with 3 naves, surrounded with a great number of chapels and many fine altars.

The excursion to Saragossa is rather out of the limits which we had assigned for a brief journey through Spain. We recommend the tourist to go through Tarragona along the coast to Valencia. You leave Barcelona very early in the morning and reach Valencia about 8 or 9 in the evening. Take your provisions with you from the hotel. The journey affords a fine series of contrasted views of Spanish scenery. After leaving Tarragona you pass through remarkably wild scenery along the base of rocky mts., and then descend into the delicious landscape in the neighborhood of Valencia, filled with groves of oranges and lemons, and with a great variety of semi-tropical shrubs.

Tarragona (*Paris; Europa*) is a very old town of about 30,000 inhab., once the centre of the Roman power in Spain. Not far away are the sites of some of Hannibal's battles. The *Paseo de Santa Clara* is built over the remains of the Roman Walls. Very ancient gates here. Some of the modern residences are built with the débris of temples and of Roman palaces. The *Place of the Constitution* is on the site of an old Roman circus. The Cathedral is Gothic in style; interior vast, aspect majestic, orna-

ments sober but heavy, pillars shrouded in old Italian tapestries, many marble tombs and statues; beautiful *cloisters.* In a chapel are the remains of Don Jaime I., King of Aragon, and his wife. *Old Aqueduct* here. The next place of importance is Tortosa, a strongly fortified city on the l. bank of the Ebro (25,000 inhab.). Imposing fortifications. Cathedral of little importance. Shortly before reaching Valencia you pass *Murviedro,* near which are the ruins of the celebrated and ancient city of *Saguntum.* If you go to to these ruins, visit them at midday.

Valencia (*Gran Hotel; España; Paris*) is the chief town (160,000 inhab.) of the province of the same name, the residence of a captain general and of the archbishop. It is beautifully situated in the midst of a great number of groves and gardens. About 2½ M. distant is its port, called *El Grao,* which is accessible for large steamships. Valencia may be seen in short time. The first impression of it is not imposing, but the beauties of its natural situation and its architecture grow upon one. The principal squares are those of the *Constitution,* where is the city hall; that of *S. Francisco;* that of *S. Domingo,* a market-place, which is well worth spending an hour or two in when the peasantry from the neighboring mts. are there; the celebrated *Exchange* and the *Silk Hall.* The *Audiencia* is a fine building of the 16th century. The principal halls are ornamented with good portraits. The Archiepiscopal Palace is connected with the Cathedral by a bridge. The Cathedral dates from 1262. The largest tower is called *El Miguelete,* from the name of the big bell which was baptized in the name of S.

Michael. From the platform of the tower, splendid view of the sea and the coast. The interior is formed of 3 vaulted naves supported by square pillars with Corinthian capitals. High mass in this ch. is a splendid spectacle. Visit the *Sala Capitular*, immense quantity of relics, ornaments, archives, books, and MSS. The *Ch. of S. Catalina* has an old mosaic. Its tower is beautiful. In the *Ch. of S. Juan del Hospital* is the tomb of one of the Empresses of Constantinople. The old home of the Jesuits is occupied by the civil government. Very fine hospitals here. The University buildings are not remarkable. In the *Church of Corpus Christi* is a beautiful *Cena* by Ribalta. An invisible mechanism winds up his canvas and opens 4 great curtains showing a superb crucifix, which is much venerated by the Valencians. The *Provincial Museum* is in the old convent del Carmen (9–4, ½ fr., Sun 10–2 free); it contains numerous old pictures, though few of great merit. The *Theatre* is large, but without character. The *Bull Ring* is immense. The principal promenades are the *Almeda*, the *Botanical Garden* and the *Glorieta*. Pretty walks by the banks of the river. In the tobacco-factory, 3500 women are occupied. The Valencian women are renowned for their beauty. From Valencia you may go to Alicante *via* La Encina.

Alicante (*Reina Victoria; Fonda de Bossio*) is a fine seaport (40,000 inhab.). The town has no remarkable architectural features. The streets are large and well paved. The *Alameda de la Reina* is pretty. The *City Hall*, flanked with 4 towers, is quite imposing. Neither of the 2 chs. is worth much study. The *Convent of S.*

Clara, or of the Holy Face, as it is called, possesses a much venerated relic, the handkerchief with which S. Veronica wiped the sweat from the brow of the Saviour. The *Citadel of S. Barbara* is supposed to be impregnable. You may also go to Alicante by *Alcoy* and *Jativa*. This last mentioned town is beautifully situated on a mt.-chain, overlooking a magnificently cultivated plain. On the flanks of the hills are the walls of an old fortress. A French writer says that the rly. here seems to be the alley through a region of gardens. Returning form Alicante to La Encina you may take ticket to the *Alcazar de S. Juan*, or directly to Madrid. On the way you pass.

Albacete (*Fonda Francisquillo*), renowned for its manufacture of knives. Specimens of the merchandise are always offered by peddlers to passengers on the trains. The *Alcazar de S. Juan* is where the lines to Andalusia and to Portugal branch off from the main line from Madrid to Valencia. It is an old town which the Order of the Knights of St. John made its headquarters. Decent refreshment-room here. Attend carefully to your baggage. From the Alcazar de S. Juan to Cordova the journey is one of the most interesting in Spain, and decends into Andalusia. At *Manzanares* the line to Ciudad Real and Portugal branches off. You pass through *Val de Peñas*, whence you get a good view of the Sierra Morena. Between the Alcazar and the Val de Penas lies much of the country described in *Don Quixote*. Many interesting points on the line. Notice *Almuradiel*, and *Vilches*, near which is the great plain where in 1212 a Christian army defeated the great

Mussulman hordes under the command of Mahomed al Nassr. At *Mengibar* there is a fine bridge over the Guadalquivir. At *Andujar* there is little of importance to be seen except the large ch. in what is known as the Plateresque style of architecture.

Cordova (*Fonda de España; Suiza; Simon*) is an old town of 55,000 inhab., situated in a delicious plain on the r. bank of the Guadalquivir, in full view of the slopes of the Sierra Morena. Cordova has sumptuous museum of antiquities: a great collection of edifices of all epochs; and is divided into two parts by one long street, the *Calle de la Feria*, the principal artery for the commerce of the city. The walls which still surround it are flanked with towers, octagonal, cylindrical, or square, which were the work of successive generations of Saracen and Christian architects. The *Plaza de la Constitucion* is surrounded by fine buildings. The old stone bridge over the stream is attributed to Octavius Augustus. The principal objects of interest are the old *Alcazar*, and the garden of the Moorish kings, adjacent to it. For permission to enter address the porter. The new Alcazar is to-day a prison. The *Episcopal Palace* is built of very rich materials but not in remarkably good taste: fine gardens and good library. Curious collection of portraits of all the bishops of Cordova. Near this palace is the *Triunfo*, a handsome marble monument, surmounted with a column which bears a gilded bronze statue of St. Raphael. A great number of the houses in the city are ornamented with inscriptions in honor of emperors, consuls, magis-

trates, etc. The modern Bull Ring is near the rly. station.

The *Mosque*, now the *Cathedral*, is certainly one of the most remarkable edifices in the world. It was founded in 786 by Abdurrahman I., and completed finally in 990. The exterior is rather gloomy; the courtyard within, remarkably beautiful. It has colonnades on 3 sides, with fountains in the centre, and is planted with orange and cypress trees. The interior of the Cathedral has been somewhat aptly described as a "marble grove." The roof is supported by a vast number of slender pillars, beautifully wrought with Corinthian capitals and shafts of various colored marbles, of jasper, porphyry, etc. The principal entrance, called the *Puerta del Perdon*, opens into the beautiful *Court of Oranges*. The *Mihrab*, or the Holy of Holies, is very curious. The Mosque was converted into a Cathedral on the 25th of June, 1236. In the *Colegiata de San Hipolito* are two urns containing the ashes of King Alfonso XI. and his father, Ferdinand IV.; also the tomb of the celebrated chronicler, Ambrosio de Morales. The chs. of S. Pedro and of S. Marina are also worth seeing. The *Convent of S. Pablo* has beautiful cloisters and a magnificent staircase. Many other convents are rich in works of art. Just outside town is the sanctuary of Our Lady of la Fuen Santa; great public festival here on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of Sept. An excursión to the Ermitas in the Sierra Morena is worth while. From Cordova to Granada the distance is 153¼ M. On the way you pass *Montilla*, which is one of the most beautiful places in Andalusia. Here the Great Captain, Gonzalvo de Cordova, was born. At *Bobadilla* a branch line to the r.

goes to Malaga (refreshment room here) *Antequera* is an old fortress, said to have been built in Roman times. Notice the colossal bronze angel on the cupola of the ch. of San Sebastian; also the *Arch of Hercules*, a Roman ruin.

Granada (*Washington Irving* and *Roma*, near Alhambra; *Alameda*, *Victoria*, and *Nuevo Oriente*, in the town), a city of 72,000 inhabitants, is world famous, and we shall only briefly indicate the best way to visit the Alhambra and the other curiosities of the town in a short time. Granada is grouped on the slopes of 3 hills. The *Torres Bermejas*, or Scarlet Towers, so called because of their color, are on the first and the last of these hills. The *Alhambra*, which is a city in itself, covers the second and the highest. The *Albaycin* is on the third, separated from the others by a deep ravine filled with rank vegetation. Through this ravine runs the torrent of the Darro. Granada itself is divided into 4 large sections. The modern city occupies the part of the valley between the hills of the Albaycin and the Alhambra. Notice the *Plaza del Triunfo*, at the end of which is the *Bull Ring*. On this Plaza is a white marble column, with statue of the Virgin, and also a monument to Mariana Pineda a martyr to the cause of freedom. Here also are the *Royal Hospital* and the *Convent of the Merced*. On the *Plaza Nueva*, reached by the Zacatin, is the fine edifice of the *Audiencia*. See the *Ch. of Santa Ana*. Here is a *University*, with rich library and a rather inferior collection of pictures. The *Cathedral*, to be seen from 8 A. M. to noon and 3 to 5 P. M., has a fine front orna-

mented with statues and bas-reliefs. Interior has 5 naves, supported by 20 enormous pillars, formed of columns grouped together. The Door of the Pardon is very fine. The *Capilla del Pilar* is filled with beautiful marbles. See the group of "Charity" in the Sala Capitular, the work of Torrigiani, the Florentine artist, who was the rival of Michael Angelo. The *Capilla Mayor* is one of the most richly decorated in Spain. The *Royal Chapel* was built to receive the remains of Ferdinand and Isabella, and here are their tombs. The two royal statues lie on the sarcophagus: two lions repose at their feet. Here are the crown and the sceptre of Isabella, and the sword of Ferdinand. In a second mausoleum near by are the remains of Queen Joanna, who was insane, and Phillip her husband. The tower of the Cathedral is unfinished.

The **Alhambra** is open daily from 8 to 12 A. M. and 1.30 to 5 P. M. Leaving the Plaza Nueva you scale the *Cuesta de los Gomeres*. At the top of this street you find the *Puerta de las Granadas*, a kind of triumphal arch built by Charles V., where formerly stood an ancient Arabic gate. Beyond this lie the groves and the gardens which surround the Alhambra. We will simply enumerate the objects to be seen. The *Pilar de Carlos V.*, ornamented with statues; the *Puerta de Juicio*, or *Door of Judgment*, the *Plaza de los Algibeo*, or Place of the Cisterns; the *Puerta de Vino*; the *Palace of Charles V.*, a fine Renaissance structure, but unfinished. The centre is occupied by a circular patio or court, surrounded by a vaulted gallery supported by 32 Doric columns in marble. The Alhambra, a mar-

vellous Arabic palace, occupied a rectangle of 400 ft. long by 250 wide. It comprised 5 interior courts. The principal façade, which was to the N., was demolished to make room for the Palace of Charles V. Its main entrance opened on the Patio de los Arrayanes, and you can enter it to-day only through a small corridor behind the N. façade of the Imperial palace. The *Hall of the Ambassadors*, the *Tocador*, and the *Mirador*, or toilet rooms of the Queen, the *Patio de la Mezquita*, the *Hall of the Baths*, the *Patio de las Rajas*, the *Court of Lions*, the most precious specimen of Arabesque architecture in Spain, with 128 white marble columns in the galleries surrounding it, with a floor of white marble, a noble fountain, and 12 great sculptured lions. The *Halls of the Tribunal*, of the *Dos Hermanas* (the Two Sisters), and the *Hall of the Abencerrages*, should be carefully studied. In the hall of the Two Sisters is the famous *Alhambra Vase*, the finest known example of Hispano-Moresque faience. The *Royal Chapel*, which is rarely open, contains a great variety of artistic treasures. From the platform of the Tower of the Vela there is an admirable view. Visit also the *Adarves*, a line of old bastions transformed into gardens, also the ch. of Santa Maria, the *Towers of the Cautivas*, of the *Carceles*, of *Los Siete Suelos*, *del Agua*, *de las Infantas* and many others, should be carefully inspected. To visit the *Generalife* you leave by the Los Picos Gate, and go down the hill by a route which crosses the ravine of Los Molinos, and which then climbs the foot of the hills of a neighboring mt. The *Generalife* was the pleasure house of the Alhambra.

But little remains of it except a few arcades and some beautiful arabesques. In one of the few halls which are still covered with a roof, there is a series of smoky portraits of the Kings of Spain, which have only a chronologicai merit. "From the Tower of the Generalife," says a French writer, "you fancy that you can touch the Sierra Nevada, so pure and limpid is the air through which you see that mountain chain." There are a great many beautiful excursions in the neighborhood of the Alhambra, but to enjoy them one must remain in the vicinity at least a week. The gypsy encampments in the country-side are very interesting, but the prudent traveller will scarcely care to venture among them without a stout escort, and a pocketful of small change, for they are importunate beggars. From Granada the distance to Malaga by rail is 119 M.

Malaga (*Regina*, on the Alameda; *Colon; Ville Camera; Belvedere*). with 135,000 inhab., may be easily seen in half a day. The exquisite climate and the beautiful situation of the town are its chief attractions. The *Episcopal Palace*, the *City Hall*, the new *Custom House*, the *Theatre*, which can contain 2,000 spectators, the vast *Bull Ring*, which holds 10,000, are not architecturally remarkable. The *Alcazaba* is an ancient fortress which antedates the Arabic occupation. The *Atarazana* is an old arsenal of the Moors. The castle of *Gibralfaro* is on a hill to the E. of the city. The highest tower is an imposing mass sustained by 4 arches and near 100 ft. high. Good view from this tower. The most beautiful promenade in this town is the *Alameda;* many pretty fountains and stat-

ues here. The *Cathedral*, which would be rich in any other country, is not remarkable for Spain. All through this country grow wheat, oats, olives, all kinds of fruit: orange, lemon, and fig trees are abundant. Try and time your visit to Granada so as to connect with the steamer going to Gibraltar.

Gibraltar (*Bristol; Grand; Continental*) is a city situated on a slope on the W. part of the famous rock and facing the bay. It has about 28,000 inhab. exclusive of the English garrison of 6,000 men. *Main Street* is the principal artery of the town. A narrow road connects the mainland with the rock, and this is guarded by batteries. From top to bottom the mt. is full of excavations, and out of every one looks the mouth of a cannon. At summit is an unfinished tower, called *O'Hara's* or *St. George's*. It was intended to be sufficiently high to enable the sentinels to overlook the Bay of Cadiz and see the movements there. In 1704 the English fleet, sustaining the rights of the Archduke Charles of Austria to the crown of Spain against Philip V., presented itself before Gibraltar, the fortifications of which were then in ruins and occupied by a garrison of 80 men. The town was taken, and although in the name of the archduke, England thought it proper to keep it. Various attempts to take it back were made in 1727, 1779, and 1782, but without success. The fortifications can be visited with special permission, which may be easily obtained at the hotels. There is also a good club to which strangers may be presented. Excursions may be made from Gibraltar to several interesting points on the African coast, notably *Ceuta* and *Tangier*.

Opposite Gibraltar is the town of Algeciras (*Hotel Reina Christina*), the occasional scene of international conferences. It is a typically Spanish town situated on a beautiful bay and commanding a fine view of the rock and fortifications of Gibraltar.

Cadiz (*Hôtel Continental; Fonda de Francia; Fonda de Cadiz*) is one of the most charming of Spanish towns (64,000 inhab.). It is on a peninsula, which extends into the ocean, and is generally considered the most agreeable town in Andalusia. It is strongly fortified, and its position is well calculated for defence. Notice the *Fort of S. Catalina;* also the *Fort of S. Sebastian.* From the *Torre de la Vigia,* in the centre of the town, you get an admirable view of Cadiz and its surroundings. Nearly all the houses are white, and their terraces and balconies are very picturesque. The *Casas Consistoriales* occupy fine buildings on the Plaza de Isabel Segunda. The *Alameda* is a fine promenade on one of the ramparts N. E. of the city. The Park Genoves is a fine pleasure ground with sea view. There are many colleges and seminaries, as well as an *Academy of Fine Arts* and numerous libraries. The new *Cathedral,* which is at the south end of the town, is not a very successful piece of architecture. A great profusion of marbles has been used in its decoration, but the general effect is confused and disagreeable. The Treasury is rich in relics, jewels, etc. The old Cathedral has fallen into decay. In the chapel of the Convent of S. Catalina are some pictures by Murillo. Steam communication between Cadiz and Portugal, England, Holland, the French and German coasts, and Mexico, is very frequent.

You may go from Cadiz to Seville by steamboat, on the Guadalquivir, in 8 hrs.; fares, 15p.; breakfast on board from 2 to 3 p. The journey is pretty, but most travellers will probably prefer the rail route, about 82¾ M.; passing through *Jerez de la Frontera*, a pretty town, enriched by commerce in wine and other products of its generous soil. Here see curious monastery, museum, finely decorated city hall. About 2 M. S. E. of the town is a noted Carthusian monastery.

Seville (*Hôtel de Madrid; de Paris; de Inglaterra; de Oriente*), with 143,000 inhabitants, requires a comparatively long visit. We will not attempt to describe it in detail, but will simply indicate the things to see. Seville has kept its ancient character pretty well. Most of its streets are narrow and crooked, and nearly all the houses have their patios, or inner courtyards, separated from the street by vestibules paved with white and black marble, and closed by doors of iron gratings beautifully worked by skilful artisans. The *Plaza S. Fernando* is a vast square which in the morning is inundated with sunlight, and is planted with orange-trees, and surrounded on three sides by hotels and boarding-houses, and on the fourth by the *Palace of the Ayuntamiento*. The *Calle de Genova*, at the S. W. angle of the square, leads to the

Cathedral.— This marvellous ch., with its famous tower of the *Giralda*, is a city in itself. Nowhere else in Europe is the splendor and majesty of the Catholic religion so well seen as here. The Giralda, a veritable marvel of Arab architecture, was the minaret of the old mosque of the Moorish Kings, who governed Seville

after the destruction of the Khalifate. It was built during the 12th century by the Arab El Ghebir, who was the inventor of algebra. The tower is 350 ft. high. In 1568 it was capped with a belfry, which in its turn is surrounded by an enormous statue of Faith, which despite its immense weight serves as a weather-vane. The Cathedral proper was begun in 1403, finished 1519, but owing to weakness of construction and damage by earthquake has undergone several restorations. The most striking entrance is the *Puerta del Perdon*, which was probably in the old times the entrance to a minaret. It opens on the Orange Court, from which you pass under a fine Arabic arch into the Cathedral by the so-called *Lizard Door*. Notice especially the *Chief Altar*, the *Choir*, the gigantic *Organs*, the *Tomb of Fernando Columbus*, the *Capilla Real*, which contains the tomb of St. Ferdinand, and the tomb of Alfonso the Wise; also a portrait of Ferdinand, by Murillo, in the chapel of the Baptistry. Observe the noted picture representing St. Anthony of Padua, which was cut out of its frame and carried off to New York in 1875, and has now been restored. In the upper sacristy there are also several paintings by the same artist. In the sacristy of Los Calices is a St. Dorothea by Murillo, an "Ecce Homo" by Morales, and a remarkable painting by Goya. In the *Sacristia Mayor* is the vast and magnificent custodia in silver made in 1587 by Juan de Arfe. It is in the form of a circular temple, crowned with a statue of St. John and covered with a most prodigious number of ornaments and statues. Seville during Holy Week presents a constant succession of curious spectacles, religious

in character. From the top of the Giralda Tower, which is reached by an inclined plane, up which it is said two horses can be ridden abreast, good view of the town, the river winding through the plains, and the hills beyond. Leaving the Cathedral by the *Giralda Door*, you reach the square on which is the *Archbishop's Palace*. Thence go around the Cathedral to the *Plaza del Triunfo*, where is a monument commemorating the earthquake of 1755. In the middle of this square is the *Lonja*, where is a precious collection of documents relative to the discovery and conquest of America. This is called the Indian archives. Not far away is

The Alcazar.—This is, with the Mosque at Cordova and the Alhambra at Granada, the most beautiful Moorish monument in Spain. It was connected with the great walls that ran round Seville in the time of the Arabs. In the Alcazar were born and died the Kings Alfonso the Wise, Don Sancho IV., and Alfonso XI., father of Don Pedro the Cruel. The local guides, who are very civil and obliging, and satisfied with reasonable pay, will give you full description of the beauties of the Alcazar. Ask the guide to take you through the modern royal rooms, inhabited by the Monarchs of Spain whenever they visit Seville. The gardens of the Alcazar are delightful.

The *Casa de Pilatos*, or House of Pilate, is an edifice built at the beginning of the 16th century, by the first Marquis of Tarifa. Tradition says he had brought back from a journey made to Jerusalem in 1519 a quantity of earth from the very house of Pontius Pilate, and this was sufficient to form the layer on which were laid the foundations of the present palace, built on

the plans of the dwelling of Pilate at Jerusalem. There are a great number of curious and interesting palaces and private houses to be seen in Seville. The *Casa de los Taveros*, where the tribunal of the Inquisition had its sitting, will attract the traveller's attention. The guides procure admission for you to the patios of the richest houses, where you can get an idea of the luxury and beauty of these southern Spanish residences. The *Ch. of S. Martino* has some good pictures. The *Hospital of La Caridad*, or the Charity, near the Golden Tower, which stands on the bank of the Guadalquivir, contains several of Murillo's best paintings. The provincial museum is also quite rich in works of Murillo, Zurbaran, and other noted artists. Murillo was born in Seville, Jan. 1, 1618. The *Palace of Santelmo*, the residence of the Duke of Montpensier, is one of the marvels of this city. Its gardens now form the *Parque Maria Luisa*. Seville is as busy and thriving as Cordova is deserted and shabby. The banks of the Guadalquivir are lined with warehouses, and the traffic is very brisk. From Seville, if you adopt our plan for a short Spanish journey, we recommend you to proceed directly to Madrid. If you have not stopped at Cordova on your way down, but have gone directly through from the Alcazar de S. Juan, as many do, you may halt there on your return journey. Time from Seville to Cordova, nearly 4 hrs. From Cordova to Madrid it is 274¼ M.; time by ordinary trains, 16 hrs. The express trains are somewhat faster and more expensive. In the late summer and autumn months there is an express train, 3 times a week each way, between Madrid and Seville.

Between the Alcazar de S. Juan and Madrid is the station of *Castillijo*, where you may branch off to Toledo, but we do not recommend this. It is better to go to Madrid first; then to make the Toledo visit a round-trip excursion of one day. A little beyond Castillijo is

Aranjuez, with refreshment buffet, at the Café Casino. This is one of the summer residences of the Spanish court. Here is a palace, beautifully situated, commanding an immense view; but there is little that is architecturally striking in the building. The gardens are quite remarkable. The river Tagus flows through the domain.

Madrid (*Gran Hotel de la Paz; de Roma; de Paris; Inglés; Cuatro Naziones; Peninsular; Oriente*), with 510,000 inhab., is the capital of Spain, the residence of the Court, and contains the finest paintings in Europe. John Hay said of Madrid that it was a "capital with malice aforethought," by which he alluded to its situation in the midst of a great arid plain, swept in winter by the murderous winds from the mts. We recommend the tourist to devote his chief attention to the museum; then, if his time permits, to include the other edifices and collections of Madrid.

The **Museo del Prado** contains vast and absolutely unrivalled collection of the works of the old masters, but they are not very well arranged. Two immense galleries are consecrated to Spanish painters, and others contain the different Italian, French, Flemish, and Dutch schools. Some idea of the riches of the museum can be formed from the statement that it contains 46 pictures by Murillo, 14 by Zurbaran, 58 by Ribera, 64 by Velasquez, 55 by Teniers, 16 by

Rubens, 10 by Raphael, 20 by Poussin, 66 by Luca Giordano, 22 by Van Dyck, 54 by Breughel, 16 by Claude Lorraine, 16 by Guido Reni, 43 by Titian, 54 by Tintoretto, and 25 by Paul Veronese. About half-way down the principal gallery a door opens into an oval hall called the *Salon de la Reyna Isabel.* Here are grouped together the *chefs d'oeuvre* of the museum. The guardians are very attentive. Catalogues edited with great care may be had at the booksellers', or at the museum.

In the *Real Académia de Bellas Artes* there is a collection of about 300 pictures, in 11 large rooms; Murillo, Goya, Rubens, and Zurbaran are well represented. The *Museo de Arte Moderno* contains modern Spanish paintings and sculptures. There are several interesting private collections in Madrid. The couriers at the hotels will indicate them to you.

The *Royal Palace* (Palacio Real) is situated in the W. part of the town. Among the 30 rooms on the 1st floor, the largest and finest is the *Hall of the Ambassadors.* The vault was painted by Tiepolo, and represents the exaltation of the Spanish monarchs. The walls are draped with velvet embroidered with gold, and 12 immense mirrors also decorate it. On the r. of the throne, which is guarded by 4 gilded bronze lions, is a statue of Prudence, and on the l. that of Justice. The chapel is extremely rich, but not very handsome. The library, the theatre, the magnificent collection of Flemish tapestries, should be seen. On the S. of the square of the Palacio Real is the *Armeria* (Museum of Armor), which contains an extremely interesting collection. Here are, among many relics of fa-

mous dead, the sword of the Cid Campeador, that of the Great Captain, Gonzalvo of Cordova, and that of Don Juan of Austria; also the helmet of Francis I. The *Military Museum of Artillery*, at the Buenretiro, is also worth visiting. At the entrance are colossal statues of Philip IV. and Louis I. The museum gives a complete review of the progress made in artillery from the 12th to the 17th century. Here also are many flags carried during the Spanish conquest of America. The naval museum, the cabinet of natural history, the botanical garden, the library (small but good) deserve a visit. Madrid has several important libraries, most noticeable among which are those of the University and of the legislative bodies.

The *Palace of the Congress*, or Chamber of Deputies, is a handsome building, but not very remarkable. Its interior is very richly ornamented with fine paintings: that of the Senate occupies the old ch. of an Augustinian convent. In the great square of the Puerta del Sol is the Ministry of the Interior, formerly a post-office. The other public buildings and the Palaces are rather cold and formal in structure. The effect of the architecture of Madrid is not pleasing, compared with the wonderful richness of decoration to which the eye has become accustomed in Southern Spain. See in the *Plaza Mayor* the equestrian statue of Philip III.; and in the *Plaza de Oriente* the statue of Philip IV. In the *Plaza de las Cortes* is a statue of Cervantes. None of the churches is particularly striking; the *Cathedral de Nuestra Señora de la Almudena* is on the site of the old Armory. The *Ch. of the Atocha*, a modern Romanesque structure,

contains the tombs of General Castanos, of Marshal Prim, and of other notabilities. In the old church the marriages of the royal family were celebrated, and the troops took the oath of allegiance. The cemeteries of the neighborhood of Madrid, with their long rows of walls in which the dead are sealed up, are very interesting. The *Plaza de Toros*, or the Bull Ring of Madrid, is one of the largest in the kingdom. It is a structure in Arabic style, built of brick, stone, and iron, and can seat 12,300 people. Every seat is numbered, and tickets to the bull-fights, which are usually given every Sunday from April to October, are comparatively inexpensive. Be careful in choosing your place to note that it is on the shady side (*ombra*). This is very important in Spain. The comic opera and some of the minor theatres should be visited. The *prado* is a large boulevard which runs round a great part of the city, from the old Atocha gate to the Puerta de Recoletos. The Royal Museum is on this boulevard. Here on summer evenings is a magnificent display of Spanish beauty; commemorative monument here to the second of May, one of the episodes of the French occupation of 1808. There are numerous other fine promenades within the city. The *Puerta de Alcalá*, an arch of triumph to commemorate the entry of Charles III. into Madrid, may be seen on the way to the Bull Ring. The *Puerta de Toledo* was built to celebrate the return of Ferdinand VII. from his captivity. The *Plaza de Madrid* is quite fine. There are several bridges over the little river Monzanares, which oddly enough is for the greater part of the year without any water in its channel. The *Puerta del*

Sol is a gay plaza in the centre of the city. About 7 M. from Madrid, on the r. bank of the Manzanares, is the Royal Palace of the *Pardo*. Excursion to the **Escurial** may be made. It is 31½ M. from Madrid: five trains daily; fares, 6 p. 15, 4 p. 60. The Escurial is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. Philip II. built it in 1685 to commemorate the taking of St. Quentin, and to accomplish a vow which he made to St. Lawrence. This vast building has 15 principal entrances, and more than 1,100 windows. It is entirely built of granite, and its appearance is monotonous and cold. The ch., the Capilla Mayor, filled with royal monuments, the sacristy, a vast vaulted hall with a marble altar ornamented with bronze, the choir, and the pantheon or vault, where the kings of Spain are buried, are the principal things to see. You reach the pantheon by a magnificent staircase of granite and marble. The urn containing the remains of Charles V. was opened in 1870, and the body was even then in perfect preservation. The Library of books and the MS. Library will attract the attention of scholars. The main entrance to the palace is in the middle of the N. façade. See the *Hall of Battles*, covered with frescos representing Spanish conquests; and the apartments in which Philip II. lived and died. The Pavilion of Charles IV., called the *Casa del Principe*, is a charming little museum of paintings, sculptures, and mosaics. See the *King's Seat*, where Philip II. came to sit when presiding over the work of the palace. The royal abode of **La Granja** is on the route from Madrid to Segovia. Its apartments are

said to be even more splendid than those of the palace at Madrid.

There are two routes from Madrid to the ancient and picturesque town of Toledo. One leads through the royal residence town of Aranjuez; the other is a little more direct; fares about the same by both lines.

Toledo (*Hotel Castilla; Fonda de Lino; Imperial*) is one of the most remarkable towns in Europe. The rly. stat. is in the valley at the foot of the hill, near the fine old Alcantara Bridge. An omnibus takes passengers from the train to the top of the hill. On the way up observe the fine view in the valley, where old Toledo, which was a town of 200,000 inhab., was situated. The Toledo of to-day has only about 20,000. The river Tagus makes a great curve around the town. It is crossed by the *Alcantara* and the *S. Martino Bridges*. The aspect of the city is majestic. Immense ramparts on the rocks; great gates flanked with Moorish towers: old *Puerta Visagra*, which dates from the Arabic domination; the celebrated *Puerta del Sol*, in the interior of the city, a *chef d'oeuvre* of Arabic architecture, are all impressive. The principal square is the old *Zocodover*, to-day called the Place of the Constitution. The principal objects of interest are the *Cathedral*, the *Alcazar*, the celebrated *Ch. and Convent of S. Juan de los Reyes*, and a military college. The Cathedral was begun in 1227, and finished 2½ centuries later. Its architecture is pure Gothic; exterior of great majesty. The principal W. front has 3 doors, called those of the *Escribanos*, the *Perdon*, and the *Torre*. Door of the *Pardon* is the largest and richest. To the r. of the façade is

the tower: on the l. the Mozarabic chapel. The tower is nearly 300 ft. high, and the great bell in it weighs nearly 40,000 lbs. The beauties of the Cathedral are so numerous that we renounce a detailed description of them here. Observe particularly the *Door of the Lions* and its rich chapels, the *Capilla Mayor*, the wonderful effect of the vast range of stained-glass windows, especially when the sun is shining through them in the morning, the *Coro*, and the beautiful Gothic portal of the *Sala Capitular*. The *Tombs* of the Constable Don Alvaro de Lima and of the Cardinal de Albornoz are very imposing.

The *Ch. of S. Juan de los Reyes* (1477) is ornamented with a great number of chains hung on the walls outside, memorials of captivities among Moslems. The cloisters, recently restored, are among the most beautiful in the world. The stone sculptures here are of extraordinary delicacy and finish. The provincial museum contains a collection of about 300 pictures. *S. Maria la Blanca* is a curious memorial of the Jewish epoch. The *Military College* contains about 600 cadets, who study their profession here from the age of 13 to 18 years. The *Alcazar* is a superb edifice which crosses the highest point of the hill on which the city is built. At the 4 angles of its walls are square towers. The courtyard is formed of 32 arcades. It has been three times burned and three times restored. In the court is a group commemorating the conquest of Tunis by Charles V. See the *Paseo de las Rosas;* the *Paseo de Madrid.*

Valladolid (*Hotel Español; Francia; Moderno*) is the next place of interest; although from the junction of Medina del Campo you can go

by branch lines to the old university town of *Salamanca*, or to *Zamora*. Valladolid is a town of 65,000 inhab., on the Pisuerga. Here see *University, Cathedral, Santa Maria la Antigua, San Pablo, Colegio de San Gregorio, Museum, Columbus Monument, House of Cervantes, Royal Palace*. The University Library has a collection of Bibles. See Juan de Juni's "Virgen de los Cuchillos" in the church of *Las Angustias*, and house where Columbus died in 1506. The *Museum* of Valladolid, which is located in the Colegio de Santa Cruz, contains sculptures in wood and examples of the works of Rubens, Mascagni, Carducci, and Cardenas. The principal treasure of the cathedral is a magnificent *custodia*, or tabernacle, in silver.

Burgos (*Hotel de Paris; Fonda del Norte; Universal*), with 32,000 inhab., may be seen in a short time. Notice the *Bronze Statue* of Charles III.; the celebrated *Casa del Cordon;* the *Casa de Miranda*, covered with sculptures; the *Espolon*, beautifully decorated, with 3 fine alleys bordered with trees, filled with statues, gardens, and fountains; the *Cathedral*, one of the marvels of the 13th century. Its portal and 2 clock-towers are of Gothic architecture. The principal façades towards the W. is a marvel of stone lacework. The interior is magnificent, and ornamented with pictures, statues, tombs, sculptures, bas-reliefs, etc. Observe the Tomb of the Constable of Castille. In *Ch. of S. Esteban* is a very fine *Cena*. Notice the *Triumphal Arch* raised by Philip II. to Fernando Gonzales; also the house of the *Cid*, or the monument erected in 1784 on the ruins of that house. In the *City Hall* are the remains of the Great Cap-

tain and his wife, enclosed in a sculptured wooden coffin. The *Arch of S. Maria* is very handsome. Many fine excursions in the vicinity of Burgos.

The towns of *Vittoria*, *Pamplona*, *Bilbao*, and *San Sebastian* (the pretty watering-place frequented in late years by English and Americans) all deserve attention; but the tourist will hardly find time to stop at any of them. The frontier of France is reached at *Irun*. There is little of importance to see in Irun: memorials of the Carlist civil war in all this neighborhood. *Hendaye* is the first French station. A little beyond it is *S. Jean de Luz*. The old town of *Fontarabia* may be reached from Irun.

Next comes **Biarritz** (*Grand Hotel; Victoria; d'Angleterre; des Princes; Château des Falaises; Pavillon Henri-Quatre;* good *Casino* here; omnibus to *Bayonne* every half hour), one of the most popular seaside resorts on the S. coast of France. It was a favorite resort of the Empress Eugénie.

Bayonne, 23¾ M. from Irun (*Grand Hôtel; de Paris; St. Etienne*), with 27,000 inhab., is at the confluence of the Adour and the Nive. Fine stained glass windows in the *Cathedral*, 15th century. The *Place Grammont* contains the *Theatre*, the *Mairie*, and the *Custom House*. Good view of the sea from the citadel. The bayonet was invented here, whence its name.

PORTUGAL.

WE have thought it probable that the vacation tourists would not be likely to push their journey as far as Lisbon, but we give a short paragraph concerning the journey to Portugal. Madrid to Badajos, 371½ M. From Badajos to Lisbon it is 174 M.; time, 10 hrs.; 2 trains a day. Lisbon time is 25 min. slower than that of Madrid. The reis, the Portuguese monetary unit, is about ½ centime, or 2½ mills: each franc is therefore worth 200 reis. The conto de reis, or a million of reis, is 500 francs. The Spanish peseta is 184 reis. On the way from Badajos to Lisbon you pass through *Santarem*, where there are many curious remains of the Moorish architecture of the Middle Ages.

Lisbon (*Avenida Palace; Grand Hôtel Central*, situated on the Bay; *Continental; Inglaterra; Durand*), with 360,000 inhab., is on the r. bank of the river Tagus, built in an amphitheatre on numerous hills. The general view of Lisbon on approaching it by river or by rail is magnificent. The finest streets are those of the *Duro do Praça Augusta*, the *Chiado*, and *Alecrim*. The Commercial Square, *Praça do Commercio*, has the largest and most remarkable public buildings in the city. It is also called the Esplanade of the Hills. In the middle is the colossal equestrian bronze statue of

Jose I. On 3 sides of the square are sumptuous buildings, the *Exchange*, the *Custom House*, the *Post Office*, the *Ministries*, etc. On the middle of the N. side, magnificent *Triumphal Arch*. The *Cathedral*, Chs. of *S. Antonio*, of *S. Roque*, of the Carmelites, and many convents have rich collections of art treasures. The *Royal Palace*, or Paço das Necessidades, faces a small square of the same name. See *Botanical Gardens*, reported the finest in the world. Observe beautiful aqueduct which crosses the Alcantara Valley. The Library of the Royal Academy of Sciences, National Museum of Fine Arts, and the San Carlos and Dona Maria Segunda Theatres should be seen. There are but few remains of old Lisbon, which was destroyed by the great earthquake. The inclined plane rlys. are convenient; fine views on many of them. The Belem possesses a great many fine gardens. The old Belem Monastery is worth a visit. *Ramalhao*, the *Almada Mafra*, *a* vast convent ch. and the *Palace of Cintra*, where is an old castle of the Moors, are the principal suburban points for excursions. From Lisbon there is weekly steam communication with South America, with the East, and with England. A journey may be made to Oporto, taking *Coimbra* on the way. Fares to Oporto, 6,610 reis, 5,140 r., 3,680 r.; time, 11½ hrs.; distance, 158¼ M.

Coimbra (*Avenida; Mondegro*) is on the r. bank of the Mondego and has a .mst delicious climate. It is very rich in poetic tradition and has numerous manufacturers of faience. The Romans made it one of their most important military posts. To-day the remains of the old walls are still to be seen. *University*, with 900

studens, here. The old *Cathedral* is Byzantine, and quite rich in character. The Chapel of the Twelve Apostles is remarkable. Visit *Quinta das Lagrimas* Park with its Fonte dos Amour, where lived Inez de Castro, sung by Camoens.

Oporto (*Hôtel Francfort; Grande Hotel do Porto; Hôtel de Paris; Universal*), with 175,000 inhab., is the second city of Portugal. It is built on two hills, and the valleys which extend between these are filled with charming villas and country-houses. The effect of the *Quintas*, or Terraces, is quite delightful. The Cathedral, or *La Se*, is not especially striking. The town is divided into 3 quarters, the oldest of which, *San Martinho*, has but little of importance. The *Royal Hospital*, the Ch. *Dos Clerigos* (with its high tower), the elegant theatre, the great barracks, the Episcopal Palace, the Ch. of *Our Lady of Lapa*, where the heart of Emperor Dom Pedro IV. is preserved, and the interior of the *Ch. of S. Francisco;* also the libraries, 65,000 vols., the *Exchange*, the *Crystal Palace* (Sunday concerts, adm. 100 reis), and the *Museum*, merit brief attention. Oporto is a thriving commercial town. From Lisbon to *Evora* it is 72 M; fares 2,440 r., 1,940 r., 1,390 r.

Evora (*Hotel Eborense*) is a highly fortified city of 20,000 inhab., in the midst of beautiful fields filled with orange, olive, and fig groves. Many Roman antiquities here. From Lisbon a rly. runs to *Faro*, 169¼ M.

Faro (*Madaleina; Central*), on the S. coast of Portugal, is a small town of 10,000 inhab., with a good cathedral; fine military hospital, large and well-built streets, and an excellent port. Just opposite it, in the Atlantic Ocean, is a small group of islands.

From Bayonne it is 65¾ M. to

Pau (*Hotel Gaisson; du Palais; de France; de la Poste*), with 35,000 inhab., is one of the most important towns in the lower Pyrenees, and is a favorite winter resort because of its delicious climate. Life is rather expensive at Pau, but there are a great number of strangers there yearly; an abundance of beautifully furnished apartments are to be had. The town is divided into 2 parts by the little brooklet called the Gave, over which there are 5 bridges. The *Castle of Henri IV.* (open daily, 11–4), near Pau, is well worth visiting. Magnificent Flemish tapestries made by order of Francis I., in the great Hall of the States. The *Ch. of S. Martin*, modern; the *Palace of Justice;* the Museum (open Thurs. and Sun., from 12 to 4, free, and every day for a small fee); the *Place Royale*, with a statue of Henri IV., may all readily be seen in a few hours. From Pau 24 M. by rly. to Laruns, thence omnibus to **Eaux Bonnes** (*Hôtel des Princes; de France; Continental*) and *Eaux-Chaudes.* The former town receives between 6,000 and 10,000 invalids and tourists annually; vast bathing establishments here, also casino, concert halls, theatre, reading rooms, etc. The thermal establishment at **Eaux-Chaudes** (*Hôtel Baudot; de France*) is one of the best arranged in the Pyrenees. The waters are especially successful in catarrh, rheumatism, and skin diseases.

Cauterets (*Hôtel Continental; Régina; d'Angleterre; de la Paix*) may be reached *via* Pau and Tarbes. There are 24 springs here and 9 bathing establishments; about 20,000 tourists visit Cauterets annually. Beautiful excursions

in the neighborhood. Going N., after leaving Bayonne, the first place of importance is

Bordeaux (*Hôtel de France; Gobineau; des Princes et de la Paix*), with 256,000 inhab., a beautiful town on the l. bank of the Garonne. The city takes the form of a crescent, which it bears on its coat of arms. The Garonne River here is very wide and deep, and navigable for nearly all classes of steamships. See the Bordeaux bridge, built in 1819, from which admirable view of the river, and its banks lined with palaces, warehouses, and shops. The *Place de la Comédie*, on which stands a great theatre, is the principal *rendezvous* for strangers. All the principal hotels are in this neighborhood; but the largest of all the squares in Bordeaux is the *Place des Quinconces*. Here are the Rostral columns, surmounted by statues of Commerce and Navigation. There are also marble statues here of Montaigne and of Montesquieu; an equestrian statue of Napoleon III., which stood in the Tourny alley, was taken down in 1870. The oldest monument in Bordeaux is an amphitheatre called the *Palais Gallien*. This is supposed to have been built by the Romans, in the 3d century. The *Cathedral of S. André* was consecrated in 1090; rebuilt at different epochs; and not long since restored. Near the Cathedral is the *Bell Tower* of Pey-Berland, so called after the Bishop who built it, in 1440. The *Ch. of S. Michel*, founded 1160, belongs to the ogival order. It also has an isolated bell tower. The ancient *Ch. of S. Croix* has a rich façade recently restored. The *Palace of Justice* has numerous statues of noted Frenchmen. In the vestibule of the court stands a statue of Montes-

quieu. Many of the other public buildings are adorned with sculptures and paintings. The great *Theatre* has a fine vestibule ornamented with Ionic columns. It was in this theatre that the National Assembly held its sessions in 1871, and that the nation resolved to make peace with the Prussians. The *Museum*, founded 1803, has about 600 pictures of moderate merit; catalogue, 2 fr.; open daily ex. Mon. and Fri., 10–4, small fee. See *Library*, 200,000 vols., the Museum of Antiquities and the Museum of Natural History, also the Bonie Museum. In the chapel of the Lycée, on the Cours des Torres, is the tomb of Montesquieu. Bordeau is a very important commercial port: steam navigation with South America, Russia, Holland, England and Ireland, New York, and New Orleans. The public garden is a pretty promenade. The watering places of *Bagnères de Bigorre* and *Bagnères de Louchon* may both be conveniently reached from Bordeaux.

From Bordeaux it is 34¾ M. to

Arcachon (*Grand Hôtel de Pins; Régina; Richelieu; Victoria*). This is a charming seaside resort on the Bay of Biscay; and in the pine forest which stretches along the coast are a great number of winter villas. The Casino is a charming palace with Moresque cupolas and minarets. About 100,000 persons visit Arcachon annually. From Bordeaux it is 159¼ M. to

Toulouse (*Hôtel Tivollier; Capoul et Souville; de l'Europe*); with 150,000 inhab. This is the old capital of Languedoc, on the r. bank of the Garonne. There is but little of interest to the tourist here except the ***Cathedral of St. Etienne*** and the Museum (founded 1792) of antiquities,

pictures, and plaster casts. From Bordeaux to Paris it is 358½ M.; time, about 9 hrs. by express. You pass through Angoulême, Poitiers, Tours, and Orleans.

Angoulême (*Hôtel du Palais; de France; Nouvel Hôtel*), on the Charente, is an old town built on a rocky hill, and has a fine Gothic *Cathedral*, *Theatre*, a Cabinet of Natural History, and a good Library.

Poitiers (*Hôtel du Palais; de l'Europe; de France*) is near the river Clain. Its finest square is the *Place d'Armes*. Cathedral in Gothic style, with very lofty halls. Interesting ch. of S. Hilaire, also the Byzantine *Nótre Dame;* many Roman antiquities here; Palace of Justice, with room much like Westminster Hall in London. The English held this town 300 yrs. 4 M. from Poitiers is the battle-field where the Black Prince defeated the French under John, in 1356.

Orleans and *Tours*, see pages 197–198.

Two of the most celebrated of French summer-resorts are *Vichy* and *Aix-les-Bains*, both of which are easily reached from Lyons.

Vichy (*Hôtel des Ambassadeurs; de Cherbourg; du Pare; des Princes; International*) is on the banks of the Allier, in a pretty valley enclosed in an amphitheatre of hills. It is the most popular watering-place in France. Wonderful cures of gout and rheumatism are reported from Vichy. Bathing season begins May 1 and ends Oct. 7. The old town, with its ruined walls and ancient towers, is striking. Most of the hotels are around or near the old Park, at one end of which is the bathing establishment, and at the other the *Casino*.

Aix-les-Bains (*Hôtel de l'Europe; Splendide; Beausite; Bernascon et Regina; du Nord et Grande Bretagne; du Pavillon; des Ambassadeurs*) is a very popular watering-place in Savoy, 8 M. from Chambéry; 9 sulphur springs here effect important cures. See Roman remains; *Casino, Baths;* English Ch. Beautiful excursions to source of the *Marlizo;* to the *Abbey of Haute Combe*, where are the tombs of the House of Savoy; to the *Nivolet, The Revard, Pont de l'Abîme; to Bourget;* to the *Cascade;* to *Grèsy;* to *le Châtelard;* and to *Annecy* (*Mont Blanc;; Verdun; Beaurivage*), a town of 15,000 inhab. with a museum and extensive linen factories.

A TOUR IN THE NORTH.

DENMARK.

From Hamburg, in Germany (see page 239), you may, if time permits, make a tour of great interest in the North. We will for the present content ourselves with briefly laying down some skeleton routes for a short journey through portions of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. You may begin your trip by going to the chief city in Denmark. From Hamburg to German naval depot of Kiel it is 3 hrs. by rail; from Kiel to Korsör by steamer 5 hrs.; and from Korsör it is 2½ hrs. to Copenhagen. Or you may go all the way by rail from Hamburg to Copenhagen, by Schleswig, 220 M., in 12½ hrs.

Practical Information.—For the money in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, see table following the preface. Steamboat schedules are frequently altered; remember this in making plans.—The best season for travelling in these countries is from June to mid September.—For a journey to the North Cape, select June or July.—The *fjords of the Western Coast* of Norway should be seen if possible. See Baedeker, and an excellent *Guide du Voyageur*, published in Stockholm, for detailed trips.

Copenhagen (*Phoenix; King of Denmark; d' Angleterre; Dagmar; Nilson; Borella*), 515,000 inh., stands upon the E. coast of Zealand, and is enclosed in a line of fortifications, now used

as a promenade. The panorama of batteries, docks, stores, and arsenals, as seen from the sea, is quite imposing. The E. part of the harbor is protected by the *Castle of Frederikshavn.* Part of the city is built on the small *Island of Amager*, and is called *Christianshavn.* The channel between the two islands forms the port. Copenhagen has a great number of palaces and public buildings, and 2 to 3 days may be well be spent in inspecting the art collections. The royal residences are quite numerous. *Amalienborg*, the chief house of the royal family, consists of four small palaces. That next to the *Colonnade* is the king's; the second is the *Foreign Office;* the third contains state apartments; the fourth pertains to the crown prince. *Bronze Statue of Frederick V.* in the square. The *Royal Chapel* faces the ruins of the Christianborg Palace, burned down in 1884. The handsome 3-towered Gothic *Rosenborg Castle* is in the centre of the King's garden. There see *Chronological collection of the Danish Kings*—rooms dedicated to each king, and filled with relics of his life and deeds. The *Audience Chamber* of *Christian IV.;* the *golden cups;* the *bedroom* in which Christian IV. died, in 1648; the *Marble Hall;* the beautiful room called the *Rose;* and the *Turret Chamber* are the other curiosities. *Observatory* near this palace. *Frederiksborg Palace* (now a military school) is 1 M. out, in a beautiful park. *Zoölogical Gardens* near by. In the *Vor-Frue-Kirke* (Ch. of Our Lady) are famous sculptures by Thorwaldsen; and in an alcove his coffin was placed at the funeral, while the royal family stood bareheaded round it. See Thorwaldsen's *Bap-*

tismal Font; also two bas-reliefs—The Baptism of Christ and the Last Supper. The *Museum* 11–3 contains a fine collection of modern Danish paintings and sculptures (not Thorwaldsen's), and also a number of older artists, being especially rich in examples of the Rembrandt school. The *Ny-Carlsberg Glyptothek* (10–5 50 ö; Sun. and Wed. free) contains very valuable collections of ancient and modern sculpture.

The greatest curiosity in Copenhagen is the *Thorwaldsen Museum* built by subscription to contain casts of all his works and many originals (daily 11–3; on Mon., Tues., Thurs., Sat. adm. 50 ö.; catalogues at hotels and museum). Here also is the tomb of the great sculptor. In the *Prindsens-Palais* is the *National Museum*, containing the *Danish Collection* (prehistoric and historic) of northern antiquities, the *Ethnographic Collection;* the *Collection of Antiquities*, and the *Numismatic Collection.* Open daily, except Monday, 12 or 1 to 3. Visitors should see the *Arsenal*, close to the Christiansborg Palace (open Wed., 1–3). *Royal Library* (550,000 vols.) close by. Beautiful new equestrian statue in bronze opposite the palace.

The *Exchange*, the *Museum of Natural History*, the *University*, *Library*, the *Ch. of the Trinity*, with its famous *Round Tower* (built by Christian IV.), Count Moltke's collection of pictures (Wed., 12–2), and the pretty theatres are enough to keep visitors busily occupied for a week.—Near Copenhagen is *Charlottenlund*, a country house, inhabited in summer by some members of the royal family. Pretty drives hereabouts. Trolley to *Deer Park*, royal pre-

serve, filled with vast herds of stags, red deer, and fallow deer, and to *Hursholm*, where once stood a superb palace built by Christian VI. Not far away is the *Island of Hveen*, where the astronomer Tycho Brahe resided.

Sentimental travellers may wish to visit Elsinore, or *Helsingör* (*Oresund; Jernbane*), 30 M. from Copenhagen, easily reached by rail in fifty minutes. The *Castle* and the *Cathedral* are the chief sights. *Marienlyst*, N. of the town, is a sea-bathing establishment. Here on a terrace among some trees is shown a mound, called the grave of Hamlet. Hamlet's identification with this spot is founded on very slight proof. Near Elsinor is *Gurre*, a famous residence of many Danish kings. *Roeskilde* was the most important town in Denmark, and remained a royal residence from the 10th to the 15th century. The *Cathedral* is the finest building of its kind in Denmark. On the so-called "King's Column" in this cathedral are cut in the stone the records of the heights of many royal personages, including Peter the Great and Edward VII. In its N. aisle, Saxo Grammaticus, the chronicler, is buried.

From Elsinore it is not far to Fredensborg (see Park, open to the public), where the Danish Royal Family used to have its reunions. Carriage drive thence (1 hour, 4 k.) to castle of Frederiksborg, built by Christian IV. in 1620. Here is interesting historical museum (daily, 9.30–5, 50 ö., Sun. and hisidays, 25 ö). Five min. to Hilleröd (*Hotel Leidersdorf*), whence railway in 1 hr. back to Copenhagen.

From Copenhagen, those persons who do not wish to visit Norway can go by steamer four

times daily in 1½ hrs (16 M.) to **Malmö** (*Kramer's Hotel; Savoy*), on the Swedish coast, and thence by rly. in sixteen hrs. (one through express daily; fares, 52 k. 5 ö. 35 k. 65 ö.) to the Swedish capital, *Stockholm*. *Malmö* (75,000 inhab.) was during the Hanseatic period the chief commercial town on the Sound. Bothwell, Mary Stuart's third husband, was imprisoned in the castle here, 1573–78. Charles XV. died here. On the way to Stockholm you pass through Lund (*Grand Hotel; Jernvägs*), where is the finest Cathedral in Scandinavia, founded in the 11th century. See old *University buildings* here; and near the Cathedral a *Statue of Tegnér*, who composed many of his poems at Lund. His study is shown to visitors. **Linköping** (*Stora Hotellet*) also has a noble ch., built 1150–1499. Notice *Norrköping*, near Stockholm.

NORWAY.

One may go from Copenhagen to Christiania by sea (semi-weekly steamers touching at Gothenburg). The fares are low, but the boats are small and not always clean, and the sea is very rough; time 36 hrs. The best way is to go by rail *via* Helsingör (ferry 40 min.); time, 19 hours.

Gothenburg (*Haglund's; Eggers; Göta Kållare; Strand*) is a busy and commercial town of 145,000 inh., on the Gotaelf. Excellent harbor, rarely closed by ice. The first impulse given to Gothenburg was during the continental blockade, when it formed the dépôt of English trade with Northern Europe The *Exchange*, the *Town Hall*, the *Christinakyrka*, the *Statue of Gustavus Adolphus*, the *Museum* (open daily), the *Slottsskog Park*, with fine view, and the pretty garden of the *Horticultural Society* with hothouse and exotic plants near the *Wallgraf*, comprise the chief features of the town.

Christiania (*Grand; Victoria; Boulevard; Skandinavia*), the capital of Norway, has 230,000 inhab. Steamships from London, Holland, Hamburg, etc., land their passengers on the two quays near the Custom House (porterage from the steamer, 30–40 ö.; cabs to the hotel, 40, 60, 80 ö.) Christiania is charmingly situated at the N. end of a fjord. It was founded by (and named for) Christian IV in 1624. The city has taken on new life and greater importance

since the establishment of Norway as an independent kingdom. The *University*, *Art Museum*, *Observatory*, and *Royal Palace* will occupy the attention for a day. E. of the market-place is the *Ch. of Our Saviour*, consecrated in 1697, restored in 1849. Near this edifice is the famous *Steam Kitchen* for the poor classes, where economical dinners are cooked for 2,000 people daily. The *Theatres*, the *Freemasons' Lodge*, the *Fortress of Akershus* (many centuries old), are all within an easy walk of each other. The *Akershus* was besieged by Duke Eric of Sweden in 1310, and in 1716 by the famous Charles XII., who was signally defeated a little later by the Norwegian naval hero Tordenskjold. Good views from the ramparts. See the *Eidsvolds Plads*, the pretty square planted with trees, E. of which is the *Parliament Edifice*. This has a handsome façade, flanked with granite lions (fee to enter). The summer session ends in June. The *National Gallery* (Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 12–3, free; at other times, ½–1 k.; contains many casts and over 400 pictures. The *Trinity Ch.*, the *Gamle Akers Kirke*,—the oldest ch. in Christiania, founded in the 11th century,—the monument to Wergeland, the most famous of Norwegian poets, and the view from *St. John's Hill* should not be forgotten. In the *University*, founded in 1811, there are numerous collections of interest, especially a Viking's ship, over a thousand years old. It has 1,000 students, and a library of 250,000 vols. The *Royal Palace* is a large plain edifice, with a handsome portico, on a hill in the Slots Park. The *Festal Hall*, the *Throne Room*, and *Audience Chamber* are

beautifully adorned. In front is an equestrian *Statue of Charles XIV.* The *Historical Museum* contains a very interesting collection of coins, a Viking ship, etc. The *Norsk Folke Museum* in the Bygdö, a peninsular to the west of the city (daily, 50 ö., Sunday, 25 ö.) and the *Art Industrial Museum* (Tues., Wed., Fri. free, week days 50 ö.) are the only other important sights. See *Oscarshall*, in the Bygdö (tickets and information free at the hotels), a castle built for King Oscar in 1847, with works of Swedish and Norwegian artists. Noble view from the roof. Take trolley (50 ö.) to Holmenkollen; good restaurant and fine view. Also visit the *Ekeberg*.

There is direct steam communication between Christiania and Hull, 3 days; London, 4 days; Havre, 4 days; Hamburg, 36 hrs.; Lubeck, 48 hrs.; and twice a month to New York.

Brief Excursions to Norway.

General Notes.—On all the fjords, and along the coast of Norway, there are excellent steamboat lines, and travel in this way is comparatively cheap. The food is usually good, Beer is the national drink. The rigid temperance laws of Norway make it impossible to obtain spirits on the steamboats or at most of the principal railway restaurants. On the lakes there is usually a service 3 times a day. All Norway is covered with a network of excellent routes; and there are few more pleasant ways of travelling than in the post-chaise among the mountains and beside the fjords, if the traveller be prudent enough to look out for his relays of horses. It

is only on the most frequented routes that one can get carriages and horses to make a long journey. The driver generally takes care of himself and the horses for a fixed sum. Carriages can carry 3 or 4 persons, with baggage. The relay service is very well arranged, and there will be no occasion for complaint if you always send a telegram ahead. The charges for the horses and carriages are by the mile, and are moderate. On the lakes the rowers work for a fixed tariff. The amount of baggage is also determined by regulation.

Throndhjem (*Britannia; Grand; d'Angleterre; Scandinavie*), the ancient *Nidaros*, and the third city in Norway, has 38,000 inhab. Here Norwegian kings were crowned in the Middle ages. Formerly the capital of the kingdom; and its cathedral (open daily, free, 12–1.30, 6–7.30), the finest in the North, was once a great resort for pilgrims. It is built of bluish chlorite slate, with which the marble columns form an admirable contrast. In the 11th and 12th centuries this ch. was the burial-place of the kings; and here Charles XIV., Oscar I., Charles XV., and Oscar II. were crowned. You may go from Christiania to Throndhjem by rail, but the journey is tedious, and we recommend the carriage route, or the steamboat voyage around the coast.

From Christiania to Bergen is a favorite excursion on the Strandefjord is the noted *Fagernæs Hotel*. a great resort for tourists. **Bergen** (*Holdt's; Norge; Boulevard; Smeby*) is on a hilly peninsula and isthmus, with handsome high mts. in the background. The town (80,000 inhab.) was founded by King Olaf in 1070, on

the site of an old royal residence. Many great battles have been fought in its neighborhood. See *Bergenhus*, *Nygaards Park*. and *Fishmarket* (on Wed. and Sat., 8–10 A. M.). The *Museums* have very good collections. The best view of the town is from the Flöifjeld, N. E. of the harbor. The overland route from Bergen to *Molde* is interesting for leisurely tourists.

Another good excursion is *from Christiania to Kongsberg*, the *Falls of Rjukan*, the *Hardangerfjord*. and to *Bergen*. Still another is from Christiania to *Vadsö*, along the coast. From Vadsö, those who have time may push on to Hammersfest (*Grand Hotel*), the most northern city in the world. It is built along the shores Christiania to *Vadsö*, along the coast. From Vadsö, those who have time may push on to the neighborhood there is an extensive view over the glaciers of Sejland and Sörö. Hence travellers can usually see the midnight sun in midsummer. Those who wish to visit the North Cape should remember that the sole attraction of the journey consists in the bleakness and solemnity of the scenery. A steamer usually leaves Hamburg on Monday morning, arriving at Vadsö Wednesday afternoon and at Hammerfest on Saturday evening.

SWEDEN.

You may go by rail direct from Christiania to Stockholm, in 5 hrs. to Charlottenberg on the Swedish frontier, thence in about 14 hrs. to Stockholm; through express trains without change in 17 hrs. (fares, 43 k. 05 ö., 33 k. 50 ö.; on slow trains a little less; sleeping cars 5 k. and 3 k. extra).

Stockholm (*Grand Hotel; Continental; Rydberg; Kronprinsen; Kung Karl;* in the old town, *Ostergötland*). Good restaurants in principal hotels. Good music at *Blanch's Café, Bern's Salonger,* and the *Stromparterre* every afternoon and evening. Population 332,000. Sea communication with Stettin, Lubeck, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, London, St. Petersburg, Bordeaux, and Finland, by comfortable steamships and boats. Taximeter cabs, 1–2 persons, 50 ö. per kilometre, each additional ½ kilometre 10 ö.; trunk from rly. station 20 ö ; fares higher after 11 P. M. Trip to suburbs at moderate rates. There is an excellent electric tram-car system (10 ö.) The capital of Sweden is situated on the banks of Lake Mälar, where it empties into the Baltic Sea, and occupies two peninsulas and many islands, joined by handsome bridges. Old travellers say that Stockholm's situation is the most beautiful in Europe, after that of Constantinople. The city is divided into six parts: the *Staden,* or city, formed by the islands of Stadsholmen, Riddarholmen, and Helgeandsholmen, the narrowest and least agreeable

part of Stockholm, but the most animated, and the commercial centre; *Norrmalm*, the N. section, with the island of Blasieholmen; *Ladugärdslandet*, a quarter built in the reign of Queen Christina; *Kungsholmen* (King's Island); *Södermalm*, the S. faubourg; and *Saltsjö-Öarne*, composed of four islands. The oldest chroniclers give to the town the name which it bears to-day,—*stock* signifying straight, and *holme*, island. See local guide at bookstores for the romantic legends connected with the origin of Stockholm. Fine views from the *Mosebacke;* from *Kastelholmen;* from the *Observatory;* from the *Tower of Jacob's Ch.;* from *Byström's Villa;* and from the *Tivoli.*

Principal Sights.—In the city (Staden): the *Royal Palace*,—burned in 1697, rebuilt in 1753, and restored in 1901,—one of the finest in Europe, and on eminence close to junction of lake and sea. Vast panorama from the terrace. View of the city and the innumerable bits of water, the majestic mountains, forests, and green plains. See the N. façade and the *Gustavus Adolphus Place.* Here is the *Lejonsbacken*, a staircase ornamented with huge bronze lions. The front portico is decorated with the Swedish arms,—3 bronze crowns, supported by a figure of Renown. The S., W., and E. façades have beautiful works of art. The chapel, 128 ft. long by 50 ft. wide, has fine marble columns and richly decorated walls. The pulpit, sculptured and gilded, is supported by the 4 symbols of the Evangelists,—the angel, eagle, lion, and ox. The altar-piece represents Jesus at Gethsemane. The Hall of State, 143 ft. long, 51 ft. wide, is by Tessin. See silver throne

given to Queen Christina by Magnus Gabriel; and statues of Gustavus II. and Charles XIV. by Byström. Here the king opens and closes the Diet in presence of the two chambers of the kingdom. The interior of the palace is visible all the year; small fee. See ceremonial halls where great festivals are held: *Audience Chamber;* fine ceiling by Fouquet; magnificent candelabra, 29 ft. high; two porcelains; Red Room, where Gustavus III. slept (many marble statues here); great gallery, 162 ft. long; wonderful collection of sculptures; mythological frescos: two smaller rooms, devoted to pictures of battles: a second gallery and two rooms devoted to allegories of Peace; *Festival Hall,*— sometimes called the *White Sea,*— with richly painted ceilings, *Victoria Hall,* the *Hall of the Columns,* and the present king's and queen's apartments: *Library* very rich; *Museum of Armour and Costumes,* a good collection.

On the great square, S. of the palace, is an obelisk, erected in 1799, in memory of the fidelity of the citizens of Stockholm during the war of 1788–1790 against the Russians. Near the port, statue of Gustavus III. Behind the obelisk is the Church of St. Nicholas, founded in 1260 or 1264, reconstructed 1726–43, restored 1892; a spire 308 ft. high; interior divided into 5 naves by rows of columns; altar-piece in ivory, silver, and ebony, representing the birth of the Saviour; organ one of the largest in Sweden; immense stores of beautiful silver vessels and candelabra; remarkable funeral monuments. Opposite the palace, beyond the Slottsbacken, is the *House of the Governor of Stockholm,* built by Tessin, the most celebrated archi-

tect of Sweden, who formerly owned it. In the *Stortorget*, or great square, the famous *Bath of Blood*, as it is called in Swedish history,—the execution of 96 distinguished citizens, opponents of Christian II., King of Denmark, who was seeking to extend his rule over Sweden,—took place. Here is the Bourse, built in 1766; fine halls in the first story. Near by, the German ch. (1642), with tower 222 ft. high, and the only chime of bells in Sweden; injured by fire in 1878, but restored. Here also is the *Knights' House* (1648), one of the finest palaces in Stockholm; noble staircase; walls decorated with the arms of all the nobility of Sweden. Statue of Gustavus Vasa before this house, erected on the 250th anniversary of the entry of that king into Stockholm. The courts of justice and other public buildings are not far away. At *Skeppsbro*, the port, are the telegraph office and the Custom House. The *Scandinavian Credit Bank* is the finest modern building in the city. The Gothic *Ch. of the Knights' Island* (*Riddarholms-Kyrka*) is on Riddarholmen Island, to the W. of the Equestrian Palace. It belonged to a famous Franciscan convent founded by King Magnus Ladulas, and was reconstructed in 1847. It is 192 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and the tower is 290 ft. high. It is noticeable as a mausoleum of celebrated men (local guides give description). The chief tomb is that of the Gustavus dynasty. N. of the choir is the *Charles Chapel* (built 1686–1743), with marble sarcophagus of Charles XII. Here also repose Charles X., Charles XV., Frederick, and many others. Ch. open Tues. and Thurs. (also Sat. in summer), 12–2 P. M.; fee, 25 ö. On the Riddarholm are

also the *Royal Court of Justice*, the *Chamber of Deputies*, the *Archives*, and the *Statue of Birger Jarl*. Go by the great northern bridge—380 ft. long, in granite, built in 1797—to *Helgeandsholmen*, with its pretty gardens, huge bazaar, and royal stables.

In the N. section (*Norrmalm*) is the *Gustavus Adolphus Place* and statue, pedestal ornamented with reliefs of celebrated Swedish generals. On the W., *Palace of the Crown Prince*. Opposite is *Royal Opera House*, erected on site of theatre where Gustavus III. was killed by Ankarström. E., near this square, is the *Jacob's Ch.* (1590). The S. portal is very rich with sculptures dating from 1644. The poet Kellgren is buried here. To the E. is the *Charles XII. Place*, with statue of Charles XI. To the N., the promenades called the *King's Garden*, statue of Charles XIII. Pretty theatre and fountain near by. In the *Berzelius Park*, statue of Berzelius, the father of modern chemical science. E. of the Charles XII. Place is the *National Museum* (open daily except Mon., 11–3; Sun., 1–3). On the ground floor is the Historical Museum, founded in the 17th century, and one of the largest of its kind. The Hall of the Middle Ages is especially interesting. On the first floor are collections of furniture and house decorations, ceramics, and sculpture, the last of unusual merit. On the upper floor is the picture gallery, in which the Italian, German, Flemish, Spanish, French, Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish schools of painting are well represented. From the National Museum, an iron bridge leads to the *Skeppsholm*, an island on which are the Karl-

Johans Kyrka, the Naval Academy, and the Naval Arsenal.

The *Academy of Fine Arts* (1671) is in the Rödbo-Torg, or Red Shop Square. The *Clara-Kyrka* (1285; burned 1751; rebuilt 1753; restored 1893) is very interesting. At *Kungsholmen* are many hospitals and some of the chief manufactories. Also the *Mint*, and a ch. with a fine altar-piece. Not far away is the principal military school. There are many other interesting things in the city quarter (see local guides). The *Ch. of St. John* should be seen. In the cemetery of the latter, Von Dobeln, one of the heroes of the last war against the Russians, is buried. The two principal streets of Stockholm are the Regents' and Queen Street, —in Swedish, *Regeringsgatan* and *Drottninggatan*. The *Academy of Science*, the *Natural History Museum*, the *Technological Institute*, the *Mining School*, and the *Observatory* are all in this quarter.

In the *Ostermalm* quarter are the *Artillery Square* and a ch. founded in 1658, remarkable for its acoustics. Here also is the *Royal Library* of 200,000 vols., founded under Charles IX (open free every weekday, 10–3). In the *Södermalm*, or S. faubourg, is the *Karl Johans Place*, with equestrian statue to memory of that king. Here also, in the *Hormgatan*, 43, is the house which Swedenborg inhabited. The *Katharina-Kyrka* is on the spot where the victims of the Battle of Blood were buried. Fine view from top of Södermalm (elevator). The environs of Stockholm are noted for their beauty, especially during the wonderfully clear nights of June and July. The *Carlberg* and *Drottningholm* should be visited,

and especially the Djurgard, a beautiful park on an island 2 M. long. At the W. end of this island is the *Northern Museum*, a large collection of Scandinavian curiosities. Here nearly every evening in summer popular dances in national costume are given accompanied by national music. No one should fail to see them.

Upsala (*Stads-Hotellet; Svea;* good restaurants), the most famous university town in Sweden (25,000 inhab.), and the residence of the archbishop and other dignitaries. It lies on both banks of the Fyrisa, which is crossed by 5 bridges. It was formerly called *Ostra-Aros*, and when the Swedish kings resided at Gamla Upsala, it was their port. It is the historical and intellectual centre of Sweden, and its mythical associations are of the greatest interest. Visit the Gothic Cathedral (founded 1260), situated on a picturesque height. The chief curiosities are the *Burial Chapel* of Gustavus Vasa (at the back of the choir), and the tomb of *Linnæus*, the great botanist.

N. of this cathedral is *St. Eric's Spring*, said to have burst forth on the spot where the saint was martyred. The *Ch. of the Trinity* has many handsome monuments. The *University* was founded in 1477. Many of its edifices are very striking in architecture. The library building is especially fine. The *Library* contains 330,000 vols., and 14,000 MSS. Here is the famous tranlation of the four Gospels by Bishop Ulphilas, dating from the second half of the 4th century. The *House of Linnæus*, is still shown in Upsala. In the cemetery see monument to Geijer, the poet. There are 1,700 students at the University. Numerous charming excursions in the neighbor-

hood. A pretty excursion is from Upsala to *Gefle* by rail in 3½ hrs. (6 k. 85 ö., 4 k. 60 ö.). On the way you may see the Castle, which was fortified by Gustavus Vasa, and where Eric XIV. was imprisoned during his insanity.

We will not attempt to give other excursions in Sweden, but will recommend the tourist next to proceed from Stockholm to St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA.

Steamers sail 3 times a week in summer from Stockholm to St. Petersburg in 3–4 days, stoping at *Abo*, the old capital of Finland, taken from the Swedes in 1809 by the Russians; *Helsingfors*, one of the strongest of naturally fortified harbors; and *Wyborg*, taken from the Swedes by Peter the Great in 1710. The beauty of the hundreds of islands through which the steamer threads its way renders the journey a constant pleasure. The *Ahland Islands* are about 300 in number. Shortly after the steamer enters the Gulf of Finland, the dome of *St. Isaac's Church* in St. Petersburg is distinctly visible. On the way up, the steamer passes *Cronstadt*, the Russian Empire's chief naval station. It is defended by great batteries hewn out of the solid rock, and has extensive docks. The fortifications were begun in 1703 by Peter the Great and have been greatly strengthened since. An excursion can be made in one day from St. Petersburg to *Cronstadt*, *Oranienbaum*, *Petershof*, *Strelna*, and the *Monastery of St. Sergius*. *Oranienbaum* is a palace, built in 1724, confiscated to the crown from Mentchikoff's estate. It commands a magnificent view. The *Peterhof Palace*, begun in 1720 by Leblond, under the direction of Peter the Great, contains innumerable articles of *vertu*, tapestries, marbles, porcelains, malachites, portraits, especially a collection of pictures of feminine beauties, 368 in number, collected from

50 Russian provinces. In front of the palace is a fountain called the *Samson*. There are two small palaces near here, of which Peter the Great was very fond, and in that of Mont Plaisir he died. The *Hermitage*, *Alexandra*, where the Emperor lives while at Peterhof, and *Strelna*, the palace of the Grand Duke Constantine, are in this neighborhood.

St. Petersburg (*Hôtel d'Angleterre; De Russie; Demouth's; De France; d'Europe*) is the capital of the Russian Empire, and as the headquarters of the official world and the center of Russian society must always possess a certain interest for the traveller (1,500,000 inhab.). The common supposition that it is not wise to visit Russia in midsummer is founded upon a mistake. The Russian summer climate is extremely soft and beautiful, and the heat is never so intense as in some parts of North America. Of course, the social world is not so gay as in winter, but the tourist who expects to spend but 2 or 3 days in St. Petersburg will hardly care about this. The city was founded by Peter the Great, about 1703, and, like Madrid, it might be called a capital with malice aforethought; for the energetic monarch set it down among the marshes through which the river Neva wanders towards the sea. On the islands in the channels of the divided Neva the greater part of the city is built. The Admiralty Quarter, so called, containing the public buildings, is on the mainland, on the S. bank of the Neva. St. Petersburg is in many respects a magnificent city, although the contrasts between squalor and great splendor are sometimes too sharp to permit of an agreeable impression. When the town

was building, under Peter the Great, 40,000 or 50,000 peasants were employed for years in filling up the marshes. It was the Empress Catherine who built the splendid granite quay along the Neva's l. bank. The river has overflowed many times, and the inundations in the 18th century and in the early part of the 19th were very disastrous. The ordinary tourist will find that the difficulties concerning passports, police supervision, etc., have been greatly exaggerated. A passport, viséd by the Russian consul in the American city whence you have sailed, is, however, exacted on entering Russia, and has to be delivered up to the hotel proprietor for registration, and he hands it to you on leaving the hotel. The city is divided into 13 quarters, the Admiralty being the principal one. From the Admiralty three great streets branch off. They are called the *Vosnessensky;* the *Gorokhovaia,* ending at the Champs de Mars; and the famous *Nevsky Prospect,* where are the most elegant of the shops and many of the chs. and public buildings.

The *Cathedral of our Lady of Kazan,* in the Nevsky Prospect, begun under Alexander I., and consecrated in 1811, is the metropolitan church of St. Petersburg. It is a copy of St. Peter's at Rome, and takes its name from an image of the Virgin brought from Kazan to Moscow in 1579. See the beautiful Corinthian colonnade, with columns of Finland granite. Interior superb; shrine of chased silver, the gift of Cossacks who served in wars of 1813–14; images before which lamps are always kept burning; flags, arms, and standards, taken in battle; bronze statues of Kutusoff and Barclay

de Tolly in front of the ch. No organ or instrument is used in the service, but great pains are taken to secure good voices. Remark the deep bass intonation. *The Fortress and Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* contains in its vaults the tombs of all the sovereigns of Russia since the foundation of St. Petersburg, except Peter II. (buried at Moscow). The fortress part of this edifice is used as a prison, and also contains the imperial *Mint*. The gilded spire is visible from a great distance. Hundreds of flags are suspended along the walls.

The *Cathedral of St. Isaac*, the largest in St. Petersburg, is on the site of a ch. built in 1710 by Peter the Great. Its foundations rest upon thousands of piles. The interior is chiefly striking from its splendid proportions. Notice the lavish use of polished granite, white marble, malachite, porphyry, and lapis lazuli. Fine view of city from dome. The *Winter Palace* (admission by tickets procured from chief of palace police; fee), built in 1754, in Catherine's reign, stands on the r. bank of the Neva.. This is the imperial city residence, and this building was the scene of the Nihilist conspiracies, which finally resulted in the death of Alexander II. in 1881. The exterior is not impressive, but the interior is richly ornamented with paintings, bronzes, marbles, and precious stones. Grand festival here on New Year's Day by the Emperor to all his subjects. See the *Ambassador's Staircase* on the Neva; also the magnificent flight of white marble steps, leading to the state apartments. The *Throne Room* is the finest in Europe. The *White Room*, *St. George's Hall*, the *Field Marshal's Gallery*, the *Alexander*

Hall, the *Hall of Battles* (in which are paintings by Horace Vernet), the *Golden Chamber*, the *Empress's Winter Garden*, and the *Romanoff Gallery* are the principal apartments. Near the entrance of the latter gallery is the green curtain, behind which is a tablet on which are the rules drawn up by the Empress Catherine, to be enforced at her receptions at the Hermitage. In the jewel room, see the Imperial crown and scptre (containing a diamond weighing 194 carats). See also room in which Emperor Nicholas died. *The Hermitage* (open daily except Fri. and holidays, 11–4), close to Winter Palace, was founded by Catherine in 1765, and rebuilt in 1840–50. The famous museum contains 1,700 paintings of all schools, among them being some by Murillo, Velasquez, Rubens, Van Dyke, Rembrandt, and Ruysdael. There are also vast collections of engraved stones, and designs by masters.

The *Taurida Palace*, the *Anitchkoff Palace*, the *Michael* and the *Marble Palaces* are not impressive buildings. The *Russian Museum* of Alexander III. (open daily except Mon., 10–4) contains good collection of modern art. The Admiralty is a vast edifice with façade ½ M. long. Near it are the great dockyards, the headquarters of the army, and the War Office. The *Wooden Cottage* of Peter the Great, containing many relics of the famous monarch, is near the citadel.

The *Imperial Library*, containing 400,000 vols., is near the Kazan Ch. Other noteworthy libraries are those of the Academy of Science, the Hermitage, and the *Alexander Nevsky Monastery*. This monastery is one of the most celebrated in

Russia. It was founded by the great Peter in honor of Alexander the Great, who conquered the Swedes and the Livonians. The museum of the Academy of Science occupies a portion of the superb building near the Admiralty. The *Asiatic Museum* is rich in Eastern antiquities. The *Romanoff Museum*, that attached to the Mining School, that of Natural History, and the Egyptian Museum should be seen. The theatres, kept up at the government expense, are all of large size. The *Marien* (opera and ballet), *Alexander* (Russian drama and comedy), and *Michael* (French) are the best. The monuments are nearly all good. Those most worthy of attention are the *Equestrian Statue of Peter the Great*, with a prancing horse balanced on its hind legs, by Falconet; and the column of Alexander, a single shaft of red granite 80 ft. high, weighing 400 tons, stands near the Winter Palace. The *Summer Gardens*, 1 M. long and ½ M. wide, beautifully ornamented, contain the palace in which Peter the Great occasionally lived. A day excursion should be made to *Tsarskoye Selo*, where the emperor resides in the spring and autumn.

It is 101¼ M. from St. Petersburg to Moscow. The rly. carriages are much like those of America in model. The stations are all comfortable, refreshment saloons excellent, and fares reasonable. First-class express to Moscow, 24 roubles; second, 17 roubles. The principal town on the way is *Tver*, at the confluence of the Yvertsa and the Volga. *Cathedral, Trinity Church.* Here steamer can be taken to *Nijni-Novgorod*, and thence to *Astrakan.*

Moscow (*National, Slavianski Bazaar, Chev-*

rier, d'Angleterre), or Holy Moscow, as the Russians call it, the ancient capital of Russia, formerly the residence of the Emperors, is situated on the Moskowa, in a pleasant country. Up to the great fire in 1812, it was the most irregularly built town in Europe, and to-day it remains original and picturesque in a striking degree. A good view may be had from *Sparrow Hill* (by carriage, about 7 r.) In the centre of the city is the *Kremlin*, a triangle 2 M. in circuit, filled with palaces, churches, arsenals, and museums. Here the Tartar architecture predominates. An excellent preparation for visiting the Kremlin is the perusal of Théophile Gautier's lively and sparkling book on a "Winter in Russia." The *Redeemer's Gate* and the *Gate of St. Nicholas* are objects of great veneration among Russians. Visitors must uncover their heads on passing through the Redeemer's Gate. The present *Kremlin Palace* is modern, the old Kremlin having been destroyed in 1812. Most of the ancient palaces were of wood. To Nichlas I. the erection of the present one is due. The *Hall of St. George*, the *Hall of St. Alexander Nevsky*, and *Sts. Andrew and Catherine*, and the *Banqueting Hall*, as well as the *Terem*, which contains a collection of the portraits of the czars, and from the terrace of which Napoleon I. looked down upon Moscow when he came there as conqueror, are among the Kremlin's chief marvels. In the little *Ch. of the Redeemer* are some beautiful decorations. On the *Cathedral Place* is the *Cathedral of the Assumption*, founded in 1325, and rebuilt in 1472. Many sacred treasures here. In this ch. the Emperors of Russia are crowned. The *Cathedral of the*

Archangel Michael contains many tombs of sovereigns. The *Ch. of the Annunciation* is where the czars are baptized; is rich with relics. The jewels in all Russian chs. are worth studying. *House of the Synod, Treasury* (open free week days ex. Sat., permit at the chamberlain's office), and *Arsenal* will furnish plenty of occupation for a day. The *Tower of Ivan Veliki*, or John the Great, built in 1600, and 320 ft. high contains 34 bells, the largest of which weighs 64 tons. When all these bells are rung together at Easter the effect is wonderful. At the foot of this tower is the vast *Tsar Kolokol*, or monarch of Bells. It once hung in a tower (burned in 1737); weighs 444,000 lbs.; and is 20 ft. high and 60 ft. round. The value of the metal in the bell is nearly $2,000,000. Outside the Kremlin is the Chinese town, so called, founded by Helena. Here are the *Cathedral of St. Basil*, built in 1554 by Ivan IV., the *Romanoff Palace*, the *Iberian Gate and Chapel*, the University (900 students), the great *Riding School*, the *Theatres*, and the largest *Bazaar* in Russia, except that of Nijni-Novgorod. The pigeon being looked upon as sacred by the Russians, thousands of these birds are to be seen in the streets of Moscow. S. of Moscow is a beautiful villa owned by the Imperial family. The *Tretyakoff Gallery* of modern Russian art (open daily ex. Mon., 10–4, free) is worth a visit.

It is 271¾ M. from Moscow to Nijni-Novgorod. Tourists pressed for time can take night train there, spend the day at Nijni, and return the next night.

Nijni-Novgorod (*de Russie; Egoroff's*) a city

of 75,000 inhab., is celebrated for its great fair, held annually in July and Aug., and attended by 200,000 people. Here the inhabitants of the barbaric East come into close contact with the Western merchants and visitors. The town is at the confluence of the Oka and the Volga. The *Kremlin* is on a bank overhanging the Volga. The transactions at the fair amount annually to $80,000,000.

From Moscow to Odessa (40½ hrs.; fare 32 r. 1st class, 20 r. 2d class) the route passes through *Kieff*.

Odessa (*De Londres; De St. Petersbourg*) was founded in Catherine II.'s reign. It is an important commercial port, with 250,000 inhab.; but there is little of interest to the traveller except the *Cathedral*, a small museum, a *bronze statue of Richelieu*, and the *University*. Steamers (poor) leave Odessa twice a week for the *Crimea* and Sebastopol, and the field of the Crimean war may easily be visited. There is also steam communication with Constantinople.

TABLE OF CLIMATIC HEALTH REPORTS, MINERAL WATERS, SEA BATHS, AND HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

Times and railway fares are calculated from Paris.

Aachen or **Aix-la-Chapelle** (10 hrs. from Paris, fare, 48 fr.).— Sulphurous alkaline waters, 107° to 120° F. For skin diseases, rheumatism, chronic diseases of the nervous centres, neuralgias, paralysis, and syphilitic maladies.

Aix-les-Bains (14½ hrs.; 71 fr. 60 c.).—Sulphurous hot springs, 112° to 114° F.. Have a world-wide reputation in cases of rheumatism and gout; also chronic catarrh of the neck of the womb, amenorrhea, metritis, syphilis, bronchitis, laryngeal and nasal catarrh, pharyngitis. April to Nov., and all the year.

Amélie-les-Bains (24½ hrs.; 120¼ fr.)—Sulphurous sodic waters, 71° to 72° F., and winter station. Herpetic diathesis, and catarrhal affections. All the year.

Arcachon (10 hrs.; 78 fr. 70 c.).—Winter station, and sea baths. For invalids requiring a sedative air; for delicate, lymphatic, and anemic persons; nervous complaints; chest and lung affections; scrofula; gout. Winter season, from Nov. till June; summer, from May till Oct.

Baden (27 hrs.; 152½ fr.).—Sulphurous waters, 82° to 95° F. For rheumatism, gout anemia, and scrofula (especially of a chronic character.) May to Oct., and all the year.

Baden-Baden (16 hrs.; 68 fr.)—Alkaline-chloride of sodium waters, 110° to 150° F. Uric acid diathesis, gout, and kindred complaints; ailments dependent on malaria, and certain skin diseases; chronic rheumatism; scrofula, syphilis, chronic catarrh, certain kidney affections, anemia. May to Oct., and all the year.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre (22 hrs.; 105 fr.).—Saline, sulphurous, ferruginous, and arsenical waters, 72° to 120° F. For tuberculosis, affections of the respiratory organs, intestines, and urinary system, anemia, and female disorders. June to Sept., baths; Nov. to May, winter station.

Bagnoles (19 hrs.; 67 fr. 65 c.).—Saline, sulphurous, lithic, silicate, and arsenical waters, 66°F. For diseases of the digestive organs and skin, rheumatism, scrofula, chlorosis, congestion of the abdominal viscera, phlebitis, &c.

Barèges (21½ hrs.; 113 fr.).—Alkaline-saline-sulphurous waters, 45° to 105° F. For scrofula, diseases of the bones, herpes, and syphilis. June 15 to Sept. 15.

Biarritz (19½ hrs.; 96 fr. 80 c.).—Sea-bathing and winter station. For chlorosis, anemia, chest and lung complaints, laryngitis, pharyngitis. Aug. to May.

Bourbon-l'Archambault (6½ hrs.; 40 fr. 75 c).—Bromo-iodurated saline waters, 125° F.; and bicarbonate ferruginous magnesian waters, 120° to 160° F., highly gaseous. For scrofula, rheumatism, paralysis, nervous affections.

Bourboule (La) (13½ hrs.; 60 fr.).—Effervescent saline arsenical waters (28 millgr. arsenate of soda per litre), 140° F. For anemia, lymphatism, general debility, affections of the

skin and respiratory organs, rheumatism, and intermittent fevers. May 25 to Sept. 30.

Brides-les-Bains (13 hrs.; 75 fr. 35c.).—Calcic and laxative waters, resembling those of Carlsbad. For liver troubles resulting from intemperance in food and drink, gallstones, diabetes, some forms of anemia, and the debility following prolonged residence in the tropics.

Cannes (20½ hrs.; 130 fr.).—Winter station of first importance; climate tonic and stimulating near the sea; sedative towards Le Cannet. Sea baths in spring; season Oct. to May. For nervous debility, anemia, phthisis, laryngitis, pharyngitis, rheumatism, paralysis, gout, and diabetes.

Carlsbad (32 hrs.; 137 fr.)—Alkaline aperient waters, 125° to 170° F. For constipation,hepatic disorders, abdominal plethora, obesity, gout, gravel, etc.

Carlsbrunn.— Highly effervescing, ferruginous manganese waters, 45° F.; climate station. For debility of the male and female sexual organs, sterility, impotence, affections of the brain due to overwork. June to Sept.

Castellamare di Stabia (50½ hrs.; 248 fr.).—Sea baths; cold chloride of sodium, bitter and sulphurous chalybeate waters. For obstructions of the liver and spleen, affections of the mesenteric glands, biliary and vesical calculi, jaundice, dropsy, hemorrhoids, chronic ophthalmia, herpes, catarrh of the digestive organs, hpyochondriasis, urinary calculi, vesical catarrh, scrofula, lymphatism, congestion of the uterus, leucorrhea, &c. Sea and mineral bathing, May to Oct.; winter season, Oct. to April.

Cauterets (12½ hrs.; 111 fr. 90 c.).—Sulphate

of soda springs, 55° to 145° F. For catarrh of the respiratory organs, skin diseases, uterine affections, scrofula.

Contrexéville (10 hrs.; 51¼ fr.).—Effervescent alkaline, slightly ferruginous waters, 55° F. Especially for gravel, biliary and vesical calculi, and catarrh, diabetes, gout, and gouty rheumatism, disorders of the urinary system, affections of the uterus, hepatic complaints. May 20 to Sept.

Dax (15 hrs.; 90 fr. 80 c.).—Hyperthermal mixed sulphurous waters, 120° to 145° F. For articular, muscular, or rheumatic affections, gout, neuralgia, and neuroses.

Dieppe (4 hrs.; 20 fr. 65 c.).—Much-frequented sea-bathing and summer resort.

Divonne-les-Bains (15½ hrs.; 81 fr.).—Cold water springs; water exceptionally pure, 44° F. For chronic rheumatic arthritis, lumbago, pleurodynia, gout, sciatica, neuralgia, hypochondria, neuroses, gastralgia, bronchial catarrh, dyspepsia, liver and bladder complaints, hemorrhoids, paralysis, chronic affections of the spinal cord, scrofula, and female disorders.

Eaux-Bonnes (18 hrs.; 105 fr.).—Sulphurous saline anl alkaline waters, 90° F. For angina pectoris, laryngitis, bronchitis, chronic catarrh, asthma, chronic pleuritis, anemia, lymphatism, and scrofula. June to Sept.

Ems (16¼ hrs.; 71 fr. 15 c.).—Saline alkaline and saline earthy, 65° to 110° F. Used in affections of the lungs and chest, and nervous diseases. May to Oct.

Enghien (20 min.; 1 fr. 35 c.).— Cold sulphurous and lime waters. For scrofula, affections of respiratory organs, herpes, and rheumatism.

Etretat (5 hrs. 50 min.; 28 fr.).—A now much frequented resort for sea-bathing in summer.

Evian-les-Bains (13 hrs.; 82 fr. 80 c.).—Alkaline waters, and climatic air station. For affections of the urinary and digestive organs, the liver and biliary apparatus.

Geneva (14 hrs.; 77 fr.).—Milk cure. Bathers from Aix-les-Bains come here to rest after their cure.

Göbersdorf (39 hrs.; 167½ fr.).—Noted for its mountain-air cure, in affection of the respiratory organs. Anemia and chlorosis are also treated.

Grasse.— Dry and sedative climate; winter station; Oct. to June. Chest and lung complaints, pharyngitis, nervous affections, anemia, chlorosis.

Homburg-les-Bains (18 hrs. 40 min.; 86 fr. 69 c.).—Saline, ferruginous, and acidulous waters. For dyspepsia, scrofula, and anemia.

Hyères (20 hrs.; 117 fr.).—Winter season, Nov. to June; sea-bathing, May to Oct. For diseases of the larynx, chest, and lungs, scrofula, diabetes, gout, and rheumatism.

Interlaken (18 hrs.; 78 fr. 65 c.).—Climatic station in summer, visited for its beautiful environs. Whey cure.

Ischia (50½ hrs.; 288¼ fr.)—Alkaline-saline waters, 145° F. For uterine affections, rheumatism, diseases of the bones, ulcers, gout, and paralysis. Spring and autumn.

Ischl (23¾ hrs.; 168 fr. 90 c.).—A climatic summer station; May to Oct. Saline and cold sulphurous waters; whey cure; saline, steam, hot and cold brine, and sulphurous baths; mud, malt, pine-cone, sap, and wave baths; inhalation. Recommended for nervous affection.

Karlsbad.— See Carlsbad.

Kissingen (21 hrs. 40 min.; 106 fr.).—Cold saline waters, strongly mineralized; tonic and excitant. Especially suited to abdominal and hemorrhoidal congestions.

Kreuznach (13½ hrs.; 72 fr.).—Bromo-iodurated saline waters. For scrofulous affections, diseases of the ears, respiratory organs, bones, and joints, female and skin diseases, and chronic affections generally. May to Oct.

Lausanne (15½ hrs.; 64 fr. 20 c.).—Climatic station in summer and autumn; bracing air and grape cure.

Loèche-les-Bains (30 hrs.; 100 fr.).—Various springs; hot saline earthy waters, 70° to 120° F. For struma, herpes, and skin diseases, scrofula, rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, inveterate syphilis, &c. May 15 to Sept. 30.

Luchon (19½ hrs.; 103½ fr.).—Upwards of fifty different springs, ferruginous, sulphurous, and alkaline. For rheumatism, scrofula, bronchial and skin diseases, and chronic ulcers. June to Sept.

Luxeuil (11½ hrs.; 60 fr.).—Saline ferruginous, and magnesian waters; eleven springs, 70° to 125° F. They are first excitant, then sedative; and good in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, paralysis, gastralgia, &c.

Madeira (steamers from Southampton, Bordeaux, or Lisbon; journey 5 to 6 days; 500 fr.).—Highly recommended for pulmonary complaints; climate delightful; no winter.

Mentone (24½ hrs.; 139 fr.).—Winter station of first importance, and sea baths. For all forms of chest diseases and rheumatism, cachetic complaints, and debility. Winter season, November to June; sea-bathing, May to Oct.

Monaco (24½ hrs.; 138 fr.).—Monte Carlo is the favorite winter resort of pleasure-seekers. One of the most sheltered stations on the Riviera. Sea baths; May to Oct.

Mont-Dore (11 hrs.; 64¼ fr.).—Bicarbonate, arsenical, and effervescent ferruginous waters, 107° to 115° F. For all forms of diseases of the respiratory tract; ophthalmia, rheumatic and nervous affections, disorders of uterus and skin. June 1 to Oct. 1.

Naples (48 hrs.; 223 fr. 85 c.).—The great variety of mineral waters and their therapeutic properties have rendered this delightful city and its environs the most frequented bathing station in Italy. Sea baths.

Nauheim (20 hrs.; 90 fr.).—Saline, carbonated waters. Visited especially by patients with cardiac disease for the relief of which baths in effervescent water, followed by passive exercises, are employed.

Nice (22 hrs. 134 fr. 20 c.).—Winter station of first importance. For chronic diseases of the chest, lungs, and respiratory organs; affections of the larynx, liver complaints, disorders of the spinal cord, diabetes, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, debility. Winter season, Nov. to June; sea-bathing season, May to Oct.; principal season, Jan. to March.

Ostend (14 hrs.; 38 fr. 40 c.).—Sea baths. Sandy beach and bracing climate. Season, June 1 to Oct. 1.

Palermo (66¼ hrs.; 299¼ fr.).—Winter station; sea baths. Season Nov. to April; bathing season, May to Oct.

Pau (17½ hrs.; 101 fr.).—Winter resort of first importance. For chest complaints, con-

sumption, asthma, bronchitis, rheumatism, neuralgia, and nervous disorders. Nov. 15 to May 31.

Pierrefonds (2½ hrs.; 12 fr.).—One cold sulphate of lime spring; one ferruginous and arsenical. Pulmonary catarrh.

Plombières (11 hrs.; 45 fr.).—The springs range from 30° to 175° F. For rheumatism, paralysis, herpes, nervous debilty, hysteria.

Pougues (5 hrs.; 29 fr. 70 c.).—Mixed bicarbonate ferruginous gaseous waters. Affections of the digestive organs.

Preste (La) (23¾ hrs.; 145 fr.).—Very efficacious waters in diseases of the urinary organs, gravel. 90° to 105° F.

Püllna.— No treatment at Püllna itself; the waters are exported, and considered excellent as preservatives and remedies against diseases of the digestive organs, constipation, congestions, liver and bladder complaints, nervous disorders, obesity, diseases of the eye, headache, and gastritis.

Pyrmont (18 hrs.; 84 fr. 30 c.).—Chalybeate springs of importance and much renown; effervescent saline waters, brine baths, inhalations, For female complaints, especially anemia, chlorosis, scrofula, stomachic and intestinal catarrhs, obesity, affection of spleen and liver. Season, May 15 to Oct. 1.

Recoaro (34¾ hrs.; 139¼ fr.).—Alkaline, acidulated ferruginous waters, 45° F. For chronic and nervous debility, female diseases, obesity, anemia, chlorosis, gravel and vesical calculus, congestion of the liver, biliary calculi, hemorrhoidal complaints, intestinal catarrhs. May to Sept.

Rome (49½ hrs.; 201 fr. 90 c.).—Winter station of first importance. For debility and scrofula in children, chronic catarrh of the bronchi, emphysema. The climate is sedative to the nerves and respiratory organs; but patients should first consult their doctor. Oct. to May.

Rorschach.— Climatic station in summer; baths in the lake; Turkish baths; very pure and equable atmosphere.

Royat (9½ hrs.; 51¾ fr.).—Four springs: mixed alkaline, gaseous ferruginous and slightly arsenical and lithic waters, 45° to 95° F. For lymphatic affections, anemia, chlorosis, catarrhal affections, arthritic gout, and skin diseases dependent on a gouty diathesis.

St. Galmier.— Alkaline table waters, used in France.

St. Moritz (34 hrs.; 130 fr. 60 c.).—Climatic mountain-air station. Two ferruginous springs, very cold and very effervescing. For phthisis.

St. Raphaël (19½ hrs.; 130 fr. 20 c.).—Winter station and sea baths; summer, May 1 to Nov. 1; winter, Nov. 1 to June 1. For atonic debility, rachitis, scrofula, lymphatic affections, chest and lung complaints, diabetes, rheumatism, gout, emphysema, anema, and chlorosis.

San Remo.— Winter station of first importance; latent scrofula, chronic bronchial, stomachic, and intestinal catarrh, emphysema, pharyngitis, laryngitis, pleuritic exudations, incipient phthisis, rheumatism, Bright's disease, diabetes, and general debility. Nov. to May.

Saxon (18 hrs.; 73 fr. 55 c.).—Bromo-iodurated saline waters, 60° F. For syphilis, scrofula, and gout.

Scheveningen (15½ hrs.; 67 fr. 70 c.).—Very

well frequented summer resort; sea-bathing; beach of fine sands.

Schinznach (17 hrs.; 72 fr.).—Sulphurous waters, rich in sulphureted hydrogen and carbonic acid, also in chloride of sodium and salts of lime, 95° F. For chronic skin diseases, eczema, acne, psoriasis, &c., scrofula, chronic catarrh, bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, rheumatism, gout, syphilis, mercurialism; May to Oct.

Schlangenbad (19 hrs. 10 min.; 81¾ fr.).—Nine springs, 75° to 90° F. For menstrual difficulties in delicate women; general debility in children, women, and aged persons; gout, partial paralysis. May 1 to Oct. 1.

Schwalbach (20 hrs.; 83 fr. 5c.).—Chalybeate waters. For all female complaints, anemia, chlorosis, nervous affections, debility of muscles and mucous membranes, especially catarrhal affections of the genital organs. May to Oct.

Spa (8½ hrs.; 44¾ fr.).—Highly effervescent ferruginous and acidulous waters. For anemia, chlorosis, female complaints, hysteria, gastralgia, sterility, difficult menstruation, liver complaints, urinary disorders, cachexia, mucous catarrh of the uterus, &c. May to Oct.

Spezzia (28 hrs.; 130 fr. 40 c.).—Winter air-cure and summer sea-bathing resort.

Teplitz-Schönau (32 hrs.; 145½ fr.).—Alkali-saline waters, 95° to 125° F. For rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, paralysis, incipient spinal complaints, scrofulous tumors and ulcers, fractures, ankylosis, &c. May to Nov.

Trouville (6 hrs.; 28 fr. 65 c.).—Fashionable

and much-frequented summer station; sea baths, sandy beach.

Uriage (14 2/3 hrs.; 79 fr.).—Saline sulphurous waters, 81° F. For scrofula, chronic affections, diseases of the eyelids, granular pharyngitis, etc. Milk and whey cure. May 15 to Oct. 15.

Valencia.—Spanish winter resort; sea baths, sandy beach.

Vals (17½ hrs.; 87 fr.).—Cold alkaline springs, light, medium, and strong; principally used as table waters. For gravel, liver complaints, and disorders of the spleen.

Venice (36 hrs.; 154 fr.)—Sea baths and winter station; sedative climate, somewhat like that of Pau.

Vevey (16½ hrs.; 86½ fr.)—Air-cure station much frequented on account of the mildness of its temperature.

Vichy (8½ hrs.; 45 fr.).—Bicarbonate of soda alkaline springs, 35° to 105° F. For dyspepsia, hepatic disorders, uric acid diathesis, catarrh of the urinary organs, diabetes.

Vöslau (27¾ hrs.; 156 fr. 95 c.).—A favorite climatic resort of the Viennese. May 15 to Sept. 30; grape cure, Sept. to Oct.

Wiesbaden (15 hrs.; 86 fr. 45 c.).—The waters are excitant, resolvent reconstituent, and laxative, 30° to 165° F. For scrofula, rheumatism, paralysis, and impaired digestion.

Zurich (18 hrs.; 85 fr. 10 c.).—Earthy alkaline waters.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE

PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Austria-Hungary

Vienna	*Ambassador*,	Richard C. Kerens
"	*Consul-General*,	Charles Denby
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Prague	*Consul*,	Joseph I. Brittain.
Trieste	"	R. J. Totten.
Carlsbad	"	Will L. Lowrie.

Belgium

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"	*Consul-General*,	Ethelbert Watts.
Antwerp	"	H. W. Diederich.
Ghent	*Consul*,	Henry A. Johnson.
Liège	"	A. Heingartner.

Denmark

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"	*Consul*,	E. D. Winslow.
"	*Vice-Consul*,	Victor Juhler.

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"	*Consul-General*,	Frank H. Mason.

Algiers. . .	*Consul*,	Dean B. Mason.
Calais . . .	"	James B. Milner.
Oran . . .	*Agent*,	Albert H. Elford.
Bordeaux . .	*Consul*,	Alfred K. Moe.
Boulogne . .	*Agent*,	William Whitman.
Havre . . .	*Consul*,	James E. Dunning
Brest . . .	*Agent*,	A. Pitel.
Cherbourg . .	"	August Lanice.
Cognac . .	*Consul*,	George H. Jackson.
Limoges . .	"	Eugene L. Belisle.
Lyon . . .	"	Carl B. Hurst.
Marseille .	*Consul-Gen.*,	Alphonse Gaulin.
Toulon . .	*Agent*,	Francis M. Mansfield.
Nantes . . .	*Consul*,	Louis Goldschmidt.
Nice . .	"	William D. Hunter.
Rheims .	*Consul*,	William Bardel.
Rouen . . .	"	Charles A. Holder.
Dieppe . . .	*Agent*,	W. Palmer-Samborne.

Germany

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" .	*Sec. of Embassy*,	Irwin B. Laughlin.
" .	*Consul-General*,	Alex. M. Thackara.
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Bremen . .	"	William T. Fee.
Brunswick . .	"	Talbot J. Albert.
Cologne . .	"	Hiram J. Dunlap.
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Frankfort,	*Consul-General*,	Frank D. Hill.
Hamburg	" "	Robert P. Skinner.
Leipsic . .	*Consul*,	Albert R. Morawetz.
Mannheim . .	"	Samuel H. Shank.
Munich .	*Consul-General*,	Thomas W. Peters.
Nuremberg . .	*Consul*,	George N. Ifft.
Stuttgart . .	"	Edward Higgins.

Great Britain

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Belfast	"	Hunter Sharp.
Birmingham	"	Albert Halstead
Kidderminster	*Agent*,	James Morton.
Bradford	*Consul*,	Augustus E. Ingram.
Bristol	"	Homer M. Byington.
Cardiff	"	Lorin A. Lathrop.
Cork	"	Geo. E. Chamberlin.
Dublin	"	Edward L. Adams.
Dundee	"	E. H. Dennison.
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Glasgow	"	John N. McCunn.
Hull	"	Walter C. Hamm.
Leeds	"	Benjamin F. Chase.
Malta	"	James O. Laing.
Manchester	"	Church Howe.
Newcastle	"	George B. Killmaster.
Nottingham	"	Samuel M. Taylor.
Plymouth	"	Joseph G. Stephens.
Sheffield	"	Charles N. Daniels.
Southampton	"	Albert W. Swalm.

Greece

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"	*Consul-General*,	William H. Gale.
Patras	*Consul*,	Arthur B. Cooke.

Holland

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Amsterdam	*Consul*,	Frank W. Mahin.
Rotterdam	*Consul-General*,	Soren Listoe.
Flushing	*Agent*,	Pieter F. Auer.

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"	*Sec. of Embassy*,	Charles S. Wilson.
"	*Consul*,	Chapman Coleman.
Florence	"	Leo J. Keena.
Genoa	*Consul-General*,	James A. Smith.
Leghorn	*Consul*,	Frank Deedmeyer.
Milan	"	Charles M. Caughy.
Naples	"	Wm. W. Handley.
Palermo	"	Hernando de Soto.
Venice	"	James Verner Long.

Norway

Christiania	*Minister*,	Laurits S. Swenson.
"	*Consul-General*,	Henry Bordewich.
Bergen	*Consul*,	B. M. Rasmusen.

Portugal

Lisbon	*Minister*,	Edwin V. Morgan.
"	*Consul-General*,	Louis H. Aymé.
Oporto	*Agent*,	William H. Stuve.

Roumania

Bucharest	*Minister*,	John B. Jackson.
"	*Consul-General*,	Roland B. Harvey.

Russia

St. Petersburg	*Ambassador*,	Curtis Guild.
"	*Sec. of Embassy*,	George P. Wheeler.
"	*Consul*,	Jacob E. Conner.
Moscow	*Consul-General*,	John H. Snodgrass.
Batum	*Consul*,	——
Odessa	"	John H. Grout.
Riga	"	William F. Doty.
Vladivostok	"	John F. Jewell.
Warsaw	"	Thomas E. Heenan.

Spain

Madrid	*Minister*,	Henry Clay Ide.
"	*Consul*,	Charles L. Hoover.
Barcelona	*Consul-General*,	Henry H. Morgan.
Alicante	*Agent*,	Henry W. Carey.
Seville	*Consul*,	Charles S Winans.
Malaga	"	Edward J. Norton.
Valencia	"	Robert Frazer, Jr.
Cadiz	*Agent*,	James Sanderson.
Jerez de la Frontera	*Consul*,	Percival Gassett.
Teneriffe	"	William W. Kitchen.

Sweden

Stockholm	*Minister*,	Charles H. Graves.
"	*Consul-General*,	Ernest L. Harris.
Gothenburg	*Consul*,	Stuart J. Fuller.

Switzerland

Berne	*Minister*,	Henry S. Boutell.
"	*Consul*,	George Heimrod.
Basle	"	George Gifford.
Geneva	"	Francis B. Keene.
St. Gall	"	Dominic I. Murhy.
Zurich	*Consul-General*,	Robert E. Manseld.

Turkey and Dominions

Constantinople	*Ambassad.*,	W. W. Rockhill.
"	*Sec. of Emb.*,	Hoffman Philip.
"	*Consul-Gen.*,	Gabriel Bie Ravndal.
Aleppo	*Consul*,	Jesse B. Jackson.
Alexandria	"	David R. Birch.
Bagdad	"	Emil Sauer.
Beirut	*Consul-General*,	W. Stanley Hollis.
Cairo	" "	Peter Augustus Jay.
Jerusalem	*Consul*,	William Coffin.
Smyrna	*Consul-General*,	George Horton.

A SHORT VOCABULARY

IN ENGLISH, FRENCH

One.	Un.
Two.	Deux.
Three.	Trois.
Four.	Quatre.
Five.	Cinq.
Six.	Six.
Seven.	Sept.
Eight.	Huit.
Nine.	Neuf.
Ten.	Dix.
Eleven.	Onze.
Twelve.	Douze.
Thirteen.	Treize.
Fourteen.	Quatorze.
Fifteen.	Quinze.
Sixteen.	Seize.
Seventeen.	Dix-sept.
Eighteen.	Dix-huit.
Nineteen.	Dix-neuf.
Twenty.	Vingt.
Twenty-one.	Vingt et un.
Twenty-two.	Vingt-deux.
Twenty-three, etc.	Vingt-trois, etc.
Thirty.	Trente.
Thirty-one.	Trente-et un.
Thirty-two, etc.	Trente-deux, etc.
Forty.	Quarante.
Fifty.	Cinquante.
Sixty.	Soixante.
Seventy.	Soixante-dix.

OF WORDS AND PHRASES

GERMAN AND ITALIAN

Eins.	Uno.
Zwei.	Due.
Drei.	Tre.
Vier.	Quattro.
Fünf.	Cinque.
Sechs.	Sei.
Sieben.	Sette.
Acht.	Otto.
Neun.	Nove.
Zehn.	Dieci.
Elf.	Undici.
Zwölf.	Dodici.
Dreizehn.	Tredici.
Vierzehn.	Quattordici.
Fünfzehn.	Quindici.
Sechzehn.	Sedici.
Siebzehn.	Diecisette; diciasette.
Achtzehn.	Dieciotto; diciotto.
Neunzehn.	Diecinove; diciannove.
Zwanzig.	Venti.
Einundzwanzig.	Vent' uno.
Zweiundzwanzig.	Venti due.
Dreiundzwanzig, etc.	Venti tre, etc.
Dreissig.	Trenta.
Einunddreissig.	Trent' uno.
Zweiunddreissig, etc.	Trenta due, etc.
Vierzig.	Quaranta.
Fünfzig.	Cinquanta.
Sechzig.	Sessanta.
Siebzig.	Settanta.

Eighty.	Quatre-vingt.
Ninety.	Quatre-vingt-dix.
A hundred.	Cent.
Two hundred, etc.	Deux cents, etc.
A thousand.	Mille.
Eleven hundred.	Onze cents.
Twelve hundred.	Douze cents.
Two thousand.	Deux mille, etc.
A million.	Un million.
The first.	Le premier.
The second.	Le second.
The third.	Le troisième.
The fourth.	Le quatrième.
The fifth.	Le cinquième.
The sixth.	Le sixième.
The seventh.	Le septième.
The eighth.	Le huitième.
The ninth.	Le neuvième.
The tenth.	Le dixième.
The eleventh.	Le onzième.
The last.	Le dernier.
The last but one.	L'avant-dernier.
Once.	Une fois.
Twice.	Deux fois.
The half.	La moitié. Demi.
The third.	Le tiers.
The fourth.	Le quart.
The fifth.	Le cinquième.
The sixth, etc.	Le sixième, etc.
A river.	Une rivière.
A fountain.	Une fontaine.
A waterfall.	Une cascade.
The gate.	La porte.
An hour.	Une heure.
Half an hour.	Une demi-heure.

Achtzig.	Ottanta.
Neunzig.	Novanta.
Hundert.	Cento.
Zweihundert, etc.	Duecento ; dugento ; etc.
Tausend.	Mille.
Elfhundert.	Mille cento.
Zwölfhundert.	Mille dugento.
Zwei Tausend, etc.	Due mila, etc.
Eine Million.	Un milione.
Der Erste.	Il primo.
Der Zweite.	Il secondo.
Der Dritte.	Il terzo.
Der Vierte.	Il quarto.
Der Fünfte.	Il quinto.
Der Sechste.	Il sesto.
Der Siebente.	Il settimo.
Der Achte.	L' ottavo.
Der Neunte.	Il nono.
Der Zehnte.	Il decimo.
Der Elfte.	L'undecimo ; decimo primo.
Der Letzte.	L' ultimo.
Der Vorletzte.	Il penultimo.
Einmal.	Una volta.
Zweimal.	Due volte.
Die Hälfte. Halb.	La meta. Mezzo.
Das Drittel.	Il terzo.
Das Viertel.	Il quarto.
Das Fünftel.	Il quinto.
Das Sechstel, etc.	Il sesto, etc.
Ein Fluss.	Un fiume.
Ein Brunnen.	Una fontana ; una fonte.
Ein Wasserfall.	Una cascata.
Das Thor.	La porto.
Eine Stunde.	Un' ora.
Eine halbe Stunde.	Una mezz' ora.

A quarter of an hour.	Un quart d'heure.
Sunday.	Dimanche.
Monday.	Lundi.
Tuesday.	Mardi.
Wednesday.	Mercredi.
Thursday.	Jeudi.
Friday.	Vendredi.
Saturday.	Samedi.
A holiday.	Un jour de fête.
The walls of the town.	Les murs de la ville.
A monument.	Un monument.
The tower.	La tour.
A church.	Une église.
The cathedral, minster.	La cathédrale.
A convent.	Un couvent
A chapel.	Une chapelle.
A palace.	Un palais.
The town-hall.	L'hôtel de ville.
The castle.	Le château.
The theatre.	Le théâtre.
The custom-house.	La douane.
The post-office.	Le bureau des postes.
The library.	La bibliothèque.
The university.	L'université.
The exchange.	La bourse.
The bank.	La banque.
A square.	Une place.
A bridge.	Un pont.
A shop.	Une boutique.
A bookseller's shop.	Une librairie.
A coffee-house.	Un café.
An inn ; a hotel.	Une auberge ; un hôtel
A restaurant.	Un restaurant.

Eine viertel Stunde.	Un quarto d' ora.
Sonntag.	Domenica.
Montag.	Lunedì.
Dienstag.	Martedì.
Mittwoch.	Mercoledì.
Donnerstag.	Giovedì.
Freitag.	Venerdì.
Samstag; Sonnabend.	Sabbato.
Ein Feiertag; ein Festag.	Un giorno di festa.
Die Stadtmauern.	Le mura della città.
Ein Denkmal.	Un monumento.
Der Thurm.	La torre.
Eine Kirche.	Una chiesa.
Das Münster; der Dom.	La cattedrale.
Ein Kloster.	Un convento.
Eine Kapelle.	Una cappella.
Ein Palast.	Un palazzo.
Das Rathhaus.	La casa della città.
Das Schloss.	Il castello.
Das Schauspielhaus.	Il teatro.
Das Zollhaus.	La dogana.
Die Post.	L' uffizio delle poste.
Die Bibliothek.	La biblioteca; la libreria.
Die Universität.	L' università.
Die Börse.	La borsa.
Die Bank.	La banca.
Ein Platz.	Una piazza.
Eine Brücke.	Un ponte.
Ein Kaufladen.	Una bottega.
Ein Buchladen.	Una libreria.
Ein Kaffebaus.	Un caffè.
Ein Gasthaus; ein Gasthof.	Un' albergo; una locanda.
Ein Speisehaus.	Una trattoria.

A furnished room.	Une chambre garnie.
Breakfast.	Le déjeûner.
Luncheon.	Une collation.
Soup.	La soupe.
Roast-beef.	Du bœuf rôti, rosbif.
Beefsteak.	Beef-steak.
Veal.	Du veau.
Mutton.	Du mouton.
Pork.	Du porc.
Fish.	Le poisson.
Eggs.	Des œufs.
Cake.	Le gâteau.
Butter.	Le beurre.
Cheese.	Le fromage.
Beer.	La bière.
Port.	Le vin d'Oporto.
Sherry.	Le vin de Xérès.
Ices.	Les glaces.
A railway.	Un chemin de fer.
An express train.	Un train de vitesse.
That is true.	C'est vrai.
I believe so.	Je le crois.
It is late.	Il est tard.
I am fatigued.	Je suis fatigué.
I am thirsty; I am hungry.	J'ai soif; j'ai faim.
It is time to set off.	Il est temps de partir.
That is not true.	Cela n'est pas vrai.
I did not understand.	Je n'avais pas compris.
Who is it?	Qui est-ce?
What are you doing?	Que faites-vous?
What do you want?	Que voulez-vous?
Where are you?	Où êtes-vous?
Where is he?	Où est-il?
What is he doing?	Que fait-il?

Ein möblirtes Zimmer.	Una stanza mobigliata.
Das Frühstück.	La colazione.
Der Imbiss, das gabelfrühstück.	Una colazione.
Die Suppe.	La zuppa.
Ochsenbraten.	Arrosto di bue, rosbif.
Beefsteak, biftek.	La bistecca.
Kalbfleisch.	Del vitello.
Hammelfleisch.	Del castrato.
Schweinefleisch.	Del majale.
Der Fisch.	Il pesce.
Eier.	Delle uova.
Der Kuchen.	La focaccia.
Die Butter.	Il burro, butiro.
Der Käse.	Il formaggio.
Das Bier.	La birra.
Der Portwein.	Il vino d' Oporto.
Xereswein.	Il vino di Xeres.
Das Eis.	I sorbetti ; i gelati.
Eine Eisenbahn.	Una strada ferrata.
Ein Schnellzug.	Convoglio celere.
Das ist wahr.	E vero.
Ich glaube es.	Lo credo.
Es ist spät.	E tardi.
Ich bin müde.	Sono stracco.
Ich bin durstig; hungrig.	Ho sete ; ho fame.
Es ist Zeit abzureisen.	É ora di partire.
Das ist nicht wahr.	Ciò non è vero.
Ich verstand nicht.	Non aveva capito.
Wer ist es?	Chi è?
Was machen Sie?	Che cosa fate?
Was wollen Sie?	Che cosa volete?
Wo sind Sie?	Dove siete?
Wo ist er?	Dov' è?
Was macht er?	Che cosa fa?

Where are you going?	Où allez-vous?
What do you say?	Que dites-vous?
Did you understand me?	M'avez-vous compris?
Is dinner ready?	Le díner est-il prêt?
Is it time to go?	Est-il temps de partir?
Where shall we go?	Où irons-nous?
When shall we set out?	Quand partirons-nous?
Are there any letters for me?	Y a-t-il des lettres pour moi?
Come here.	Venez ici.
Make haste.	Dépêchez-vous.
Tell him to come.	Dites-lui de venir.
Take care. Stop.	Prenez garde. Arrétez
Not so quick.	Pas si vite.
Speak to him.	Parlez-lui.
Do what I tell you.	Faites ce que je vous dis.
Go away.	Allez-vous-en.
Bring up the carriage.	Faites avancer la voiture.
Call (wake) me at five o'clock.	Réveillez-moi à cinq heures.
Yesterday.	Hier.
To-day.	Aujourd'hui.
To-morrow.	Demain.
Every day.	Tous les jours.
What name do you give to that dish?	Quel nom donnez-vous à ce mets?
Bring me some bread.	Apportez-moi du pain.

Wohin gehen Sie?	Dove andate?
Was sagen Sie?	Che cosa dite?
Haben Sie verstanden?	Mi avete capito?
Ist das Mittagessen fertig?	É pronto il pranzo?
Ist es Zeit abzureisen?	É ora di partire?
Wohin sollen wir gehen?	Dove andremo?
Wann sollen wir abreisen?	Quando partiremo?
Sind Briefe für mich da?	Ci sono lettere per me?
Kommen Sie hier.	Venite quà.
Beeilen Sie sich.	Spicciatevi.
Sagen Sie ihm, er möge kommen.	Ditegli che venga.
Geben Sie Acht. Halt.	Badate. Fermatevi.
Nicht so schnell.	Non così presto.
Sprechen Sie mit ihm.	Parlategli.
Thun Sie, was ich Ihnen sage.	Fate quel che vi dico.
Gehen Sie weg.	Andate via.
Lassen Sie den Wagen vorfahren.	Fate venir avanti la carrozza.
Wecken Sie mich um fünf Uhr.	Svegliatemi alle cinque.
Gestern.	Ieri.
Heute.	Oggi.
Morgen.	Dimani.
Alle Tage.	Ogni giorno.
Welchen Namen geben Sie diesem Gerichte?	Come chiamate questa pietanza?
Bringen Sie mir etwas Brod.	Portatemi del pane.

Bring me a glass of water.	Apportez-moi un verre d'eau.
How much for wine?	Combien le vin?
What is the name of it?	Comment l'appelez-vous?
At what hour shall we arrive at X?	A quelle heure arriverons-nous à X?
What railway is that?	Quel est ce chemin de fer?
Is it more expensive?	Est-ce plus cher?
At what hour does the steamboat start?	A quelle heure le bateau à vapeur part-il?
What is the fare?	Quel est le prix du passage?
Have you a printed tariff?	Avez-vous un tarif imprimé?
Is the road easy to find?	Trouve-t-on facilement le chemin?
How far is it to X?	Combien y a-t-il d'ici à X?
What is the usual charge by the day?	Combien donne-t-on ordinairement par jour?
At what hour does it start?	A quelle heure part-il?
Which is the best hotel at X?	Quel est le meilleur hôtel à X?
Are the charges moderate?	Y a-t-on bon marché?
Where is the station for X?	Où est l'embarcadère de X?
Is this the train to X?	Est-ce là le train pour X?
How soon shall we be there?	Quand arriverons-nous?

Bringen Sie mir ein Glas Wasser.	Recatemi un bicchier d'acqua.
Wie viel für den Wein?	Quanto costa il vino?
Wie heisst er?	Come si chiama?
Um wie viel Uhr werden wir in X ankommen?	A che ora arriveremo noi a X?
Welche Eisenbahn ist das?	Quale è questa strada ferrata?
Ist es theurer?	É piu caro?
Um wie viel Uhr fährt das Dampfschiff ab?	A che ora parte il batello a vapore?
Wie viel beträgt das Passagiergeld?	Quanto costa il trasporto de passeggieri?
Haben Sie einen gedruckten Tarif?	Avete una lista stampata?
Ist der Weg leicht zu finden?	É la via facile a trovarsi?
Wie weit ist es von hier nach X?	Quanto distante è X.. da quì?
Was bezaht man gewöhnlich für den Tag?	Quanto si spende al giorno di solito?
Um wie viel Uhr fährt er ab?	A che ora parte?
Welches ist der beste Gasthof in X?	Qual è il miglior albergo in X?
Ist es billig dort?	Sono i prezzi equi colà?
Wo ist der Bahnhof nach X?	Dov' è l'imbarcatoio di X?
Ist dies der Zug nach X?	E quello il traino per X?
Wie bald werden wir dort sein?	Quando arriveremo?

Stop, coachman! we wish to get out.	Arrêtez, cocher! nous voulons descendre.
When must I be ready?	A quelle heure faut-il être prêt?
I wish to see the landlord of the hotel.	Je désire parler au maître de l'hôtel.
Where is the water-closet?	Où sont les lieux d'aisance?
Bring me some fresh water.	Apportez-moi de l'eau fraîche
I wish to have breakfast (supper).	Je désirerais déjeûner (souper).
Give me something to eat.	Donnez-moi quelque chose à manger.
At what hour do we dine?	A quelle heure dinons-nous?
Show me your bill of fare and wine card.	Montrez-moi la carte.
Bring me the newspaper.	Apportez-moi le journal.
Is he ready?	Est-il prêt?
Which is the way to the post-office?	Pourriez-vous m'indiquer la poste?
How much is the postage?	Combien pour le port?
Send that letter to the post.	Faites jeter cette lettre à la poste.
Where does the banker live?	Où y a-t-il un banquier?
I wish to see a physician.	Je désire voir un médecin.
What fee should I give him?	Combien faut-il lui donner?

Halt, Kutscher! Wir wollen aussteigen.	Fermatevi, vetturino, vogliamo discendere.
Wann muss ich fertig sein?	A che ora debbo esser pronto?
Ich wünsche den Herrn des Hauses zu sehen.	Vorrei parlare al maestro di casa.
Wo ist der Abtritt?	Dov' è la ritirata?
Bringen sie frisches Wasser.	Portatemi dell' acqua-fresca.
Ich wünsche das Frühstück (das Abendessen).	Vorrei far colazione (cenare).
Geben Sie mir etwas zu essen.	Datemi qualche cosa da mangiare.
Um wie viel Uhr speisen wir zu Mittag?	A che ora si pranza?
Zeigen Sie mir den Speisezettel.	Mostratemi la lista e la nota dei vini.
Bringen Sie mir die Zeitung.	Portatemi la gazzetta.
Ist er bereit?	É egli all' ordine?
Welches ist der Weg zur Post?	Potreste indicarmi il cammino che va alla posta?
Wie viel beträgt das Porto?	Quanto costa il porto?
Senden Sie diesen Brief zur Post.	Fate portare questa lettera alla posta.
Wo wohnt ein Banquier?	Dove abita un banchiere?
Ich wünsche einen Arzt zu sprechen.	Desidererei parlare con un medico.
Wie viel Honorar soll ich ihm geben?	Quanto gli debbo dare?

Can I have a warm bath?	Pourrais-je avoir un bain chaud?
Bring me some soap.	Apportez-moi du savon.
Order a carriage for me.	Faites-moi venir une voiture.
Make a good fire.	Faites un bon feu.
How much have I to pay?	Combien dois-je?
Bring me my account.	Apportez - moi mon compte.
Turn to the right, left, straight forward.	Prenez à droite, à gauche, marchez tout droit.
How much is charged for admission?	Quel est le prix d'entrée?
What direction must I take?	Quelle direction faut-il que je prenne?
Can I have dinner here?	Pourrais-je y diner?
How much?	Combien?
Have you nothing better?	N'avez-vous rien de meilleur?
It is fine.	Il fait beau.
It is very hot.	Il fait très chaud.
Does it rain?	Pleut-il?
It is cold.	Il fait froid.
Send for a cab.	Envoyez chercher un fiacre.
Coachman, drive me to the station.	Cocher, conduisez-moi à la gare.
Where is the baggage-room?	Où est le bureau de bagages?

Kann ich ein warmes Bad bekommen?	Potrei avere un bagno caldo?
Bringen Sie mir Seife.	Portatemi un po' di sapone.
Bestellen Sie mir eine Kutsche.	Ordinatemi una carozza.
Machen Sie ein gutes Feuer.	Fate un buon fuoco.
Wie viel habe ich zu bezahlen.	Quanto vi debbo?
Bringen Sie mir die Rechnung.	Portatemi il mio conto.
Gehen Sie rechts, links, geradeaus.	Si volga a destra, a sinistra, vada diritto.
Wie hoch ist der Eintrittspreis?	Quanto costa il biglietto d'ingresso?
Welche Richtung muss ich nehmen?	Qual direzione devo prendere?
Kann ich hier zu Mittag speisen?	Potrò avervi il pranzo?
Wie viel?	Quanto?
Haben Sie nicht etwas besser?	Non ne avete di migliore?
Es ist schön.	Fa bel tempo.
Es ist sehr heiss.	Fa caldissimo.
Regnet es?	Piove?
Es ist kalt.	Fa freddo.
Lassen Sie eine Droschke holen.	Fate cercare un fiacre.
Kutscher, fahren Sie mich nach die Bahnhof.	Cocchiere, conducetemi alla stazione.
Wo ist die Gepäckannahme?	Dov'è l'ufficio deglieffeti?

Please give me two first-class tickets to X.
Here they are.
What do they cost?

At what hour is supper ready.
That's very dear.
Where are our rooms?

Are there any letters for Mr. N., poste restante?
Here is my passport.
Is breakfast ready?

Give me a drink.

What o'clock is it?
What kind of weather is it?
How do you do?

Very well, I thank you.

Have you a room to let?

Deux billets de première classe pour X, s'il vous plaît.
Voilà, monsieur.
Combien ces billets?

A quelle heure soupe-t-on?
C'est bien cher.
Où sont nos chambres?

Y a-t-il des lettres poste restante pour Monsieur N.?
Voici mon passeport.
Le déjeûner est-il servi?
Donnez-moi à boire.

Quelle heure est-il?
Quel temps fait-il?

Comment vous portez-vous?
Fort bien, je vous remercie.
Auriez-vous une chambre à me louer?

Ich bitte um zwei Billete erster Klasse nach X.	Due biglietti di prima classe per X, se vi piace.
Hier sind sie.	Ecco, signore.
Wie viel kosten sie?	Quanto avete pagato perquesti biglietti?
Um wie viel Uhr ist das Abendessen fertig?	A che ora si cena?
Das ist sehr theuer.	É carissimo.
Wo sind unsere Zimmer?	Dove sono le nostre camere?
Sind Briefe angekommen für Herrn N.?	Vi sono lettere per il Signor N. posta restante?
Hier ist mein Pass.	Ecco il mio passaporto.
Ist das Frühstück fertig?	É in tavola la colazione?
Geben Sie mir zu trinken.	Datemi da bere.
Wie viel Uhr ist es?	Che ora è?
Wie ist das Wetter?	Che tempo fa?
Wie befinden Sie sich?	Come sta?
Sehr wohl, ich danke Ihnen.	Benissimo, la ringrazio.
Haben Sie ein Zimmer zu vermiethen?	Avrebbe una camera da affittare?

TRAVELERS' TELEGRAPHC CODE.

Before making use of the words in this Code, it is essential that intending users should satisfy themselves that the friends with whom they intend to correspond have in their possession the same edition of the work as the one about to be used.

This Code is intended as a means of reducing the expense of telegraphing. A single word means a whole sentence. A copy of the Code should be left with the person at home to whom telegrams would naturally be sent (whose name and address should be registered at the local telegraph-office). The blank ciphers are for private phrases, to form a personal Code between two persons, who may agree upon certain sentences, and write them carefully in their two books. This Code has been made up expressly for The Complete Pocket Guide.

Almond .....Telegraph to ——.
Almost .....Telegraph as soon as possible.
Aloes .....Telegraph your reply.
Aloft .....Telegraph and keep us well posted.
Aloof .....Inform us by telegraph.
Aloud .....Telegraph us what to do.
Air .....Telegraph if you do not understand our despatch.
Ajar .....Cannot understand your telegram. Please repeat.
Akin .....We cannot understand the —— word in your telegram. Please repeat it.
Alack .....The word you do nôt understand is ——.
Alarm .....Your despatch received.
Agog .....Answer my telegram of ——.
Agony .....Answer immediately by telegraph.
Aided .....Answer by telegraph at ——.
Alter .....Telegraphed you, but have no reply.

Alum .....Have you received our telegram of ——?
Amaze .....Have received your telegram of ——.
Amber .....If you wish to communicate with me by telegraph, do so at ——, before ——.
Amboy .....Please advise by telegraph.
Amen .....Get despatch at telegraph office.
Amical .....Before despatch received, we had ——.
Amidst .....Have you sent us a despatch to-day?
Amity .....If we don't telegraph you by ——, you may conclude ——.
Ample .....If you don't telegraph us by——, we shall——
Amplify .....What is reason of delay in reply to our telegram?
Amuse .....

Analogy .....
Anatomy .....

Ancestor .....

Anchor .....

Ancient .....

Andiron .....

Anew .....

Angel .....

Angry .....
Animal .....

Animate .....

Ankle .....
Annals .....
Annex .....

Annul .....
Appeal .....

Apply .....

Apron .....

Baby .....Your letter of —— is received.

Back .....Your letter is received.
Bacon .....Send letters here until the ——.
Badly .....Send letters to —— until the ——.
Backstay .....Send letters care of ——.
Badger .....We write you ——.
Baffle .....We wrote you last mail.
Bag .....Will write you at once.
Bail .....Full information by to-day's mail.
Bake .....Have sent you letter by to-day's mail.
Balcony .....Letter was sent.
Bald .....Answer by mail.
Ballad .....No letter to-day; telegraph contents if important.
Balm .....Have received no letters since ——.
Banjo .....Forward no letters after ——.
Bandit .....We forwarded letters to —— on the ——.

Banner .....Your letter of —— received and agreed to.
Banquet .....Your letter of —— received and answered.
Baron .....All matter to date has been forwarded.
Bazar .....Have you any mail matter on hand for us?
Beadle .....Await our letter.
Beast .....We have advices which, in our opinion, may cause your return to ——. Where will a letter soonest reach you?
Beauty .....We have written you fully on the subject.
Beckon .....What is reason of delay in replying to our letter?
Bed .....
Beef .....
Befog .....
Beggar .....
Betide .....

Bestow .....
Betray .....
Biceps .....
Birch .....

Blast .....
Behead .....
Behold .....

Belay .....

Bench .....

Belt .....

Bias .....

Biped .....

Birthday .....

Bishop .....

Bivalve .....

Blackleg .....

Blaze .....

Cabin .....We shall return at once by ——.
Caboose .....We shall return at once by the ——.
Cadet .....We shall sail for home on the ——.
Cage .....We sail ——.
Cake .....When does —— sail?
Calico .....We think it best to delay departure.
Calm .....We think it best to delay departure until ——. If no further advice, shall leave on that day for ——.
Caloric .....Cannot leave ——.
Cameo .....Cannot leave until ——.
Camp .....Cannot leave ——. Will sail by next steamer.
Canal .....Have missed steamer.
Canary .....Have missed steamer; will sail by next.
Candy .....When does —— leave?
Cane .....Steamer sails on ——.
Cannon .....Sailing postponed until ——.
Canopy .....Tickets lost; send duplicates.
Canteen .....Arrived all well; pleasant passage. Tell ——.
Canvass .....Arr. all well, but stormy passage. Tell ——.
Caper .....Arrived all well; pleasant passage. Shall proceed to ——.
Caprice .....Arrived all well, but stormy passage. Shall proceed to ——.
Capsize .....Arrived all well; have written.
Capsule .....Arrived all well. Address letters to ——.
Captain .....Has —— arrived?
Caramel .....He arrived on ——.
Caravan .....He has not arrived.
Carbon .....Return at once.
Card .....Return as soon as possible.

Cardinal .....Return at once. Important matters demand your presence here.
Careworn .....Things look blue. Unless strong reasons to the contrary, should like to have you shorten your trip.
Cargo .....You need not return.
Carmine .....You need not return until ——.
Catnip .....You must be here by the ——.
Caxton .....Impossible to return until ——.
Cement .....Arrange for our return.
Central .....Cannot return unless ——.
Chafe .....If agreeable, will remain ——.
Chair .....When will you return?
Chancel .....When do you expect to be here?
Chaos .....We shall be with you by the ——.
Chapter .....Secure passage by this steamer.
Charcoal .....We shall come by the train leaving at ——.
Chariot .....We shall arrive at this station by train due at ——.

Charity .....

Charm .....

Cherish .....

Cider .....

Cimeter .....

Cipher .....

Circuit .....

Citadel .....

Clack .....

Coil .....

Colic .....

Confront .....

Dabble .....Send cable transfer for ——, through ——.
Dabster .....Send me new credit for ——, through ——.
Dactyl .....Remit to me by telegraph through ——.

Daffodil ..... Remit by mail:—

Dagger	£5	**Darkey**	£55	**Debility** ...	£125
Dainty	10	**Dashed**	60	**Debut**	150
Dale	15	**Daub**	65	**Decamp**	175
Dally	20	**Daylight**	70	**Decay**	200
Damper	25	**Daytime**	75	**Deceit**	250
Dance	30	**Deacon**	80	**Decide**	300
Dandy	35	**Deadeye**	85	**Decimal**	400
Dangling	40	**Deaf**	90	**Declare**	500
Daring	45	**Debased**	95		
Dark	50	**Debatable** ...	100		

Decrease .....Remit at once.
Deem .....We have remitted.
Deface .....Have you forwarded remittance?
Defeat .....We cannot remit.
Defection .....We cannot remit more than ——.
Defence .....We send draft by first mail.
Defiance .....Will honor draft.
Deform .....Will honor draft to amount of ——.
Defrayed .....Will you honor my draft?
Deftly .....Will you honor my draft to amount of ——?
Delve .....Please prepay passage per ——.
Demerit .....Please prepay passage and telegraph name of steamer.
Democrat .....Have prepaid your passage per ——, sailing on ——.
Demon .....Are without funds; send money to ——.
Dentist .....

Dunce .....
Damask .....
Dastard .....
Daughter .....

Debris .....
Destiny .....
Deck .....
Denizen .....

Denote .....
Dense .....
Depose .....
Depress .....
Derange .....

Device .....

Dilute .....

Disclose .....

Distress .....

Divan .....

Dock .....

Dome .....

Dowdy .....

Drab .....

Drama .....

Drill .....

Dress .....

Drum .....

Eagle .....In consequence illness of ——, we are detained here. Send letters here until the——.
Earth .....——is better,and we hope to leave on the——.
East .....—— is seriously ill; will advise you again.
Ebony .....—— is sick, but not dangerously.
Echo .....—— is improving slowly.
Edible .....—— is very much better; no need of your returning.
Editor .....—— is no better. Would come home at once.
Educate .....—— is in a critical condition.
Efface .....—— is rapidly sinking.
Effort .....—— died last night.
Egress .....—— died yesterday.
Elapse .....—— died to-day.
Elaborate .....Please express our sympathy.
Electric .....We are all well, and there is no need of your returning.
Elevate .....Hope all are well.
Enchant .....All are well.

Elixir .....

Elongate .....

Elope .....

Eluded .....

Empire .....

Emulate .....

Endow .....

Engine .....

Gadfly .....Stay as long as you like. Everything is as it should be, and all are well.
Gaiter .....Everything sound, and doing well.
Galaxy .....We propose extending tour.
Gallant .....We propose extending tour to ——. If all right, telegraph.
Game .....When will you be in ——?
Garden .....We expect to reach —— by ——.
Garrison .....Will meet you at ——.
Gastric .....We wish to know where you can be met between now and ——.
Gazette .....Do as you think best.
Gender .....Can you arrange?
Genial .....We can arrange.
Geyser .....We cannot arrange.
Ghost .....Everything satisfactorily arranged.
Gimlet .....We think it advisable to ——.
Ginger .....We think well of ——.
Girlhood .....We do not think well of ——.
Gladden .....Act according to your own judgment.
Glancing .....How is business?
Glass .....Business is good. Everything all right.
Gleam .....Anything the matter? No word from you by mail or wire.
Glide .....Send us word at once.
Glimmer .....Nothing the matter; all well. Have written.
Glisten .....Do nothing until you hear from me.
Glory .....Where is ——?
Glue .....Do you know address of ——?
Goblin .....Address of party is ——.
Goddess .....Address cannot be given.
Gondola .....When did you send ——?
Goodness .....Have you done so?
Gotham .....Have you done anything?
Gothic .....Keep this confidential.

Gouge .....

Gout .....

Govern .....

Gown .....

Grab .....

Grade .....

Gradual .....

Grammar .....

Greedy .....

Grief .....

Grocer .....

Growl .....

Grain .....

Guard .....

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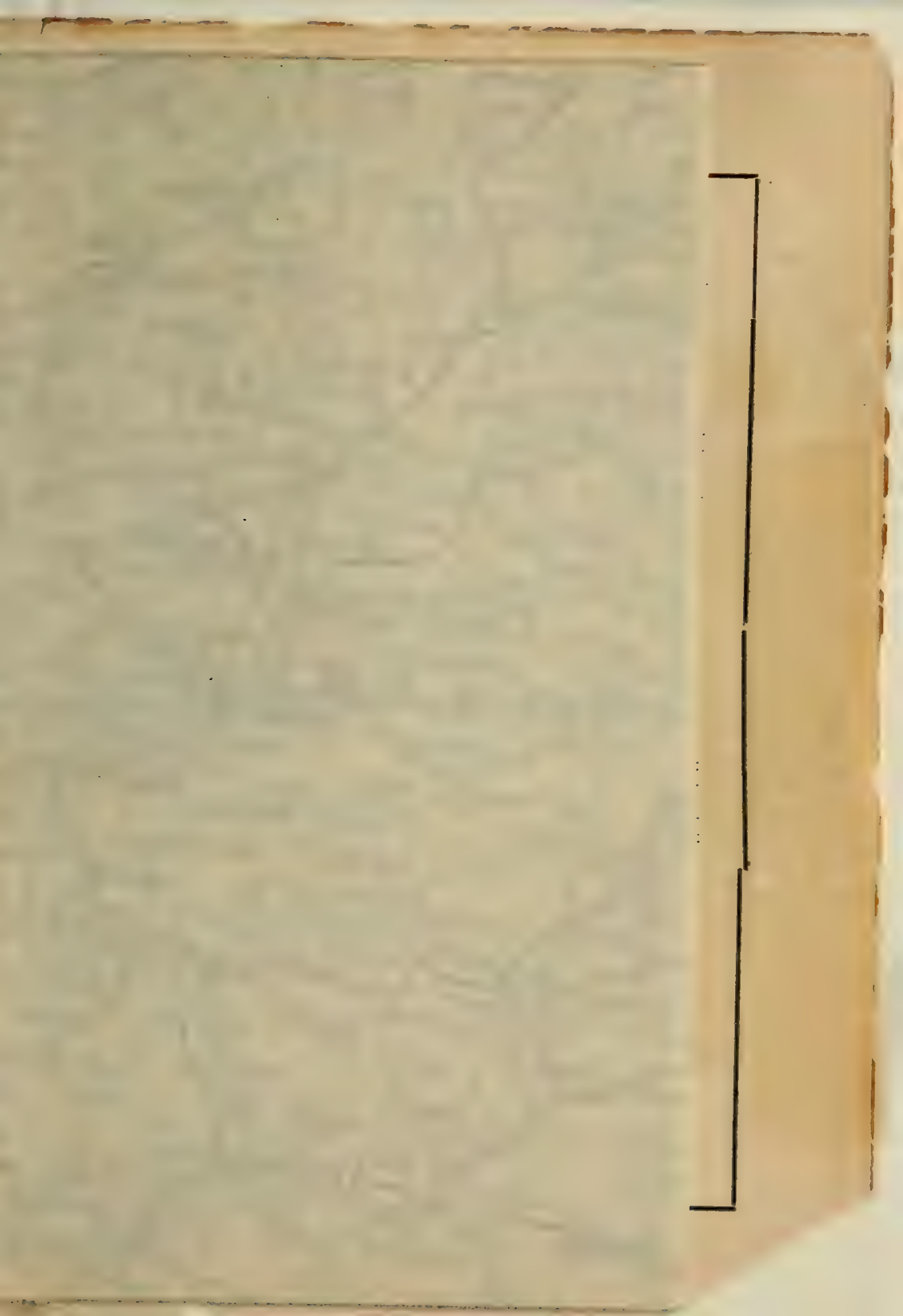

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